THE

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE:

Lond. Gazette
General Even.
Lloyd's Evening
St. James's Chron
London Chron.
Brit. Press—Globe
London Evening
The Sun—Star
London Packet
English Chron.
Times—Whiteh.
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Morning Advert.
Traveller—News
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By *SYLVANUS URBAN*, Gent.

Printed by NICHOLS and SON, at Cicero's Head, Red-Lion Paffage, Fleet-ftreet, London; where all Letters to the Editor are defired to be addreffed, Post-paid. 1806.

Meteorological Table for December, 1806. By W. Cary, Strand.

Day of Month	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Dec. 1806.
Nov.	°	°	°		
27	46	48	46	30,02	rain
28	46	57	51	29,99	fair
29	52	59	42	,70	showery
30	41	46	46	,78	showery
Dec. 1	50	59	51	,02	fair, & stormy
2	40	42	41	28,80	fair [night
3	40	44	40	29,67	cloudy
4	38	47	44	,72	rain
5	50	54	50	,49	fair
6	50	50	44	,85	cloudy
7	40	47	42	,34	rain
8	40	45	42	,12	rain
9	42	45	40	,30	rain
10	38	44	40	,40	fair
11	41	48	40	,40	fair
12	41	48	44	,42	fair
13	53	54	46	,09	stormy
14	45	45	44	,49	rain
15	44	45	50	,70	fair
16	52	55	53	,69	stormy
17	54	55	53	,72	rain
18	53	54	54	,74	rain
19	47	48	43	,65	fair
20	44	51	44	,32	fair
21	42	46	34	29,23	showery
22	49	54	50	,56	cloudy
23	54	55	55	,98	rain
24	53	47	44	30,28	fair
25	55	54	43	,12	cloudy
26	40	46	42	,26	fair

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending December 20, 1806.

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat s.	Wheat d.	Rye s.	Rye d.	Barley s.	Barley d.	Oats s.	Oats d.	Beans s.	Beans d.
Middlef.	87	3	48	7	41	10	31	0	45	6
Surrey	90	4	42	0	44	10	33	10	45	0
Hertford	76	4	48	0	42	4	26	8	43	0
Bedford	77	1	51	2	40	4	28	2	45	2
Huntingd.	78	10	00	0	40	0	24	4	41	8
Northam.	72	4	48	3	39	0	30	2	42	8
Rutland	72	6	00	0	40	9	24	6	44	6
Leiceſter	78	11	00	0	41	3	26	4	45	8
Nottingh.	75	9	51	0	43	10	29	0	45	0
Derby	76	10	00	0	45	2	27	9	48	10
Stafford	71	5	00	0	44	1	29	1	53	5
Salop	69	10	53	6	43	1	28	0	00	0
Hereford	76	2	48	0	40	9	28	7	47	6
Worceſt.	75	0	00	0	43	7	35	8	47	6
Warwick	77	6	00	0	46	1	33	0	52	8
Wilts	78	0	00	0	41	2	32	2	57	0
Berks	87	2	00	0	40	8	32	8	48	9
Oxford	76	11	00	0	38	5	30	10	47	1
Bucks	80	0	00	0	38	7	30	6	44	5
Brecon	62	8	56	4	43	2	25	8	00	0
Montgo.	78	0	00	0	42	2	25	10	00	0
Radnor	70	7	00	0	40	1	23	9	00	0

Average of England and Wales, per quarter.

77	6	48	8	41	1	27	11	46	2

Average of Scotland, per quarter.

66	3	37	7	33	6	24	5	39	7

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat s.	Wheat d.	Rye s.	Rye d.	Barley s.	Barley d.	Oats s.	Oats d.	Beans s.	Beans d.
Eſſex	82	0	86	0	41	6	32	6	42	9
Kent	90	0	50	0	40	6	36	6	41	6
Suſſex	84	4	00	0	49	0	34	6	00	0
Suffolk	76	8	00	0	30	2	27	0	37	9
Cambrid.	72	9	44	0	36	7	20	8	40	5
Norfolk	71	5	44	0	38	2	25	0	36	8
Lincoln	69	0	41	3	39	4	28	2	42	9
York	69	9	44	11	37	7	26	6	44	5
Durham	78	4	00	0	40	0	28	5	47	11
Northum.	74	4	54	0	38	10	28	4	45	4
Cumberl.	73	8	54	0	40	8	27	11	00	0
Weſtmor.	75	8	60	8	40	7	29	5	00	0
Lancaſter	69	5	00	0	42	10	28	2	48	0
Cheſter	67	9	00	0	44	0	26	4	53	4
Flint	81	10	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
Denbigh	81	4	00	0	47	8	24	9	48	0
Angleſea	00	0	00	0	36	0	22	0	00	0
Carnarvon	74	8	00	0	41	4	21	6	00	0
Merioneth.	81	1	57	8	44	11	24	8	56	0
Cardigan	75	5	00	0	32	6	18	0	00	0
Pembroke	64	4	00	0	36	8	20	3	00	0
Carmarth.	80	6	00	0	37	0	18	6	00	0
Glamorg.	81	9	00	0	37	6	22	0	00	0
Glouceſt.	77	11	00	0	41	4	30	0	48	6
Somerſet	81	11	00	0	41	1	28	4	50	0
Monmo.	83	7	00	0	44	10	28	11	00	0
Devon	87	7	00	0	38	9	30	4	00	0
Cornwall	85	4	00	0	38	8	34	8	00	0
Dorſet	76	10	00	0	40	9	35	6	00	0
Hants	81	1	00	0	44	2	34	2	42	2

AGGREGATE AVERAGE PRICES of the Twelve Maritime Diſtricts of England and Wales, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated in Great Britain.

Wheat s.	Wheat d.	Rye s.	Rye d.	Barley s.	Barley d.	Oats s.	Oats d.	Beans s.	Beans d.	Peaſe s.	Peaſe d.	Oatmeal s.	Oatmeal d.	Beer or Big s.	Beer or Big d.
76	7	49	1	40	3	27	6	44	9	54	1	38	6	00	0

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

For DECEMBER, 1806.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 12.

IN the Review of Bp. Bathurſt's and Dr. Law's Charges, (p. 929), your Reviewer cenſures the Eſtabliſhed Clergy, and their Leaders, and the Biſhop of London in particular, for great remiſſneſs in not preventing the increaſe of Licenced Conventicles, and in other matters relating to the Diſcipline of the Church. And as theſe animadverſions are made by one of your own Coadjutors, your candour and impartiality will, I am ſure, induce you to give a place in your uſeful Magazine to what I have to offer in anſwer to them.

The Reviewer aſks, in the firſt place, "whether the Biſhop of London has no remedy againſt the building a chapel for the College of Trebecca in the immediate vicinity of the pariſh church of Cheſhunt?" The plain anſwer to this queſtion is, that neither the Biſhop of London, nor any other Biſhop, has any remedy againſt the ſaid Chapel, if duly licenced under the Toleration Act, as may be ſeen by looking into that Act.

I lament with the Reviewer, that ſo many new Conventicles have of late been erected, not merely in the vicinity of London, but in almoſt every part of England and Wales. The Reviewer ſeems to ſuppoſe that this evil is confined to the dioceſe of London, and that, therefore, there is ſome peculiar remiſſneſs there. But this is ſo far from being the truth of the caſe, that I am inclined to think there are fewer Methodiſts in that Dioceſe, in proportion to the *immenſe population of London, Weſtminſter, Middleſex, and Eſſex*, than in many other dioceſes, particularly in Yorkſhire and in Wales. In theſe places prodigious numbers of Methodiſts are ſometimes collected together from every part of the kingdom, and ſuch inſtances of wild fanaticiſm exhibited as are a diſgrace to any Chriſtian country.

Theſe aſſertions I ſhall confirm by facts.

In a newſpaper called the Stateſman, Aug. 1, 1806, is the following article: "On Wedneſday ſe'nnight the Committee of *Delegates of the Methodiſt Societies* commenced their meetings at the Old Chapel, Leeds, to arrange the buſineſs of the enſuing conference which aſſembled yeſterday. The town is expected to be *univerſally thronged during the next fortnight, as numbers of the Society from various parts of the kingdom* uſually attend, excluſive of the preachers, ſome *hundreds* of whom (it is ſuppoſed) will be preſent on this occaſion."

In a town called Bala, in North Wales (which, if I miſtake not, is in the dioceſe of Bangor), there is a ſect of enthuſiaſts called *Jumpers*, who aſſemble themſelves together once every year to the amount of four or five thouſand perſons; when, after being inflamed almoſt to madneſs by venting their fanatical doctrines, they begin to groan, and howl, and foam at the mouth, and then jump violently about, and ſtruggle with each other till they are quite ſpent and exhauſted, and obliged to be carried home to their lodgings to recover their ſtrength for the next day, when the ſame frantic ſcene, and ſavage cries, and extravagant geſticulations, and jumpings are repeated.

Your Reviewer, Mr. Urban, will, probably, be aſtoniſhed at theſe things, and will indignantly exclaim, "Why are ſuch irregularities and ſuch indecent practices as theſe ſuffered to paſs unnoticed?" "What are the Archbiſhop of York and the Biſhop of Bangor doing?" "Why don't they ſuppreſs in a moment ſuch monſtrous extravagances as theſe?" I anſwer, for the very ſame reaſon that the Biſhop of London does not pull down the Diſſenting Chapel at Cheſhunt; *becauſe it is not in their power to do it.*

If

If the gentleman who wrote that article will have the goodneſs to point out the *means* by which the erection of Methodiſt Chapels may be ſtopped, their Miniſters ſilenced, and their Synods at Leeds and their mad pranks at Bala ſuppreſſed, he will then have the thanks of many ſtaunch friends of the Church of England; but, till he can do this, I ſhould adviſe him to ſpare his cenſures on the Engliſh Prelates for not doing what it is utterly impoſſible for them to do.

For my own part, Mr. Urban, I am as cordial a friend to the Church of England, and as deſirous to give ſome check to the progreſs of Enthuſiaſm and Schiſm amongſt us, as you or your aſſiſtant can poſſibly be. We are agreed, therefore, as to the end to be attained; and the only queſtion between us is, what is the beſt and moſt effectual *way of attaining it*. I have revolved various projects in my mind, but, after conſidering them all very maturely, I find no mode of counteracting fanaticiſm and ſectariſm ſo rational, and ſo effectual, as that recommended by the Biſhop of London to his Clergy in the Charge he delivered to them in the year 1800; a Charge which met with their warmeſt approbation, and which has ſince paſſed through two or three editions. If the Reviewer will look at that Charge, pp. 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, I think he will be of my opinion. If not, let him propoſe a better remedy, and I for one (as far as the exertions of a private Clergyman can go) will moſt readily adopt it.

I have only a few words to add reſpecting a charge of a different nature which the writer of the article in queſtion chuſes to throw out againſt our venerable Diocefan. He produces two or three inſtances of irregularity in ſome Clergymen in the diocefe of London, and complains that they have not been noticed or puniſhed.

But, admitting the facts to be as he has ſtated, does this gentleman ſuppoſe that the Biſhop's eye can be in *every* part of this immenſe Metropolis! Is it poſſible for him to *ſee* and to know *every thing* that paſſes in *every* corner of this populous and extenſive diocefe? Surely a little allowance is to be made for any caſual inadvertences of this kind ariſing ſolely *from want of proper information*, eſpecially in a Prelate at ſo very advanced a period of life. Now I take upon me to ſay, Mr. Urban, without the ſmalleſt heſitation (for I have made the ſtricteſt enquiry as to this point) that not one of the inſtances of miſconduct cited by the Reviewer is known to the Biſhop of London; and I venture to ſay further, that if the Reviewer will mention the names and reſidences and preferments of the perſons he alludes to, and will adduce ſufficient proofs of the facts alledged (without which no man can or ought to be puniſhed), the Biſhop will, on the conviction of the offenders, inflict that puniſhment on them which the law preſcribes.

Anonymous accuſations againſt anonymous perſons are the eaſieſt things in the world to make; but they anſwer no one good purpoſe; and will not, I hope, be hereafter admitted into your reſpectable Miſcellany. ESSEXIENSIS.

PURSUITS OF ARCHITECTURAL INNOVATION, N° CIII.

FURTHER NECESSARY OBSERVATIONS.

I AM juſtly concerned at reading J. C's ſtatement, (p. 1027), that his advice and proffers of ſervice (profeſſionally) meet with ſuch ungracious returns; yet I truſt his zeal in this caſe will in no wiſe cool, or grow diſpirited. Falling into this my friend J. C's idea, that however numerous the names filling up the liſt of Antiquaries, few, comparatively ſpeaking, merit that appellation: to ſee one diviſion ſupine and indifferent as to the real uſes and intereſts attached to the ſtudy of antiquity; another party deviſing *ways* and *means* to promote the *reflooring* and *improving* ſyſtem that is now perpetrating on our antient edifices; a third partition (by far the leſſer tribe) ſilent ſit, and ruminate over thoſe Antiquarian ills they wiſh to prevent, but have not reſolution to proteſt againſt or to repel them.

The following anti-antiquarian *ſentiments*, lately ſported off at a convivial meeting by a ſet of brother Profeſſionaliſts, will not imply, I conceive, have ſome effect in this place.

"May all our antient manſions (that is, thoſe in perfect repair) be modernized, that they may become *habitable*!"

"May the *Tudor* ſtyle of Architecture (1500) be found moſt appropriate to fit up a Library to contain *Saxon* Manuſcripts †!"

---

* Windſor caſtle, Ramſey abbey houſe, &c. &c.

† Stowe in Buckinghamſhire.

"May

"May ſepulchral *proſtrate* ſtatues, lying in our churches, ſoon find a way in *perpendicular* poſitions into niches, for ſaloons, ſtair-caſes, and drawing rooms *."

"Succeſs to that part of the ſtudy of Antiquity which now proves to the world that dilapidation is *reſtoration*, and that deſtruction is *improvement* †."

Seizing every advantage from the univerſal *ſweep* taking place at Weſtminſter, I have of courſe been very buſy in my office of *Surveyor General* (by inclination) of our Antiquities, to note and ſketch out each circumſtance and curious particular relative thereto.

The North front of the Great Hall at this time engages my principal attention. Many viſitors (ſome would call them impertinent intruders) frequently *amuſe* me with their ſtock of information and advice. I ſhall here detail *verbatim*, two ingenious, and, no doubt, *inſtructive* conferences, which occured on theſe occaſions.

CONFERENCE I.

"You are making drawings? hum! I think I have ſeen you *before*?"—"Very likely: never ſaw you till this moment." "Do you know who I am?"—"No: it is a matter of little import to me who you are." "I am Mr. A. high in command in all theſe *goings-on*. I mean to reſtore this front: do you approve of my plan?" "No; give me our Antiquities undefiled by novel fantaſies; *for*, while they ſo remain, they become ſchools to our riſing youth; and we *evince*, by refraining to *touch* them, our unfeigned regard to the high deſervings of our antient Artiſts. And obſerve how many of the original objects in this front are totally done away; as the groins to the porch; canopies to the niches; parapet to the gallery of the porch; and canopy to the niche on the point of the pediment over the great centre window. How, then, will you preſume to reſtore theſe things?" "Oh, we ſhall manage all this ſomehow or other; we are never at a loſs. I intend, before we begin, to take caſts from the mouldings and ornaments, and preſent them to the Society of Antiquaries. I have your aſſent to this." "Certainly; the Society will feel themſelves much gratified by ſuch gifts: but beware of reſtorations." "I mention all theſe matters, that you may not *waſte your time* in drawing here, when you may with ſo much comfort and eaſe conſult my caſts in the Society's Rooms." "We all are partial to our own hobbies. You are determined to *reſtore*, as you call it, this front; and I am no leſs obſtinately bent to *copy* the original parts on the ſpot, while they are yet in view."

CONFERENCE II.

"So, ſo, you are taking a ſketch of the Hall." "I am ſo." "Is it worth your while?" "Beyond a doubt; for I am charmed with the deſign." "Then you may thank me for removing the ſurrounding houſes. I am Mr. B. Surveyor (by authority) of all the ———. Do you know all this?" "I have no recollection of your name or office." "Indeed? I am fond of our Antiquities myſelf; yet I think the Wings of the Hall."—"Projecting Towers, you mean." "Aye, Projecting Towers. I ſay, I think they are modern—do not belong to the elevation—very ugly; and when *they reſtore* it, I hope the Towers will be removed *. You are of my opinion?" "Directly the reverſe; to me theſe Towers give the greater degree of intereſt to the front than any other remarkable." "The parts, I maintain, are not in uniſon one with the other. Note, how rich the firſt ſtory, and how plain and poor the work as we go upward. You cannot in any wiſe defend this mode of conſtruction?" "Sir, you advance your opinion from the modern houſe-way of building, where you begin with Tuſcan baſements, and end with Corinthian attics. Antiently, our Architects purſued a different mode; elaborate on the firſt ſtory, and ſimply grand in approaching to the battlements; therefore, conſider well what you are about with theſe ſame alterations. If you truly revere ſuch pieces of Architecture as are diſplayed before us, be juſt, and protect them; if the contrary, and you behold them with diſguſt, ſpeak out; and, while you exterminate, exclaim, Huſſe, let us end the ſcene, and leave not a wreck behind!" "Pray, Sir, as I have told you my name, allow me to aſk how I may call you?" "Really, Sir, this is making free with a ſtran-

* Ramſey abbey houſe, ſtatue of Ailwin there ſet up, &c. &c.

† Read ſome late publications on theſe topics.

* Blow hot, blow cold; admire, and then deſtroy!

ger's

ger's patience. I did not intrude on you with interrogatories of this ſort; however, my name is Mr. O. In return, Sir, I will put a queſtion. Pray inform me who was the Architect (now we are upon the ſubject of havoc and alteration) that ſome eight or nine years back adviſed, and actually obtained leave, to pull down that moſt charming and moſt elegant Oriel window in Grocers' Hall? How anſwer you to this?"

It will require but little penetration, from theſe (I may ſay) official pieces of intelligence, to imagine what will be the fate of Weſtminſter-hall. But the age is mad for change and novelty, revolution and deſtruction!

With pain I unfold that my preſaging fears in the laſt Eſſay, with reference to inſulating the "ſacred head," are but too nearly allied to reality. I have been given to underſtand, from a quarter leaving little room to doubt, that the Jeruſalem Chamber, at the Weſt end of the Church, is to come down, in order to ſhew the Weſt front to the beſt advantage. Shocking idea of innovation! Sweep away the memorial of the Chamber of Death to our Fourth Henry; tear a page from Hiſtory; and for what purpoſe? why, to make bare and expoſe the ludicrous and miſerable *reſtorations* of Sir Chriſtopher Wren! Perhaps this inſinuation was whiſpered to trifle with my feelings, to riot in my chagrin and vain regrets; compoſing a "budget" for underhand communication, that it may be again repeated, "Let us quiz the 'Popiſh Architect,' the envious profeſſional critic, ſnarling becauſe unemployed, ſhewing his teeth who cannot bite."

When I urged to the above informant my dread about thoſe edifices which might *follow* the Jeruſalem Chamber, he declared ſolemnly that no other particle of the holy arrangement was to *bow the head*. Let thoſe who pant for more information on this important ſubject occaſionally reſort to the Cloiſters, and behold the rueful damage done to the arches, columns, tracery, groins, &c. from the heavy balls thrown inceſſantly againſt them by the unreſtrained youths of the adjoining ſeminary. It was but a few days paſt I witneſſed knocked down at this recreation a large portion of the tracery of the Weſt cloiſter. Is there no other ſpot for *paſtime* and *miſchief* but theſe religious mounds? Is the connexion they hold with the Church cutoff, or are all theſe boyiſh *helps* winked at, that a report may be made, ſetting forth, "the Cloiſters are in ſuch a ſtate of *decay*, it will be *neceſſary* to take them down?" Let me think leſs of this!

Encompaſſing a wide circle of Antiquities, I cannot but hint at the abuſe made of the liberty to open Barrows in various ſituations about the country. Some objection may be advanced againſt my taking cognizance of theſe matters, as being not immediately under the head Architecture; but I anſwer, Barrows are certainly regular erections; and though principally raiſed with earth, ſtill many parts of them are made out with ſtone. To the point: How barbarous, how unchriſtian the procedure, that, when theſe ſepulchral repoſitories are dug into, the workmen employed are uſually left to their own diſcretion; and we hear it ſtated, that the "implements and ſkeletons found were, by the careleſſneſs of the men, broken to pieces, ſome few particulars excepted." And when the Barrow riflers (who ſet theſe mechanics to work) come to explorate, to lay violent hands on, and to pilfer the poor relics of the unreſiſting dead; and when this their *curioſity* (unwarrantable in the higheſt degree) is *ſatisfied*; we are again told, "the workmen threw all the bones into a heap, and the earth and rubbiſh over them!"

Surely, as no new lights occur (ſince what became viſible to the firſt Barrow hunters) in this continued rage to rake in "duſt and aſhes," it is high time an end ſhould be put to ſo unprofitable and ſavage a propenſity.

AN ARCHITECT.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 15.

I HAVE before me Mr. Williams's Treatiſe on "The Climate of Great Britain," a work that claims the moſt ſerious attention of the Senators, Landowners, Agriculturiſts, Orchardiſts, and Horticulturiſts of this Iſland; but yet brought forward with ſo much humility, that there is nearly as much reſpect due to the author on the account of his modeſty as on that of his ſenſe. He premiſes that the inhabitants in general of this kingdom have remarked the great change that has been gradually taking place in our climate during the latter half of the laſt century, and the

elapſed

elapsed six years of the present; and that we have grievously felt the effects of it in the deficiency of our farinaceous crops, and frequent failure of our pomiferous. Mr. Williams supposes this change in the atmosphere to have arisen from a "change effected on the *surface* of our island;" and he asserts that change on the surface to be an increase of exhalation arising from an increased redundance of arboraceous and herbaceous covering, which aggregation of vapour ascending into the air, adds to the natural humidity of our atmosphere. In this additional ascending exhalation, Mr. Williams includes the portion arising from the increased quantity of aqueous surface; by which he alludes to the numerous canals and ornamental sheets of water that have been made of late years. Our author says, "It would be betraying a want of taste, not to allow, that the moderns have improved on the plan of our ancestors in ornamental gardening, and the mode of forming plantations. Our antient avenues, and formal rows of trees, were very unpicturesque, says the modern planter! In answer to which our ancestors, had they lived to see the present change of climate, might have retorted, by observing, that their avenues formed an agreeable shade, which is now rendered unnecessary by the almost perpetual curtain of vapour existing between us and the Sun, which effectually answers the purpose without such aid."

To prove the existence of an excessive exhalation from trees, and to mark the various degrees of it in different species, our author has been at infinite trouble to make experiments, and he has favoured us with the result of several. He has found the oak to exhale less than the elm, and the holly less than the hawthorn. Of the oak, he writes with all the reverence that an Englishman should; and of the holly he thinks so favourably, that he recommends it for fences (where fences cannot be dispensed with) in preference to the hawthorn*. In respect to herbaceous exhalation, he has adduced experiments proving how much more considerable the exhalation is from greensward, &c. than from uncultivated ground. To effect an amelioration of the climate, he urges, as one means, a reduction of the *useless* trees; and as another, the feeding horses with chopped straw mixed in with their corn, in order, by lessening the consumption of hay, to render necessary a less quantity of pasturage. In proposing another remedy for the evil descanted on, our author's imagination takes a flight too lofty for me to follow him in; so I here take my leave of him; only adding, that he has alarmed me by the two melancholy pieces of information he has brought forward; the one, that the climate of England is likely to become in a few years much too cold for ripening *wheat*; and the other, that the pomiferous produce is now rendered so precarious by the chilling spring, that the owners begin to deem *orchards incumbrances*, and that in one of the first cyder-counties, and richest vales in the kingdom, a vale whence formerly considerable quantities of sweet wine was made from grapes grown on the spot, as we are informed by William of Malmesbury.

I have troubled you, Mr. Urban, with the above minutes from Mr. Williams's (upon the whole) interesting work, with a view of discovering, whether any such of your Correspondents as are attentive to such matters have made any observation on wheat and apples similar to Mr. Williams's. VERTUMNUS.

* He also recommends the *Pyracantha* for fences; but he is not aware, that that shrub will not thrive unless it is against a building, and facing the East.

Mr. URBAN, *Thorley, Dec.* 18.

I BEG leave to correct some errors in your last, p. 1037, in the notes to Mr. Dickinson's Sermon.

Bp. Horsley was not born at Thorley, which is in Herts, not Essex; but came to it about 12 years old, at which time his father, whose name was *John*, was presented to the living, and he'd it 32 years. The rest of Mr. H's children, who were by a different mother, were all, I believe, born at Thorley.

Mr. Horsley resided constantly, when residence was not inforced as it is at present; did his own duty as long as he was able; and was a considerable benefactor to the parsonage.

I do not think he ever was rector of St. Mary's; but he was clerk in orders of St. Martin's.

I find the Bp. signing himself LL.B. rector of St. Mary's, Newington, in my register, as assuming his father in the duty at Thorley, as early as the year

1704.

1764. On the resignation of Archdeacon Eaton in 1780, Dr. Horsley (who was chaplain to Bp. Lowth) was presented by that Prelate to Thorley, and resigned it 1782 for South Weald.

I should not have troubled you with this, had I not thought that every thing relating to so distinguished a Prelate is worth mentioning.

I cannot finish this without giving my humble testimony to the beneficent disposition of the Bishop. On writing to him of the situation of a Clergyman in distress, though I had not the honour to be known to him, he immediately, and in the kindest manner, sent me a liberal present for him.

Yours, &c. THO. PENNINGTON.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 2.

GENERAL reflections on the unworthy behaviour of the Clergy, (see p. 1003) whether Bishops, Priests, or Deacons, should be avoided, and a detail of their conduct laid before their superiors: and the same observation applies to ruined Churches, (p. 1015). I could tell of churches which have been well repaired and *coated with plaster* on the nave, but the chancel neglected, because the Impropriator, who lives at a distance, will not humour the parishioners in the time of the repairs, or for similar reasons.

The bell, p. 1017, is not uncommon as to form or inscription; and the latter is rightly interpreted.

The Willingham cross, p. 1017, is of no distinct denomination, but common in other churches, as may be seen in the plates of crosses in the "Sepulchral Monuments of Great Britain."

Men-traps, p. 1018, are usually announced by a painted notice in the grounds where they are set, or sometimes expressly by the cryer; but is there more inhumanity in defending one's property by a Man-trap, than by a blunderbuss leveled at the invader of it? Yours, &c. P.

Mr. URBAN, *Shrewsbury, Dec.* 3.

TURNING over some loose papers the other day, I found the following inscription, written by Mr. J. Woodhouse, a journeyman shoemaker at Rowley, co. Stafford, whose poetic genius was first noticed by the Bard of the Leasowes, and by whose patronage and recommendation he afterwards became known to the public.

"On Friday the 11th of February 1763,
after a short but violent fever,
which he bore with a philosophic fortitude,
and with a Christian resignation, died,
aged 48,
WILLIAM SHENSTONE, Esq.
of the Leasowes,
the pride of his Country,
the favourite of the *Muses*;
and what still more redounds to his praise,
the enemy of Vice, and the friend of Virtue;
but to delineate the utmost of his inestimable worth would swell a folio,
and no surviving genius is equal to the task.
Ask his foes his character:
But where shall *they* be found!
Ask his acquaintance:
They would talk down the sun in his praise.
Ask his friends:
Sorrow would choke their utterance;
and the Poor would reply, alas!
but with tears!
The voice of the world would thus pronounce,
He lived universally beloved,
and died
universally lamented."

Yours, &c. H. A.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 5.

YOUR Occasional Correspondent, p. 1016, is correct in saying sir Samuel Hood *is not* grandson of Visc. Hood. The following is a correct statement of their relationship.

Sir Samuel Hood is brother to the gallant Sir Alexander Hood (who was killed on-board the Mars, of which he was commander, in an action with a French 74), and only surviving son of Samuel Hood of Kingsland, by Anne daughter of James Bern, of Westbury, in Wiltshire, who was the son of Alex. Hood, esq. brother of Samuel Hood, esq. of Dorsetshire, father of Lord Hood and Bridport; by which it appears that Sir Samuel's father and Lords Hood and Bridport were first cousins.

Yours, &c. W. S. B.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 7.

CAN you refer me to any biographical account of Dr. Thomas Short, an ingenious Physician at Sheffield, who published several tracts on Air, Water, &c. in the Philosophical Transactions, and in separate volumes? When did he die, and at what age?

Yours, &c. M. GREEN.

Mr.

1. HARWICH Chapel, ESSEX, N.E.

Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.

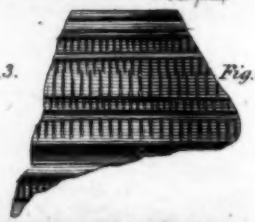

Fig. 4.

5. Figure in the Tower of HALFORD Church, Warwick.

Mr. URBAN, *Harwich, Aug.* 1.

I SEND you a N. E. view of St. Nicholas Chapel (*Plate I. Fig.* 1.) at this place (the Mother Church is at Dovercourt, at a diſtance of about two miles), together with ſeveral epitaphs tranſcribed from within and without the ſame. R. B.

On the North ſide of the chancel:

Sacred to the memory of
Henry Pelham Davies, eſq.
who died Jan. 28, 1782, aged 38.
His illneſs,
which was long and painful,
he ſupported with patience and fortitude;
and could
liberality of mind and generoſity of heart,
recommended by
an elegant figure and engaging addreſs,
have protracted the period of mortal exiſtence,
he would long have remained
a monument of all that is amiable to man.
But, altho' he ſo early ſhared
the common lot of Humanity,
his virtues did not fail of their reward.
He was admired, beloved, reſpected
by perſons of all ranks
who had the pleaſure of his acquaintance;
but more eſpecially by thoſe
to whom he was beſt known,
and to whom
he was connected by the tendereſt ties;
familiarity
ſerved only to increaſe the eſteem of his merit:
and by all
his numerous friends and relations,
was his death ſincerely lamented;
but with ineffable ſorrow
by his diſconſolate widow,
who pays to his memory this tribute
of juſtice, gratitude, and love.

In memory
of the Rev. John Jones,
A. M. and M. D. late vicar of Dovercourt
cum Harwich, who, after a long and
painful illneſs,
which he bore with great patience and
reſignation, departed this life Sept. 10,
1785, aged 64 years.
His remains lie near this place.
He was a laborious paſtor,
an affectionate huſband,
a faithful friend.

Your fathers where are they, and the Prophets do they live for ever? ZECHARIAH, i. 5.

Ah! No.
Men like ourſelves the Lord hath ſent,
With tidings of his kind intent,
Of mercy through a Saviour's blood,
The humbled ſinners' way to God.
In need to him if they apply,
His goodneſs will their wants ſupply;
With pardon he will make them bleſt
And guide them to eternal reſt,
Thus did his ſervant truſt, and they
Are happy who the call obey.
Reader, theſe lines echo his voice,
And call thee to immortal joys.

Alſo,
in memory of Suſan his wife,
who departed this life March
29, 1787, aged 66 years.

Bleſſed are the dead which die in the Lord—they reſt from their labour.

On the Eaſt end of the chancel:

Underneath
lies the body of
Robert Seaman, gent.
who for his ſteadfaſt love and reverence
to the Church of England,
his loyalty to the Government,
his charity to the Poor,
his excellent ſkill in Surgery,
his ſervice to this Borough,
(in which he was born,
and was Mayor three times,)
has left a bleſſed memory.
He departed this life Auguſt 1, 1695,
aged 68 years.

On the South ſide of the chancel:

In memory of Mary, the daughter of Carteret Leathes, Eſq. and of Loveday his wife, who died 27th of March, 1738, aged 20 years.
The prudent conduct in her morn of Life,
Her affable and well-diſpoſed mind,
Gave hopes theſe dawning virtues in their noon
Would ſhine with luſtre to her family;
If Providence, indulging Nature's prayer,
Had bleſs'd her purpoſes with length of days.
But Death! inexorable to all ſuit,
With adamantine heart and envious hand,
Untimely ſnatch'd her, in the flower of youth,
From parents grieving much, for much they lov'd!
Thus ſudden vaniſh'd all their treaſur'd hopes,
Their imag'd comforts for approaching age!
God, the ſupreme diſpoſer of events,
In judgments ever righteous, will'd it ſo:
HIS WILL BE DONE.

To the memory of
Sir Joſeph Knight,
Rear-Admiral of the White.
Deſcended from an antient family in Cheſhire,
born in Cornwall; he ſerved his King and Country for more than half a century,
with loyalty, diſintereſtedneſs, and fortitude.
Obiit 8th September, 1775, ætatis 66.
And of Dame Phillipina his wife, daughter of Anthony Deane, eſq. of this county:

a zealous friend, inſtructive companion, and excellent parent.
Obiit 20th July, 1799, ætatis 72.

At the foot of the chancel door:
In memory of Thomas Hearn, gent. Commander of one of his Majeſty's Packet-boats, who died April 7, 1766, aged 45 years.

In the nave:

Here lyes the body of Mr. Andrew Carr, of this towne, who departed this life the twentieth day of May, in the year of our Lord God 1679, and was buryed the 24th day of the ſame May. He was aged 47 years.

And alſo his youngeſt ſonn Godfrey, who departed this life in December 1678.

Epitaphs in the church-yard.

Here lyeth the bodies of Marke and John Cole, ſonns of Henry Cole and Suſanna his wife, who departed this life the one in May, and the other in June, anno Domini 1678.

Here lijeth intoumbed the body of Elizabeth Wood, late wife of William Wood, and ſix children, ſhew of the ſaid William and Elizabeth. She departed this life the 21ſt December 1684, aged 31 years.

Here lyeth intombed the body of Capt. John Weſtbrowne, who departed this life September the 19th, 1691, aged 49 years.

Here alſo lyeth interred the body of Capt. Maddeſon Hunt, who departed this life January the 9th, 1720, aged 49 years.

Here lyeth the body of Amy Lawne, a former wife of John Lawne. She departed this life July 10, 1693, aged 34 years.

Here lyeth the body of Frances Gray, daughter of Capt. Richard Gray and Elizabeth his wife, who departed this life the 6th July, 1701, aged twenty years.

Here lyeth interred the body of Capt. Richard Gray, ſometime agent to her Majeſty's Pacquet-boats of this town, who departed this life on the 27th day of September, in the year of our Lord 1711, and in the 55th year of his age.

Here lyeth the body of Elizabeth Mont, the daughter of Thomas Oriſborne and Margaret his wife, who departed this life the 18th day of June, 1711, in the twenty-firſt year of her age.

Here lyes interred the body of Capt. Robart Stevens, who departed this life May the 15th, 1715, aged 38 years. He was honoured with a medal and chain of gold, by their late Majeſties King William and Queen Mary, in the year 1693.

Interred the 8th day of April, 171.., the body of William Harriſon, of Whitby, in the county of York, maſter and mariner, aged 45 years.

In memory of Mrs. Mary Harwood, who departed this life October 25th, 1757, aged 48 years.

Alſo Mr. John Harwood her huſband, who departed this life September 2d, 1770, aged 70 years.

Hier ruhet Herr Johann Diedrich Lurman von Iſerlohn. Er war daſelbſt gebohren den 11ten February, anno 1734; und ſtarb in Harwich den 23ten April 1788.
Da er im Begriff war nach ſeinem Vaterlande zurick zu reiſen woſelbſt Er von lederman geliebet und geehret wurde.

Here lyeth the body of Mrs. Eleanor Parker (widow of the late Mr. James Parker, of Piccadilly, London), who departed this life the 29th of Auguſt, 1789, aged 36 years, after a long and ſevere affliction, which ſhe bore with fortitude and reſignation.

In her the virtues all were found to blend,
Of ſiſter, mother, and a faithful friend;
But ſhe is gone! from Death there's no appeal,
What then muſt brother, ſiſter, and ſon feel?
Yet comfort dawns, ſhe is but gone before,
To plead their cauſe and open Mercy's door;
Patient in ſuff'rings, calmly ſhe withdrew,
And, wing'd by Faith, to her Creator flew.

In memory of Thomas Till, who departed this life the 17th March, 1793, aged 27 years.

In memory of John Leabon, who died the 17th May, 1793, aged 62 years.

Time ſhall be ſlain, all nature be deſtroy'd,
Nor leave an atom in a mighty void;
Then trumpets ſound, the Chriſtians banner ſpread,
And raiſe from ſilent graves the trembling dead.

In memory of Thomas Furnivall, muſician in the Bedfordſhire Militia, who departed this life the 1ſt January, 1794, aged 49 years.

To the memory of Wm. Norman, aged 32 years, who was drowned the 21ſt Oct. 1797.

In memory of Francis Golbe, who died the 3d of October, 1798, aged 38 years.

In memory of Wm. Renton, eſq. commander of his Majeſty's ſhip Martin, who died on the 1ſt of January, 1799, aged 35 years.

Under this ſtone are depoſited the remains of Mr. Charles Maltby, third ſon of Mr. George Maltby, late of Norwich, merchant. He died on his paſſage from Ham-

Hamburgh, the 26th of October, 1800, aged 33 years.

In memory of Capt. Peter Chriſtenſen, of Krageroe in Norway, who departed this life the 29th of December, 1801, aged 65 years.

In memory of Joſeph huſband of Sarah Richardſon, who died May 3, 1803, aged 20 years.

In memory of John Arnold Whittle, late of Poole, in Dorſetſhire, who departed this life the 16th of December, 1803, aged 39 years.

Excluſive of the foregoing epitaphs within ſide this chapel and chancel, there are ſeveral other old ſtones which have had effigies and inſcriptions inlaid in braſs upon them; but, being gone, to whom they did belong is not now known. RIC. R. BARNES.

Mr. URBAN, *July* 20.

I SEND you three drawings from fragments of fine Roman Pottery, found in the neighbourhood of Emſworth, co. Hants.

Fig. 2, repreſents part of an elegant bowl, in form and texture equal, if not ſuperior, to modern productions. The annexed inſcription is ſtamped in the bottom, probably the name of the maker.

Fig. 3, a fragment of an embоſſed vaſe, which, when perfect, meaſured 10 inches diameter at the top. The animal figured in the compartment between the feſtoons, ſeems to repreſent a rabbet, or hare, ſitting. Perhaps this veſſel was ſacred to Diana.

Fig. 4, is another fragment of a veſſel, about the ſize of the laſt.

All theſe fragments were found about a foot beneath the ſurface, with an abundance of coarſe pottery, ſhells of oyſters, cockles, periwinkles, &c.; alſo a few bones of large animals near the ſpot. The ſurrounding ſtrata are in many places black, with evident marks of burning. I. H. E.

Mr. URBAN, *Notts, April* 15.

UPON ſeeing Halford Church in the county of Warwick, mentioned in your entertaining Magazine for March laſt, p. 199, it occurred to me, that I had, ſeveral years ago, taken a drawing of a very ſingular figure fixed in the tower of that church, as a ſpout to carry off the water. (*Plate I. Fig.* 5.) The figure repreſents a Clergyman in his gown and caſſock, with one hand upon his head, and the other at his mouth, in the operation of vomiting. It appeared to be made of a blackiſh ſtone, and rather larger than life. When I took the drawing, I had not time to examine the monuments in the church; but, from the appearance of the tower and figure, I think it muſt be a very antient ſtructure. H. ROOKE*.

Mr. URBAN, *Aug.* 5.

"The Luce is the freſh fiſh; the ſalt fiſh is an old coat."

SHAKSPEARE.

I WOULD not willingly render ridiculous a queſtion, which in itſelf is perfectly harmleſs, by giving to it an importance to which it has no pretenſions.

Whether a certain device uſed in Heraldry was originally borrowed from a flower, or from a military weapon, (like the inquiry into the origin of the name of a village) may afford amuſement in the inveſtigation; and, therefore, may be worth attempting to aſcertain: but it is not one of thoſe inquiries which implicate the fate of Nations; and, on the contrary, it is ſuch a queſtion as a Judge might decide againſt one's opinion, without diſturbing the repoſe of an evening.

Having premiſed thus much, I cannot help expreſſing my aſtoniſhment, that ſuch a ſubject ſhould call forth any gentleman's talent for miſrepreſentation; and yet, that ſuch a talent may be ſo lightly brought into exerciſe, is evident in no leſs than two inſtances, in Dr. Orwade's ſhort letter of 83 lines, inſerted in your Magazine, p. 619.

Firſt, In aſcribing to me an accuſation againſt him, *on a ground which I neither exhibited nor inſinuated.*

Secondly, In aſcribing to me a *ſuppoſition* which I never hazarded.

So far from objecting to his producing authorities for his opinion *from Viſitation Books*, I wiſh him to do ſo; and to favour your readers with drawings from them. But I preſume the early Viſitation Books were grounded on ſuch authorities as I have referred to; and, conſequently, that my reference has that ſuperiority over his, which the evidence of an eye-witneſs has over the teſtimony of one who ſpeaks from hearſay.

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* Since the date of this letter, we have had the melancholy taſk of recording our valuable Correſpondent's death in p. 880.

I thank

I thank him for his candour in having attentively examined one of my authorities. I conjecture he means the Cantelupe Monument; and, if he be poſſeſſed of an accurate drawing from it, I ſhould be glad, as would ſome other of your readers, to ſee it engraved for your Miſcellany; even though it ſhould make againſt my argument.

As to the other authority (the Seal), it is not in my power to ſay that I *will* produce it. The inſtrument (dated 1352) to which it is appendant, was ſome years ago in my poſſeſſion; and I had then a drawing taken from it: but perhaps the Doctor might think if a copy of this drawing were ſent to you, that it was fabricated for the occaſion. I ſhall therefore content myſelf with obſerving, that the Seal is appendant to that identical charter of the King of France referred to by Froiſſart (Mr. Johnes' tranſlation, 4to), vol. I. p. 579, ſection 1.

Permit me, before I conclude, to intreat of Doctor Orwade, if we ſhould ever hereafter unfortunately get into controverſy, that he will forbear ſuch expreſſions as "Here then let it" (the queſtion) "reſt." The Fiat is appropriate to you, Mr. Urban, as the Judge; but does not become the contending parties.

AN OLD CORRESPONDENT.

A Review of the principal Authors on Horticulture and Botany, from 1480 *to* 1750; *deſcribing the merits and defects of ſeveral of them.*

(Concluded from p. 999.)

1717. *Switzer (Stephen).* "Ichnographia Ruſtica; or, Gardener's Recreation," with cuts, 3 vols. 8vo. "The Practical Fruit-Gardener," cuts, 8vo. "The Practical Kitchen-Gardener," 2 vols. 8vo.

Lawrence (———). "Art of Gardening; and Fruit-Gardener's Calendar," 8vo.

1721. *Moore* (Sir *John*). "England's Intereſt, or the Gentleman and Farmer's Friend, with directions to make Cyder Royal," 8vo.

This treatiſe is worth peruſing, and will inform you of the method of making good wine from your own gardens and orchards; and at this time is particularly ſo, on account of the preſent price of wine.

1728. *Langley (Batty).* "Principles of Gardening."

1729. "Pomona; or Fruit-Gardener," with 79 plates, folio.

1730. "The Gardener's Catalogue of Trees and Shrubs cultivated in the open Air," with 21 copper plates, price 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* folio, by a ſociety of gardeners, conſiſting of 14 of the moſt eminent nurſerymen and gardeners of the time, all living near London.

Cateſby (Mark), eſq. F.R.S. "Natural Hiſtory of Carolina, Florida, and the Bahama Iſlands, in French and Engliſh," 2 vols. folio, with 200 copper plates, 1743; ſecond volume 1748; an Appendix with 20 plates more. 6*l.* 6*s.*

1731. *Miller (Philip).* "Gardener's Dictionary," of which there have been eight editions in folio: firſt, in 1731, 1*l.* 10*s.*; ſecond, 1733, 1*l.* 10*s.*; third, 2 vols. 1736, 2*l.* 2*s.*; fourth, 1739; fifth, 1743; ſixth, 1752; ſeventh, 1759, 3*l.* 3*s.*; eighth, 1768, 3*l.* 3*s.*—Abridged, 3 vols. 8vo, 1740, 18*s.* 4to; 1763, 1*l.* 5*s.*—A ſet of plates, 300 plants coloured, 1760, 12*l.* 12*s.* adapted to his Gardener's Dictionary, 2 vols. folio.

——— "Gardener's Calendar," 8vo, 4*s.*

To 1765 there were 14 editions, all in 8vo. Of late years it has been printed in 12mo, on a ſmaller type.—It is very incorrect in directing articles to be planted out which have not been ordered to be ſown, which muſt frequently be the caſe, unleſs the cultivation of a plant is written all at once; and many other inaccuracies. The eighth edition of his Dictionary abounds with errors in the Botanical Latin, inſtead of being the moſt correct; as he was reluctantly obliged by the booksellers who employed him to deſcribe the plants according to the Linnæan ſyſtem, without underſtanding it. As a proof of his ignorance, under Andromeda, in the word *fecundis* he changes the *s* into an *f*, and then tranſlates *racemis fecundis*, fruitful ſpikes, ſix times, and the ſame under Convallaria. He has not paid proper attention to the genders of the names of the plants; and in one inſtance has made the ſpecific names maſculine, feminine, and neuter, of the ſame plant. The errors he himſelf has corrected, amount to above 200, beſides innumerable others unnoticed.—He was clerk to the Society of Gardeners, who had pub-

publiſhed a Catalogue of Trees, &c. 1730; and, after their firſt publication, he next year publiſhed his Dictionary, as I was informed by Mr. Gordon, late of Mile-end, the moſt eminent nurſeryman at that time (about the year 1770), who gave me this information, that it was from papers *entruſted to his care*; but he would ſay nothing more.

1732. *Dillenius (Joannes Jacobus).* "Hortus Elthamenſis, ſeu Plantarum rariorum quas in Horto ſuo Elthami, in Cantio, coluit Vir præſtantiſſimus, Jacobus Sherard, Delineationes et Deſcriptiones; quarum Hiſtoria, vel planè non vel imperfectè, à Rei Herbariæ Scriptoribus tradita fuit," 2 vols. in tab. 437, 4*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*

This collection of plants in a gentleman's garden at that period, muſt have been conſidered as very capital; and the accuracy with which they are deſcribed cauſes the book to be held in very high eſtimation, and do great credit both to the collector and the author. Dillenius was a foreigner reſident at that time in England; and in 1741 publiſhed his "Hiſtoria Muſcorum," 4to, a book of equal merit. A Linnæan index has been added of late years; and it is to be lamented that the work has not been tranſlated into Engliſh, as it would have been ſo uſeful to many who are not able to read it in Latin.

In the chancel at Evington, a village three miles from Leiceſter, on a marble tablet againſt the wall, is the following epitaph to the memory of Dr. Sherard.

"M. S.
Jacobi Sherard, M. D.
Colleg. Medic. Lond. et Soc. Reg. Soc.
viri multifari doctrinâ cultiſſimi,
rerum naturalium,
botanices imprimis, ſcientiâ
penè ſingularis;
et, ne quid ad oblectandos amicos deeſſet,
artis muſicæ peritiſſimi.
Acceſſerant illi in laude cumulum
mores Chriſtiani, vitæ integritas,
et erga omnes
comitas et benevolentia.
Obiit prid. Id. Feb. A. D. MDCCXXXVII.
annos natus LXXII.
Uxor Suſanna,
Richardi Lockwood, arm. filia,
optimo marito
hoc monumentum mœſtiſſima poſuit,
et ſibi,
quæ ob. 27 Nov. 1741, æt. 72;
et juxta maritum ſepulta eſt."

Martyn (John), F. R. S. "Hiſtory of Plants growing about Paris," 2 vols. 8vo, 10*s.* tranſlated from the French of Tournefort.

There is no doubt of the accuracy in the deſcription of the plants, when written by ſo eminent a Botaniſt. By comparing this work with Curtis's Flora Londinenſis, may be ſeen which country produces the greateſt number of plants, and how much they reſemble each other.

1734. *Hughes (William).* "The Flower-Garden," in 12mo.

By examining ſuch books as theſe, you diſcover what plants and flowers were cultivated at that period, and perhaps trace out ſome curious ones, not known to be in exiſtence.

1736. *Logan (James).* "Experiments and conſiderations on the generations of Plants," 8vo, 1*s.* ſecond edition, 1748.

At this time the ſexual ſyſtem of Linnæus began to gain ground.

——. *Humphreys (D).* "Nature Diſplayed," with copper plates, in 3 vols. 8vo. tranſlated from the French of the Abbé Pluche.

This is a very uſeful and inſtructive book for young perſons: but there have been ſo many new diſcoveries and improvements ſince then, that it now appears very defective, and requires many additions to be made to it.

1737. *Blackwell (Elizabeth).* "Curious Herbal," in 2 vols. folio, on 500 copper plates; ſecond volume in 1738. Republiſhed by Trew in 1748.

This work ſtill continues in ſuch eſteem as to keep up its original price of ſix or ſeven guineas, and 10 on large paper, in the modern ſale catalogues.

——. *Dale (Samuel).* "Pharmacologia, ſeu manuductio ad Materiam Medicam," in 4to.

This work was firſt publiſhed in 1693, and now reviſed by the author, 44 years after his firſt edition.

——. *Blackſtone (Joannes).* "Faſciculus Plantarum circa Hareſield ſponte naſcentium, cum Appendice ad Locі Naturam ſpectante," in 12mo.

It would be very uſeful and entertaining if ſimilar catalogues were publiſhed of the Plants growing in every county in England, eſpecially near the town.

1738. *Deering (C).* "A Catalogue of Plants naturally growing in England, more eſpecially about Nottingham," in 8vo.

1738.

1788. *Ray* (*John*), F. R. S. "Travels through Flanders, Germany, Italy, and France; with a Catalogue of Plants growing ſpontaneouſly in thoſe parts," 2 vols. 8vo, ſecond edition (the firſt in 1673) improved, with copper-plates, 12*s.*

Vol. II. contains Rawvolf's journey into the Eaſtern countries, and ſeveral other curious travels, with three Catalogues of Plants.

1789. *Rand* (*Iſaacus*). "Horti Chelſeyani Index compendiarius," 8vo, 3*s.* 6*d.*

It contains 793 genera of plants, a great number of ſpecies, and only their names. It is rather extraordinary that for above 60 years, the Apothecaries' Company, to whom this Botanic Garden belongs, have never had a catalogue of their plants, and that the gardener has not done it, conſidering the great increaſe of plants there of late years.

——. *Bradley* (*Richard*), F. R. S. "A philoſophical Account of the work of Nature, remarkable in the Mineral, Vegetable, and Animal Creation," ſecond ed. enlarged, in 8vo, 6*s.*

——. *Clayton* (*Joannes*). "Flora Virginica, exhibens plantas, quas in Virginiâ J. Clayton collegit. Methodo ſexuali diſpoſuit I. F. Gronovius."

Gronovius was a very eminent Botaniſt. In Lord Bute's ſale in 1794, his "Hortus Siccus" was ſold, contained in upwards of 250 volumes, in regular order, and carefully preſerved.

——. *Brickwell* (*J.*). "Natural Hiſtory of North Carolina," in 8vo. Dublin.

As we have ſo many American plants now in our gardens, ſuch works as this and Clayton's muſt be very uſeful, to peruſe the deſcription of the flowers, as ſeveral, eſpecially trees, are many years before they flower, when raiſed here from ſeed.

1740. *Gray* (*Chriſtopher*). "A Catalogue of Trees and Shrubs," propagated for ſale by C. G. Nurſeryman at Fulham.

Theſe catalogues of nurſerymen are very entertaining to refer to, as they ſhew the ſtate of gardening at that time, and the introduction of many exotic plants into this country.

1741. *Dillenius* (*Joannes Jacobus*), "Hiſtoria Muſcorum," in 4to. maj.

The ſtudy of the deſcription of Moſſes cannot be peruſed with either pleaſure or propriety without the aſſiſtance of this very valuable work. See 1782.

1743. *Cateſby* (*Mark*), eſq. F. R. S. "Natural Hiſtory of Carolina," &c. vol. 2d. See 1730.

A ſecond edition of this work in 1752, 16*l.* In 1748 an appendix, containing 20 plants.

——. *Pococke* (*Richard*). "A Deſcription of the Eaſt," in 2 vols. folio; vol. ſecond in 1745.

He deſcribes 319 plants found in Crete, and other parts of the Eaſt.

1744. "Adam's Luxury, and Eve's Cookery; or, the Kitchen-garden diſplayed." A ſecond edition in 1756, 8vo, 18*d.*

Who the author was I do not know; but the kitchen-garden demands the firſt attendance, as without its aſſiſtance you cannot obtain health, nor without the luxury produced from it can your table be elegantly decorated.

——. *James* (*Richard*), M. D. "A Medical Dictionary, including Phyſic, Surgery, Anatomy, Chymiſtry, and Botany," in 3 vols. folio.

It would be ſuperfluous to ſay any thing in favour of Dr. James, his character as an eminent Phyſician is ſo well eſtabliſhed, and particularly by his fever-powders.

——. *Parſons* (*James*), M. D. "The Microſcopical Theatre of Seeds." 1*s.* 4to.

The microſcope is a very neceſſary companion both for the Botaniſt and Floriſt; it is impoſſible to examine into the ſtructure of minute flowers, nor diſcover the beauties or imperfections without it.

——. *Wilſon* (*John*). "Synopſis of Britiſh Plants, in Ray's method; with a Botanical Dictionary," in 8vo. Newcaſtle.

1745. *Short* (*Thomas*). "Medicina Britannica; or, a Treatiſe on ſuch Phyſical Plants as are found in the Fields or Gardens of Great Britain," in 8vo; ſecond edition in 1747.

A very proper book for thoſe who want to collect or gather medicinal plants.

1746. *Blackſtone* (*Joannes*). "Specimen Botanicum, quo Plantarum plurium Angliæ indigenarum loci natales illuſtrantur;" in 8vo.

A young Botaniſt ought at firſt to make himſelf acquainted with the indigenous plants of his own neighbourhood; by this knowledge he never will

will want amuſement when walking out in the fields: *Nunquam minus ſolus quam ſolus.* No method he can purſue will inſtruct him quicker than this in the ſcience of Botany. This book will greatly aſſiſt him.

1747. *Brownrigg* (*William*), M. D. On the electrifying of plants, in the "Philoſophical Tranſactions," N° 482.

For an account of experiments, ſee "Weſton's Tracts on Agriculture," chap. 25, p. 289.

In the London Magazine, about 1758 or 1759, is a plan of a machine for a perpetually electrified garden.

1748. *Hill* (*John*), M. D. "A General Natural Hiſtory, or a new and accurate deſcription of Animals, Vegetables, and Minerals," in 3 vols. folio; vol. I. 1*l.* 5*s.* Vol. II. in 1751.

This is, I believe, the firſt work of Dr. Hill.

1749. *Hill* (*Aaron*), eſq. "Directions for cultivating Vines in America."

There are very judicious directions for preſerving cuttings of vines, to be ſent from Madeira to plant vineyards in the Bahama Iſland. About the year 1773 I had a requeſt from a gentleman at Annapolis Royal, in Carolina, to ſend him cuttings of all the ſorts of vines growing here, and a pound of every ſort of raiſins (to ſow the ſeed or ſtones). I could procure. I ſent him plants in boxes of earth a foot deep: and he informed me how much more preferable they were to cuttings. Aaron Hill's works are in 4 volumes 8vo, and there are various eſſays on ſimilar ſubjects interſperſed in them.

——. *Wilkes* (*Benjamin*). "Engliſh Moths and Butterflies, with the Plants, Flowers, and Fruits on which they feed, and are uſually found," in folio, with copper-plates coloured.

1750. *Hughes* (*Griffiths*), M. D. "Natural Hiſtory of Barbadoes," folio, copper-plates.

A very trifling performance, not fit to be called a natural hiſtory.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 1.

IN 1800, or 1801, a woman was living at Merthyr Tydvill in Wales, aged 94, who remembered when there were only 25 inhabitants in the pariſh. In the above year a very intelligent gentleman took pains to aſcertain the population of that place, and found it to be, 13,680. The increaſe was owing to the very great iron works ſet up there. So crowded is the place, that 12 men and one woman lived in one room of 12 ſquare feet, which ſerved them

For parlour for kitchen and all.

The men worked in the mines, ſix by day and ſix by night. Three beds ſupplied them all. Thus the room was conſtantly occupied by ſeven perſons.

The rectory was no more than 80*l.* a year; but the preſent incumbent has greatly increaſed it by obtaining an Act to let his glebe (14 acres) on building leaſes for 99 years: he lets it at 3*d.* a ſquare yard. He has alſo got rid of a modus which was claimed at 4*d.* for each farm; but if a farm was divided into two or 10 parts, each part paid 4*d.* which was held to make it uncertain.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 5.

FOR the information of a Conſtant Reader, p. 1008, and the publick in general, I ſend you an extract from the "Specification of the Patent granted to Mr. Iſaiah Birt, of Plymouth Dock, for a Black Paint, compoſed chiefly of earthy and mineral ſubſtances, which will be beneficial to his Majeſty's Navy, and the ſhipping intereſt at large; being particularly calculated to preſerve Wood, and prevent ruſt in iron, and may be applied to all the purpoſes for which paint in general is uſed."

"My Invention conſiſts in uniting, in proper quantities, calcareous or argillaceous earth with lamp-black or ivory-black; and, after the various experiments which I have made to bring it to perfection, I perform my ſaid Invention as follows. Take of the blueiſh marly ſtone found in copper, tin, and lead mines (principally in the copper mines), and of iron ſtone, and of fine blue marle or ſlate, and of under-earth, equal quantities, and reduce them, by grinding or pounding, to a very fine powder. To any given quantity of the above-mentioned materials when put together, add one-eighth of their weight of lamp-black, ſo that there will then be ſeven-eighths of the earthy or mineral ſubſtances, and one-eighth of the lamp-black. This produces my Invention of a ſuperior black paint for wood, iron, canvas, or any other thing for which paint is uſed; but, for the purpoſe of uſing ſuch paint, it muſt be ground (in the uſual manner of grinding colours) with oil, as commonly done by colourmen or painters (their boiled oil I much prefer); and the ſame when mixed with oil, and made up as other paint in general is, may be uſed with the bruſh as in common practice. I alſo perform my ſaid Invention by mixing, in equal quantities, any three or any two of the above-men-

mentioned articles of blueiſh marly ſtone, iron-ſtone, fine blue marle or ſlate, and under-earth together, when ground or pounded to powder as aforeſaid, and adding thereto one-eighth of their weight of lamp-black as before deſcribed. And alſo I perform it by mixing either one of ſuch articles, when ground or pounded to powder as aforeſaid, with one-eighth of its weight of lamp-black, as before deſcribed. I alſo perform my ſaid Invention by uſing ivory-black inſtead of lamp-black; but for general purpoſes I prefer the lamp-black. Under-earth I have procured from the coal-works in the Foreſt of Dean, by which name it is well known amongſt the colliers there. It is probable that other collieries produce it alſo. For the blueiſh marly ſtone I have not been able to obtain any name; but it is produced in abundance in the mining parts of Devon and Cornwall.

Be it remembered, that my ſaid new Invention conſiſts only in the uniting the before-mentioned articles of blueiſh marly ſtone, iron-ſtone, fine blue marle or ſlate, and under-earth, with lamp-black or ivory-black; and that I ſtate one-eighth of lamp-black becauſe that is the quantity I generally uſe, and which in all the trials I have made has not ever failed to produce the effect; but I have on ſome occaſions uſed as much as one fifth, and on others as little as one-ſixteenth."

Yours, &c. B. I. N.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 18.

IT is well known, I imagine, to many perſons connected with Charitable Inſtitutions, that there are now remaining in the hands of different Bankers in the Metropolis ſeveral ſmall ſums, being the balances of ſubſcriptions raiſed for charitable purpoſes, ſome of which belong to what may be called *obſolete* Societies; others are probably the remains of ſubſcriptions raiſed for ſome intended Inſtitutions, which were never formed. Permit me to ſuggeſt to the perſons who have raiſed theſe funds, that, unleſs it is intended that the money ſhould be returned to the ſubſcribers, it would be making a good uſe of it, to draw it out of the hands of the Bankers, and give it to ſome of the exiſting Societies which are in need of contributions. A meeting of ſubſcribers might be called for the purpoſe, by public advertiſement or otherwiſe. I have little doubt but that ſeveral hundred pounds might be collected if this hint were attended to. A MEMBER OF SEVERAL SOCIETIES.

Mr. URBAN, *S. C. Dec.* 1.

YOUR accurate correſpondent Academicus (I wiſh he were a more frequent one) might reaſonably ſuppoſe (in p. 208 of your preſent volume) that the words in the fifth volume of Biſhop Atterbury's Correſpondence, p. 254, "being the Faſt-day for a General Peace," were not correct. They are the words however of the title of the Sermon, a copy of which I have now before me; and another Correſpondent's conjecture in p. 405 of the ſame volume of the Gentleman's Magazine, is needleſs. From the Sermon it appears, that the Faſt was appointed for "a bleſſing upon her Majeſty's *conſultations for Peace*:" and from "The Britiſh Chronologiſt," vol. I. p. 470, c. 2, we find, that ſhortly before, *viz.* on December 7, 1711, "the Parliament met, and her Majeſty acquainted them, that notwithſtanding the arts of thoſe that delight in war, both time and place were appointed for the opening (of) a Treaty of a General Peace." This was the Peace of Utrecht, which was not ſigned till March 30, 1712-13.

Yours, &c. R. W.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 12.

IN p. 518 of your preſent volume, is a liſt of old cloaths ſaid to be diſtributed by Queen Elizabeth, to her maids of honour. I ſhould like to know on what authority this account reſts, as it is directly contrary to the ſtatement of Hume. The Hiſtorian's words are theſe:

"Among the other ſpecies of luxury, that of apparel began much to increaſe during this age; and the Queen thought proper to reſtrain it by proclamation. Her example was very little conformable to her edicts. As no woman was ever more conceited of her beauty, or more deſirous of making impreſſions on the hearts of beholders, no one ever went to a greater extravagance in apparel, or ſtudied more the variety and richneſs of her dreſſes. She appeared almoſt every day in a different habit; and tried all the ſeveral modes by which ſhe hoped to render herſelf agreeable. She was alſo ſo fond of her cloaths, that ſhe never could part with any of them; and at her death ſhe had in her wardrobe all the different habits, to the number of 3000, which ſhe had ever worn in her life-time." Hiſtory of England, in the reign of Elizabeth.

Yours, &c. P. B.

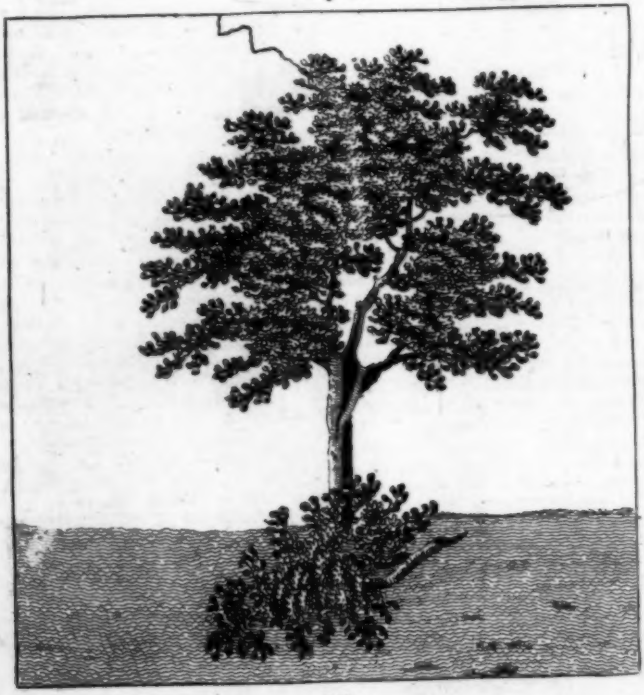
Mr.

Fig. 4.

Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.



Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 15.

THE firſt figure in plate II. is a ſilver matrix of a ſeal, which has, round the arms of England under a helmet:

Pro lanis, cortis, et pellib[us] *lib*[er]*an*-[*dis*] *in portu Londen.*

A bird at the end, and a croſs at the beginning of the inſcription. It probably belonged to the collector of the duties on leather and ſkins of various ſorts in the port of London.

Fig. 2 is the ſeal of "the Indulgence of St. Peter's Caſtle;" but whether in England or abroad, is uncertain: probably the latter.

The Tree ſtruck by lightning, *fig.* 3, has been deſcribed in p. 807. P. Q.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 16.

THE enclоſed Roman Coin (*fig.* 4) was found beneath a large tree upon Peteches Farm in the pariſh of Finchingfield, in Eſſex, 1801.

The legend upon the obverſe being obliterated, it is difficult to aſcertain by what emperor it was coined. The reverſe is ſimilar to the coins attributed to Auguſtus Cæſar. If it was coined by him, it muſt be eſteemed curious, if not valuable.

Your opinion, Mr. Urban, will oblige CLARENSIS.

Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 1.

THE Sermon that was preached againſt me before the Univerſity of Oxford on the 5th of November, 1805, by the Rev. Ralph Churton, Archdeacon of St. David's; which has ſince been publiſhed, with due licence, and been reviewed in your Magazine, is divided into three parts; the firſt of which is taken up with juſtifying its title, viz. *The Reality of the Powder Plot vindicated.* The ſecond part attempts to prove, that the diſcovery and prevention of the plot were "clear inſtances of God's interpoſition," and "miracles of his mercy." The third part conſiſts of awful admonitions to the nation not to careſs Papiſts, nor to admit them into its Senate or councils.

As to the firſt part, I am as fully convinced that Cateſby and his 12 infamous Catholic companions* conſpired to blow up King James I. and the Parliament with gunpowder, at Weſtminſter, on the 5th of November, 1605, as I am convinced that the Catholic father of this James, King Henry Darnley, with his attendants, was actually blown up with gunpowder at Edinburgh, on Feb. 7, 1567, by a conſpiracy of the Earls of Murray, Morton, Lethington, and other heads of the Reformation in Scotland. I have diſtinctly ſtated† that no Catholick ever denied the reality of the former plot; no, not ſo much as the conſpirators themſelves; ſince I have ſhewn that‡ as well thoſe who died fighting at Holbeach-houſe, as thoſe who ſuffered at the gallows, acknowledged the infernal deſign, and begged of God pardon for it. What need then was there of preaching and publiſhing a Sermon againſt me before the firſt Literary Society in the Empire, in order to prove the reality of the Powder-plot? It ſeems, however, that the Preacher had a farther deſign than to prove the plot againſt the 13 conſpirators themſelves; for he ſpeaks of the general body of Catholicks, as having "the bluſhing and bloody honours of it thick upon them!" He adds, "that if the machinations of the Plotters had ſucceeded, they would have been careſſed and applauded at home and abroad;" that "ſome of them are actually enrolled in the liſt of Martyrs, on account of their ſufferings in this treaſon!" and that "the Church of Rome holds doctrines which have confirmed rebels and traitors in their deſperate deſigns." In oppoſition to theſe inflamed and calumnious charges, give me leave to obſerve, that the perſon whoſe life was principally aimed at by the Conſpirators, and who had the beſt means of knowing the diſpoſition of his Catholic ſubjects in general, I mean King James, took great care to

* It does not appear from the accurate Dodd, who had many original MSS. in his hands concerning this myſterious buſineſs, that more than ſix or ſeven of the conſpirators were let into the whole of the infernal deſign, the reſt being only ſworn to ſupport it with their purſes and arms, and to general ſecrecy. Sir Everard Digby in particular, though he pleaded guilty, yet declared at his execution, that "if he had known it at firſt to have been ſo foul a treaſon, he would not have concealed it to gain the world." Stow's Chronicle.

† Letters to a Prebendary, p. 313, ſecond edition. ‡ Ibid. p. 318.

exculpate them from the horrid guilt, both in his proclamation, and in his ſpeech in Parliament; and that he continued to employ ſeveral of them about his perſon, and in the firſt offices of the State: as for example, the Earl of Worceſter, his Maſter of the Horſe; the Earl of Northampton, Lord Privy Seal; and Sir Giles Calvert, Secretary of State. That, had the Plot ſucceeded, the Catholicks in general would have equally ſuffered in it with the Proteſtants; a very great proportion of the Nobility and antient gentry being at that time either openly or ſecretly addicted to the religion of their anceſtors: that the firſt Catholick of rank who became acquainted with it, Lord Monteagle, immediately gave information of it to Government; and that no individuals were more active in diſcovering the treaſon and puniſhing the traitors than the aforeſaid Catholic Earls of Worceſter and Northampton: that the heads of the Clergy wrote circular letters on the occaſion, warning all Catholicks in the moſt emphatical terms, on the part of the Pope, as well as on their own, againſt all conſpiracies and practices againſt the State, as being *deteſtable* and *damnable*; which admonition of theirs was ſoon after confirmed by Paul V. and Cardinal Bellarmin*. That what is aſſerted concerning the enrolment of the conſpirators' names in the Martyrology, is too glaring and abſurd a falſehood to deſerve a ſerious refutation†. Laſtly, that the Catholic Church, ſo far from teaching the doctrines which have confirmed rebels and traitors in their deſperate deſigns againſt the lives of princes, under pretext of their being tyrants and perſecutors, has formally condemned ſuch doctrines as *heretical and damnable*‡.

The Preacher is much offended with my expreſſing my own and the conſtant belief of Catholicks, that Secretary Cecil, by means of a letter amongſt the conſpirators§, excited and directed the Plot; as if I thereby denied the reality of it, or excuſed thoſe Catholic conſpirators who were engaged in it! I own, however, I cannot abandon this opinion in compliment to my opponent, when I conſider, firſt, the character and education of Cecil; "a man," ſays Wilſon ‖, "nouriſhed with the milk of policy, under his father Lord Burleigh, a Courtier baſtled by art and induſtry under the late Queen, as likewiſe, that it was then the *avowed* practice of the Miniſtry to ſend *forged letters* to Catholicks, and to inſert forged poſtſcripts in their genuine letters, by way of founding their diſpoſitions; and that the Miniſtry itſelf uſed to provide ſetters to

* The latter writes of the Plot in his Tortus, p. 17. "Non excuſo factum: odi parricidia: execror conſpirationes."

† It is true that this has been aſſerted of F. Garnet by other controvertiſts before Mr. Churton. Fuller, in his Church Hiſtory, qualifies this aſſertion by ſaying, that the Pope did not canonize him, but only beatified him! If controvertiſts did but know how much ſuch ignorant and ſtupid fictions degrade them in the opinion of learned Catholicks, in other countries as well as in this, they would be more cautious in forging them. I do not mean by this to inſinuate that F. Garnet was guilty of the Plot; he knew nothing of it, but under the ſeal of confeſſion; and I maintain that it is for the welfare of the State itſelf, that this ſeal ſhould, in no caſe whatever, be violated; as Henry IV. of France, after cauſing the queſtion to be fully diſcuſſed, was at laſt convinced. In proof of this poſition, as well as of Garnet's innocence, I need only alledge what the latter at his trial "called God and his angels to witneſs, that, when Cateſby in confeſſion told him of the Conſpiracy, he diſſuaded him from it, and made him promiſe to deſiſt; and that he ſent to Rome, to have all violent machinations forbidden under a particular cenſure." Cateſby would never have given Garnet the opportunity of making this attempt to ſave his country, had he not known that he was tied up to eternal ſecrecy. I muſt add, that the laſt-mentioned, at his execution, again ſolemnly denied all knowledge of the Plot, except in the way of confeſſion; but acknowledged that he entertained ſome ſuſpicion of Cateſby from his general language and behaviour; and aſked pardon of the King, as far as he might be faulty in not making that *ſuſpicion* known. This circumſtance has miſled moſt of our Hiſtorians into an opinion, that he confeſſed his guilt in general as to the Plot, and begged forgiveneſs for it. See More's Hiſtory of England, Prov. b. IV. Dodd's Church Hiſtory, vol. II. p. 395. Memoirs of Miſſionary Prieſts, vol. II. p. 479.

‡ Council of Conſtance, ſeſſ. 15, againſt J. Petit.

§ F. More's Hiſtory. Lord Caſtlemain's Catholique Apology, &c.

‖ Hiſtory of Great Britain.

tempt

tempt the diſaffected into ſeditious practices, and to excite them to exceſſes they would not otherwiſe have given into*. Secondly, when I detect the Secretary in the groſſeſt falſehood and hypocriſy, at the time of his delivering Monteagle's letter to the King, by pretending not to underſtand it, &c. I am the more ready to ſuſpect him of previous deceit, and to believe that he had a knowledge of the Plot, as well before he received that letter as afterwards. Thirdly, I never can bring myſelf to think that any conſpirator who was not alſo *a miniſterial ſetter*, wrote that unneceſſary diſcovery of the Plot to Monteagle; much leſs that he delivered it to a footman in the ſtreets for him, *ten days before it was neceſſary for the latter's ſafety*. Again, how comes it that none of the conſpirators came forward to claim mercy in conſequence of his furniſhing this humane and important information? How comes it that Miniſtry never applied their racks to ſatisfy the world in this particular†? Laſtly, when I reflect on the following circumſtances reſpecting Treſham, one of the Conſpirators, I can no more doubt of his being Cecil's agent in the Powder-plot, than I can doubt that Maud and Polley were employed by his father and Walſingham in the above-mentioned Plot of Babington, which they indiſputably excited and directed, to get rid of the unfortunate Queen of Scots; namely, that Treſham was a man of moſt intriguing diſpoſition, and had been concerned in the inſurrection of Eſſex; that he was exceedingly intimate with Secretary Cecil, and had acceſs to him at all times, by night as well as by day‡: that he was ſuſpected by the other Conſpirators as having betrayed their deſign§: that he never left London or the Court when his companions fled away (which can only be accounted for by his conceiving himſelf to be under ſufficient protection): that, being ſeized upon and thrown into the Tower, he was, a few days afterwards, and previouſly to the trial of the Conſpirators, found dead there, a report being ſpread that he died ſuddenly of the ſtrangury (a diſorder which does not take a ſudden turn); whereas his phyſician declared that he was poiſoned; as all the world knows Sir Thomas Overbury ſoon after was, in the ſame place, by the contrivance of the King's favourite Miniſter, and the Lieutenant of the Tower; on which occaſion a report was propagated that the latter alſo died ſuddenly of a natural death.

The ſecond point of the Sermon, of which I have the honour of being the ſubject, is calculated to prove the alarming poſition, that I have "robbed God of half his praiſe;" merely becauſe I am of a different opinion from the Preacher, where he maintains, that "Since God created the Heavens and the Earth; an inſtance cannot be found wherein the Moſt High and Lofty One more clearly interpoſed, and made bare his holy arm, than when he wrought theſe miracles of mercy;" namely, in the defeat and detection of the Powder-plot. To judge of the accuracy and truth of theſe aſſertions, let us attend to the account of this buſineſs which the aforeſaid Secretary of State gave to his friend, a foreign ambaſſador, in a private letter, only four days after the public diſcloſure of the Conſpiracy, and before he had leiſure to patch up the account of it, which was intended for the publick. Deſcribing his behaviour on the receipt of the letter from Monteagle, the very night he received it, October 26, he ſays: "I imparted the letter to the Earl of Suffolk, Lord Chamberlain, to the end I might receive his opinion. Thereupon peruſing the words of the

* All this was exemplified in Babington's Plot, in which the Secretary of State employed no fewer than four ſetters. Concerning Polley, who was one of them, Camden writes thus: "In eorum ſocietatem ſe inſinuavit Pollius, ſimulandi et diſſimulandi peritiſſimus, qui omnia eorum conſilia Walſinghamo indies aperuiſſe, et juvenes, in mala pronos, pejora ſuggerendo præcipites impuliſſe creditur." Annal. Elizabeth.

† Our Hiſtorians ſpeak as if the rack was only *ſhewn* to the Conſpirators *in terrorem*, but it certainly was employed with horrible ſeverity againſt ſome of the perſons accuſed or ſuſpected on this occaſion. I have ſeen a circumſtantial account in MS. drawn up by the ſufferer himſelf, of the racking of F. Gerard in the Tower, who nearly loſt his life, as his ſervant John Owen actually did his, through the force of torture.

‡ Politicians Catechiſm, p. 91. § Winter's Confeſſion.

letter,

letter, and obſerving the writing, that *the blow ſhould come without knowledge who hurt them*, we both conceived that it could not be more proper than at the *time of Parliament*, nor by any other way more likely to be attempted than *with powder*, whilſt the *King was ſitting in that Aſſembly*, of which the Lord Chamberlain conceived more probability, becauſe there was *a great vault under the ſaid chamber*, which was never uſed for any thing but wood and coal." Secretary Cecil's letter to Sir C. Cornwallis, Nov. 9, 1605. Wellwood's Memoirs vol. II. p. 170. The relation of the Plot in his Majeſty's Paper-office, corrected in the hand-writing of Cecil, adds the following particulars, ſpeaking of Cecil's own and Lord Suffolk's remarks on the letter: "Obſerving ſtill the words preſaged ſome deſperite and ſoddaine practice againſt the K. and the whole State, and that the party was ſo careful to procure the Lo. Monteagle to be abſent from the Parliament Houſe, they apprehended that *no other ſenſe* could be gathered, than of ſome reſolution to *attempt upon the King, and all that were in the Parliament Houſe*. Whereupon they all (*viz.* the Earls of Salisbury, Suffolk, Northampton, and Worceſter) fell upon the ſame conſideration and reſolution, that the Lo. Chamberlane ſhould *take care to viſit all thoſe places* (adjoining to the Chamber of Parliament), but not *before the Seſſion*, both becauſe it might appear whether any other Nobleman ſhould receyve the like adverniſement, which would make the matter of more regard, and becauſe any ſuch as had ſuch practice in hand might not be ſcarred before they had let the matter *run on to full ripeneſs for diſcovery*." See Archæol. vol. XII. p. 204. With this undeniable evidence before his eyes, of Cecil's opinion of the letter on the 26th of October, I aſk, Mr. Urban, where is the reader of common ſenſe that is not moved to indignation at his unſufferable deceit and hypocriſy five days afterwards, when, on preſenting the letter to the King, he affected not to *underſtand a word of its meaning*; but pretended it muſt "have been written either by a fool or a madman?" Where is the reader of common ſenſe who does not ſmile at the ſelf conceit of the pedant James, who boaſted in Parliament that he had been enabled to "interpret the letter in a different manner from what any other learned man would have done;" or at the adulation of his courtiers, who declared that he had been "inſpired by the Holy Ghoſt to fathom its meaning*?" Again, where is the reader of common ſenſe who does not pity the Engliſh publick, in having been at the time, and ever ſince, gulled into a belief, that nothing leſs than a divine light could have led to a detection of the Conſpiracy; and nothing leſs than a ſupernatural interpoſition could have defeated it, at the moment when it was about to take effect; whereas we have poſitive evidence that the Secretary of State and the other miniſters, whatever they might have known of it beforehand, at leaſt knew, during the laſt ten days, of a *deſign upon the King and Parliament* at the time when *they ſhould meet together*, to be executed *by gunpowder*, which was, in all probability, lodged in the *great vault under the Houſe of Lords*; but that they reſolved amongſt themſelves not to *look for the gunpowder till the meeting of Parliament*; namely, till the very 4th or 5th of November? Laſtly, where is the reader of common ſenſe who will be at a loſs to qualify the accuſation that is brought againſt me, of "robbing God of half his praiſe?"

"With theſe bluſhing and bloody honours thick upon them," the Preacher of charity proceeds: "they" (the Catholicks) "call upon us to careſs them, and to place them in the boſom of our Senate and Councils;" thus transferring the guilt of the Powder-plotters, and of Charles IX. and Mary Medicis of France, above two centuries ago, to the great body of his Catholic fellow ſubjects at the preſent day; and that of the late Iriſh rebels to the Earls of Fingal, Kenmare, and their fellow petitioners, who helped to defeat thoſe rebels! He had before aſſerted, that Catholicks were excluded from the Senate and councils on account of their pernicious tenets and rebellious practices; whereas, he cannot be ignorant that they were excluded, not in conſequence of any plot in which a ſingle individual of their communion was engaged, but in conſequence of a moſt impudent and remorſeleſs Plot, under the name of Oates's Plot, forged againſt them by the Divine of that name, together with Dr. Tongue, Bed-

* Rapin, Hiſt. Book XVIII.

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loe, Lord Shaftesbury, and other infamous wretches; a plot which, in addition to the disabilities in question, caused the innocent blood of between 20 and 30 of them to be shed upon the scaffold! To give some colouring, however, to the charge of pernicious tenets, the Preacher has recourse to Dr. Duigenan's exploded argument, drawn from the Canons of certain antient Councils, concerning the pretended obligation of persecuting Hereticks. The truth is, there never was a synod that gave *such a decision*; though I grant there was a certain Council held near 600 years ago, consisting of most of the Potentates, as well as the Prelates of Christendom, which made a *rule of discipline*, that the banditti and monsters who then overspread (such banditti and monsters as would infallibly be now executed at the gallows in the present age and country) should not be protected by the feudatory lords, under pain of losing their fees, a rule which, after all, was not obligatory on any state that refused to admit it, as our kingdom never did. If the Preacher and Dr. Duigenan will persist in supporting obsolete Canons of discipline, let them examine and comment upon others of a later date, and nearer home, referred to in the margin *.

By way of making a still more pointed attack, the Preacher maintains, that every Catholic "Prelate, at his consecration, binds himself by a strict and solemn oath, to persecute Hereticks according to his power." When the Orator next attempts to translate the Latin Pontifical, let me beg of him to make use of his Dictionary. On looking into Ainsworth for the word *persequor*, he will find *idem ac prosequor*; and that, among all its different senses, when taken alone, not one of them corresponds with that of our English word *persecute*. In short, he will learn by perusing classical authors, that it is as proper to write, *persequi beneficiis*, as to write, *persequi gladio*. But, what is more directly to the present purpose, let me assure him, that every Catholic Bishop disclaims, as the late Pope himself publicly disclaimed, the odious sense of the Pontifical Oath, which Mr. Churton endeavours to affix to it; and, indeed, every other sense, except that to which the Prelates of the Established Church bind themselves, with respect to "erroneous and strange doctrines" in their form of consecration.

Speaking of the festival of November 5, which I argued was deserving of the same fate that has befallen the festival of August 5 (heretofore appointed by Parliament, in memory of James's escape from the Presbyterian Plot of the Gowries). I mentioned that the Catholicks abroad had instituted no festival in commemoration of the Huguenot conspiracies of Amboise and Meaux; and that the Catholicks in England have no institution for perpetuating the memory of the Assassination Plot, or of the Protestant Association, I should have added, that neither the Pope nor any other Catholick ever thought of burning in effigy Pollrot, or Biscaris, or Shaftesbury, or Lord George Gordon. On the subject last alluded to, the Preacher sets up the following defence: "The Protestant Associators," he says, "were satisfied with plunder, but Catholic conspirators thirst for blood." Now, leaving the Catholicks entirely out of the question, I ask, Sir, is this the right and just mode of defending Protestants? Are they answerable for all the excesses of that frantic crew, admitted that, when they were suppressed, they had not yet arrived at the guilt of murder? For my part, Sir, I have ever thought it unjust to charge, either directly or indirectly, upon my fellow-subjects of a different communion, the riots of 1780, though 100,000 persons professing their religion, with many clergymen in their number, were engaged in them; for this plain reason: because I see that they were condemned and opposed, not only by the better, but also by infinitely the greater part of Protestants. Do I then ask too much, Mr. Urban, when I beg that the great body of his Majesty's Catholic subjects, whose civil and social principles are recognized by the Legislature, should not be held up to public hatred and contempt, for the crime of a dozen desperate wretches of their communion, who met the deserved punishment of it above 200 years ago?

I think

* Constitutiones Ecclesiasticæ per Ep. London. Præsid. Syn. pro Cant. an. 1603, Can. 65, 110, 114, &c. Canons Ecclesiastical, an. 1640, Can. 1, 2, 3.

I think it is plain from what I have ſaid, both in this and in my former letter, that the preſent champion is not equal to the cauſe which he has undertaken, as he ſeldom ſtrikes at his foes, without wounding his friends. I recollect that an intelligent Correſpondent of yours, in a former number, make a ſimilar remark on this gentleman's controverſy with his neighbour Mr. Eyre, of Warkworth; and expreſſed a wiſh that the Biſhop of Landaff would take the cauſe out of his hands. I think, therefore, I ſhall do a pleaſure to the real friends of that cauſe, as well as to myſelf, by here cloſing my conteſt with the Rev. Mr. Churton. I will not anſwer him, ſhould he even preach another Sermon againſt me. I wiſh, however, at parting, to give him one piece of advice, which I am confident will be approved of by the generality of his ſuperiors, eccleſiaſtical as well as civil. It was heretofore thought good policy to keep up an outcry againſt the Papiſts. The famous Lord Somers uſed to ſay, that "if ever the people loſt the cry againſt Popery, it would be eaſy to take away their liberty." But at the time we are ſpeaking of, there was a balance of Europe, that is to ſay, half Europe was ever ready to fight our battles; and the ſervants of the Crown had leiſure to intrigue againſt the rights of the people. But now, when almoſt the whole Continent is in arms to overwhelm the Conſtitution; and when the Enemy has the art to conciliate all intereſts, opinions, and prejudices, in order to facilitate his execution of this grand project; it is not for the welfare of the State, and therefore not for that of the Church, to keep one-fourth part of the population, and that furniſhing the greateſt proportion of our defenders, in a ſtate of irritation, and to excite the jealouſy and hatred of the three other parts againſt it.

Yours, &c. J. MILNER.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 18.

IN p. 807, Dr. Milner ſays, he hopes in future he ſhall no more be written againſt, or preached againſt, as the advocate of perjury. But I beg leave to aſk that gentleman one word. Is it poſſible a Papiſt ſhould be any other than an advocate for perjury, who believes in the Pope's Supremacy; or that he can abſolve a man from his ſins, paſt, preſent, and to come? If ſo, Dr. Milner is a Papiſt totally different from all other ſincere Papiſts that ever lived. Popes in all times have ever called themſelves the Vicars of God, on earth, to bind and unbind. Can any ſincere Papiſts, therefore, diſobey God's commands? The more ſincere any man's religion, in this caſe, the more ready he muſt be to execute any commands he is urged to commit. All hiſtory verifies this truth. B. I. B.

Mr. URBAN, *Long Acre, Nov.* 17.

I HAVE been too long acquainted with the nature and tendency of controverſial correſpondences to ſuppoſe that by ſuch means the opponents upon any queſtion are generally brought to think alike, or rather to allow that they ſo think. But even under the conviction of the great improbability (reaſoning from experience of the paſt) of my humble efforts being able to effect a purpoſe that the greateſt and wiſeſt of men have frequently failed to accompliſh, I cannot ſuffer the letter of Mr. Hails, of October 7, p. 926, to paſs entirely unnoticed; as my object in writing on the ſubject is not to deprive Mr. Wouldhave or Mr. Greathead of any merits they may be juſtly entitled to, but only to aſſert that fair claim for myſelf which I am perfectly ready to allow to another man producing equally indiſputable evidence of facts and dates. My caſe is now before the publick; and to the impartial deciſion of the publick I ſhall, with the utmoſt readineſs, ſubmit. That Mr. Hails and I ſhould miſunderſtand each other's expreſſions, is a matter of very trivial import to the publick: at the ſame time, as our letters are now in print and ſpeak for themſelves, the publick will certainly form an opinion whether Mr. Hails's letter, of Auguſt 7, (p. 713), juſtifies or not, the obſervations I made upon it, in my letter inſerted in your following number, p. 818. To the ſame liberal and impartial tribunal I ſubmit the queſtion, whether the anſwer of Mr. Hails appears to be dictated by the love of truth alone, or whether ſome principles of a very different deſcription may not have aſſiſted in its compoſition.

To mutual recrimination it is not eaſy to aſſign any poſſible limits; particularly when conducted upon the plan adopted by Mr. Hails; I therefore ſhall not attempt to follow him through

through his long letter by commenting upon every paſſage, which, to me, appears deſerving of animadverſion. Mr. H. having quoted a part of the ſpecification of my patent in his letter, I certainly gave him credit for having read the whole of it, and ſuppoſed that he might underſtand what he had read. I therefore did not enter particularly upon the ſimilarity of principles in my Invention and the Shields Boat. The point to which I thought it neceſſary particularly to direct the attention of Mr. Hails and the publick, was the degree of publicity my Invention had obtained, and the diſcuſſion of the ſubject that aroſe, in conſequence of my Patent and experiments; and in ſtating this, I neceſſarily noticed the conferences I had with many diſtinguiſhed characters. Mr. Hails aſks, "what is it to the purpoſe to have had conferences? &c. &c." I ſhould think every one will allow that ſuch conferences, in addition to the other circumſtances mentioned, tended not a little to the purpoſe of giving the Invention publicity; and whatever Mr. Hails may do, I certainly did not mean to inſinuate any inference of what thoſe dignified Perſonages "ought to have done;" though I think it certainly fair to infer, that this public and extenſive diſcuſſion of the ſubject having taken place during the four years immediately previous to the building of the Boat at Shields (I muſt again aſſert as to *all the eſſential* principles of ſafety) according to my Patent, might be ſufficient to deprive ſuch Boat of the honour of a new invention, though given to the publick under a new name. My Boat could not be *overſet* or *ſunk* by the united power of wind and water; can more be ſaid of the Shields Boat? Mr. Hails thus ſtates his principal charge againſt me: "Mr. Lukin in his letter ſeems ſtudiouſly to avoid noticing the form of the Boat, though the very ſubject to which his remarks ſhould have been directed, had he intended to give a proper anſwer to my immodeſt letter." This is rather a ſtrong aſſertion, particularly as after three columns of obſervations given in a deſultory manner, it is again repeated in theſe words: "I ſay he is not the Inventor of the Life-Boat, becauſe in his Invention there is no form defined. 'To Boats of any form, &c.' But in the Life-Boat the form is a principal object; and no dependance whatever is placed on projecting gunwales, for ſecuring the unimmergibility of the veſſel. So long as the veſſel hangs together, her form ſecures her from overſetting; and every one knows that a ſufficient quantity of cork ſecures her from ſinking. Here lay Mr. Lukin's buſineſs with me; but ſome people are fond of employing themſelves about any thing but their buſineſs." Before I proceed to the argumentative anſwer that I am deſired to give to this aſſertion, I muſt, by noticing two expreſſions, ſubject myſelf to the chance of being again charged with "carping at ill-appropriated phraſes." In the firſt ſentence here quoted, Mr. H. terms his own letter an "immodeſt letter," and prints the word *immodeſt* in italicks; this, therefore, I ſhould ſuppoſe muſt be intended to convey the meaning that I had ſo deſignated his letter. I hope no other perſon, from a peruſal of my letter, will charge me with ſo ignorant a miſapplication of language; and why Mr. Hails has done it is beſt known to himſelf. With reſpect to the cloſing ſentence of the ſecond quotation, "but ſome people are fond," &c. I ſhall here only obſerve on it, that what I have to ſay in the following part of my letter, may, perhaps, induce you, Mr. Urban, to conſider its introduction there to be as little becoming a gentleman, as it is worthy a man of ſcience. I ſhould now proceed to argument, if I could find any thing like an argumentative ſtatement in Mr. Hails's letter. In the ſentences I have quoted, and which I am required to anſwer, I perceive nothing but unproved aſſertion; and therefore take the liberty of ſuppoſing that my aſſertion may at leaſt be conſidered to be as good logic as Mr. Hails's, and conſequently find as favourable an acceptance with the publick. Mr. Hails thus ſtates his argument: "I ſay he is not the Inventor of the Life-Boat, becauſe in his Invention there is no form defined." In anſwer to this I ſay, that the Boats I built according to my Patent could not be either *overſet* or *ſunk* by the united power of wind and water; and though I did not uſe the term Life-Boat, I gave in my laſt letter, for Mr. Hails's information, ſuch an account as I conceived not very likely to be miſunderſtood, of a Boat fitted up by me, for the expreſs purpoſe of ſaving ſhipwrecked ſeamen, and actually uſed for

for that purpose, long before either Mr. Wouldhave or Mr. Greathead's models were made. *I say*, also, that *I* do not consider the form essential to the purposes for which the Life-Boat is employed; and that, on the contrary, that very circumstance renders the Shields Boats inferior to mine, and prevents their application to many occasions that may arise. Mr. Hails, soon after the commencement of his letter, thus expresses himself: "I assert that a projecting gunwale would be a very improper appendage to the Life-Boat." And again towards the conclusion, in one of the sentences I have already quoted, "no dependance whatever is placed on projecting gunwales, for securing the unimmergibility of the vessel." Here I might perhaps be not altogether unjustified in adopting Mr. Hails's complaint, and enquiring for argument; but if Mr. Hails has not given much consecutive deduction, he has presented tolerably strong assertions, which if they were supported by evidence, would certainly at once decide the controversy. The peremptory manner in which they are stated, almost induced me to doubt the faithfulness of my memory; but as a fact, where it can be obtained, is at least as convincing, and something more unanswerable than argument, I determined to refresh my recollection by a review of the model deposited with the Society of Arts, &c.; and not wishing to trust intirely to my own judgment, I prevailed on a friend to read Mr. Hails's letter, and then took him with me to observe the impression a sight of the model might make on him, after a perusal of Mr. Hails's declarations. When the model was produced, I found my memory had not so completely failed me, and could not but admire the surprize and astonishment expressed by my friend when he saw *external projecting gunwales of cork*, fastened to each side of the Boat by small bandages of copper. This I conceive to be a sufficient comment on Mr. Hails's "*no dependance whatever*," &c. I shall therefore only add, that if Mr. Hails should be so convinced by his own arguments, as to make in a stormy sea an experiment of dependance upon the FORM of the Life-Boat, without the cork gunwales, either externally or internally applied, I believe the chances would be very much against his ever favouring the publick with any farther lucubrations on the subject of the Life-boat. This also may supply the place of much argument on Mr. Hails's application to my Invention of the terms "gingerbread-work," and "flimsy preservatives." And notwithstanding Mr. Hails's wish to shelter himself under the venerable authority of Earl Howe's use of one of them, upon a subject as different as possible from that under discussion, I cannot but still continue to think, that these expressions are contemptuous aspersions, little calculated to promote the cause of science, or gratify the candid enquirer after truth. As my notice of them was but slight, the publick may not perhaps be prepared to hear, that the Shields Boat does, in fact, depend in a great measure on the gingerbread-work pointed out in my Patent; with this difference, however, that in some of the Boats built under my direction, the cork was covered with thin plank, and in others placed within the body of the boat, to protect it from injury on coming in violent contact with a ship or any other object; but that the external projecting gunwales of the Shields Boat are only secured by copper bandages. My pamphlet is now before the publick; the greater part of it was printed before I saw that written by Mr. Hails; but I fortunately obtained a sight of it in time to insert a note in my little publication. I there state my opinion, that Mr. Hails has treated the subject very candidly, and fully proved his position, that Mr. Greathead is not the *Inventor* of the Life-Boat. I conceive also that his own pamphlet is decisive of this controversy in which I have embarked. At p. 18, Mr. Hails says, "the excellency of the Life-Boat, and in which it differs from all other boats, is twofold, viz. the buoyancy, and the capacity of retaining the proper position of flotation; any other property is not worth mentioning along with these." In this opinion I perfectly concur with Mr. Hails; and these are the two properties which I *proposed* and *attained* in my Boats. At p. 26, he also says, "That the cork is the material part of the construction, may be gathered," &c. At p. 38, "the two essential properties of a Life-Boat, it can neither be overset nor sunk." These are the very words I use in describing my Invention; and they surely confirm my former flatement, that in all the *essential*

tial principles of safety, the Shields Boats are not dissimilar to mine. At p. 47 appears the only point in which Mr. Hails and I differ. Commenting on a letter written by Mr. Hinderwell, Mr. Hails says: "Thus undesignedly has he proved Wouldhave to be the Inventor; as none can deny him the merit of the cork, which is without controversy, the cause of the Boat's superior buoyancy." I conceive that Mr. Hails himself thus undesignedly proves the Invention to rest with me; as certainly no one who reads my Patent, or has inspected, or even heard of my Boats, can deny *me the merit of the cork*, and of its application to that particular purpose several years before Mr. Wouldhave or Mr. Greathead presented their models. Had Mr. Hails's letter, in answer to my first, been expressed in the candid and liberal terms of his pamphlet, I should not have been, as in my present situation I am, almost imperceptibly and involuntarily, led to use expressions, certainly foreign to a scientific discussion, but as certainly drawn from me by the necessity of self-defence. If the publick should be of opinion that I have exceeded the bounds necessary to my own justification, I shall with great readiness bow to the decision. I trust, however, that I may indulge the hope that both Mr. Hails and the publick, after having read my pamphlet, may be inclined to allow me the honour of an impartial statement of facts, and a disinterested wish to promote the welfare of my fellow-men and of my country. You, Mr. Urban, will also, I hope, excuse my adding, that as I wish for no profit from the sale of my little work, I have fixed the price at a sum that will barely defray the expence of printing. LIONEL LUKIN.

THE PROJECTOR. N° LXIV.

"Nothing pleaseth but rare accidents."
SHAKSPEARE.

HAVING made an appointment a few days ago to meet a friend at a coffee-house much frequented by able and sagacious politicians, I was compelled for some time to listen to a very warm altercation on the present state of the war, during which one of the disputants retired to a corner of the room, and called for *the* map. This emphatical order being obeyed, he gravely pulled out his spectacles, spread the map on a long table, and continued examining a particular spot for above half an hour, after which he triumphantly returned to his companions, map in hand, pointed out the exact spot which the regiment of ——— occupied when it was surprized; and defied his antagonists to refute the opinions he had been advancing respecting the general conduct of the battle. All this, the inspection of the map, and the exclamations on his success, with the silence of his antagonists, convinced me that the genuine breed of the QUIDNUNCS was not extinct; and, upon inquiry, I found that this worthy representative of the family, like his great predecessor, had been an upholsterer; but by interfering too much in the affairs of the Continent during the last war, had injured his business so much, that he had now no other employment than to watch the arrival of the Hamburgh mail, and to discuss its contents. And such was his industry in matters of this kind, that a few old friends were glad to supply him with the decent necessaries of life, and defray his coffee-house and tavern expences, in consideration of his saving them the trouble of consulting Gazeteers, and examining maps, and of his occasionally supplying them with a happy conjecture or surmise, from which they might derive some credit in other places.

Curiosity is so firmly implanted in some men, that it would be vain to expect it should yield to considerations which others may think of greater moment. A man who has an eager appetite for news knows no happiness equal to the gratification of it; and it is not to be wondered at that the race of Newsmongers should increase, when we find the vehicles of intelligence not only multiplied both in town and country, but a kind of news introduced in their columns, which, until of late years, was never thought to merit public attention. It is during a war only, however, that a genuine Quidnunc can be said to live; in peace he drags on an uncomfortable existence, because such has been the character of our late wars, that nothing will gratify his appetite, but great and tremendous events, violent revolutions, and convulsions of the body politic, and the rise and fall of whole nations. If

If the gratification, however, which Quidnuncs enjoy be attentively observed, it will be found to resolve itself, in most cases, into the indulgence of mere curiosity, without administering to any useful purpose, and without exciting any of the feelings which ought to accompany the vicissitudes of war, or the more calm progress of peace. The moment it is ascertained when a battle was fought, where it was fought, between whom, who were the victors, and how many were killed or captured on each side, the battle has done its duty. The Quidnunc derives no more from it, and thinks no more about it, except that he has an expectation that one battle may lead to another; and, that if this has been too insignificant to fill up conversation for a day, the next mail may bring intelligence better worth talking about.

I hope these gentlemen will excuse me, if I hint that there is something very unreasonable in this continued appetite for great news, and in the opinion they seem to have adopted, that great events ought to happen every day. It is true, indeed, they may of late years have been spoiled by too much indulgence, and the 200 battles fought in the course of the last war, with the luxurious additions made by the present, may have so corrupted their taste, as to make them lose all relish for what is simple and natural, and delight only in what is mysterious and monstrous. It is certain that they seem very much mortified at the arrival of a barren mail, and seem to bestow very little attention on any engagement so compact that the numbers lost may be easily counted, and the consequences readily estimated. The impatience too for fresh news, grows so unreasonable, that I am afraid their murmurs against winds and tides are sometimes not a little impious; and that they are apt to consider an adverse wind as a thing ordained merely to prevent the arrival of the foreign papers; and can conceive no consequence of a storm at sea so deplorable as the sinking of the dispatches.

The misery, indeed, of this class of men, in a dearth of news, cannot be exceeded; they are like industrious artificers thrown out of employment, or like men commanded to work without tools or materials; and the expedients they resort to in such calamitous times, afford but little relief. Of these, *reports* are the most common, but reports require some ingenuity; and it is well known that the powers of narration are greater than those of invention. Thousands can read a battle with tolerable propriety; but to bring two armies to a close engagement at the moment it is physically impossible they can meet, or, what is more, to describe a battle between troops that have not yet been raised, requires talents that are not often to be met with in coffee-houses. Persons, indeed, who live on the sea-coast, have made a profitable trade of sending up to town "a continued firing," or a "blaze seen by night;" and a few of our ingenious Quidnuncs have sometimes been able to manufacture these into an engagement, or a town taken by storm; but the materials are so flimsy that they seldom last above a day, and, of late, have not been thought worth the carriage.

There is one advantage annexed to the events of fiction which frequently recommends them, and is, no doubt, the principal reason why our Quidnuncs have recourse to a kind of intelligence which cannot be true. In manufacturing the events of war in the closet, the artist has it in his power to decide the battle on whichever side he pleases; and as he may encounter a brother inventor whose interest it is to reverse the fate of the day, this gives rise to an animated debate, in which the combatants have an opportunity to display great skill in raising an army, marching it to the most convenient positions, and terminating a campaign with great glory and success; or, if their forces are so equal, and the skill of their generals, and the advantages of the ground, be so much on a par, that victory hovers over the hostile armies, perplexed into what scale she shall throw her favours, a *bet* decides the point at once; and the disputants become now sincerely desirous that an engagement may have taken place, not that right may conquer, and oppression cease, but because they have a dozen of wine, or a haunch, depending on it.

This mode of deciding debates, however, is chiefly practised among those who are not much acquainted with any other kind of argument, and who find it easier to venture half a crown, than to give a reason. This produces, at least, one effect in their favour,

it

it silences their opponent; for it is lamentable to think, that there are Quidnuncs who can argue with wonderful acuteness on the probability of a battle, and can trace a retreat or advance with wonderful precision, that have yet no property to embark in the good cause, and who must allow the affairs of Europe to stand still, if there were no other way of settling them than by a wager.

Yet, notwithstanding the misery of Quidnuncs in a dearth of news, I cannot altogether contemplate them as objects of pity. Most of them have left honest employments, in order to place themselves in Courts and Camps; and there could be no great harm if at the close of a campaign, they returned to mind their shops and families. I can see no reason why the nations of the earth should be obliged to continue war, merely that they may be supplied with a daily allowance of bloodshed and desolation. With the utmost submission to those gentlemen, I cannot think it would be worse for the world at large, if we did not hear of a battle for a whole month; and some persons, I know, are so much of this way of thinking, as to declare that they would not be sorry if the time were to come, when "nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more."

I am aware, indeed, that such a state of things would have very melancholy effects upon the more luxurious Quidnuncs, who delight only in rare and uncommon events; and there is no saying to what a state of langnor and low spirits men might be reduced, whose minds have been accustomed to this species of robust exercise, who are perpetually on the march, or in the field of battle; and who contemplate a desolating and inhuman tyrant with as much satisfaction, as a patriot hero expiring in the arms of victory. Perhaps it might be recorded of such in our Obituaries, that they died "of a dearth of news," or were "starved by the want of foreign mails." Yet I am hopeful that the more moderate among them might in time bring back their appetites to simpler food. They might, for example, find considerable enjoyment in equinoxial storms, or derive some comfort from a few shocks of an earthquake, repeated at proper intervals. A terrible fire, too, or a bloody murder, are things of which they might partake with as much edification, as the defeat of an army, or the taking an island; since it is very certain they display as much feeling at the report of one as of the other. In fact, if events such as have lately happened at home, or abroad, are of no more use than as affording the conversation of the day, it seems to be of little consequence what substitutes we may find, provided they will answer the same purpose. And although a thorough-bred Quidnunc affects to despise any thing short of war, I can assure him he deceives himself; and I have, within these few weeks, discovered some of his brethren greedily devouring the vicissitudes of the general election, and even sacrificing the "bulletins of the grand army," to the speeches at Brentford and Covent-garden. Some, who have expressed great dissatisfaction at the non-arrival of the Hamburgh mail, have found consolation in the "state of this day's poll;" and have calculated upon the numbers that have not yet voted, with as much tranquillity and precision, as they estimated the thousands that fought at Jena, or were massacred at Lubeck.

A general election, it is true, cannot last long, nor does it often occur; but it is an instance, with others that might be mentioned, to shew that substitutes may be found, even if the destroyer of human happiness were to be cut off, and the mischief he has done repaired. It shews that Quidnuncs might exist, although wars should cease; and their general want of discrimination in the choice of events affords a strong presumption that they might live very comfortably on much more slender diet than at present they think necessary. It is, no doubt, with this benevolent view, that their oracles, the daily historians, relate so many events that were formerly thought less worthy of public attention. A good case of *crim. con.* eked out with puns and epigrams, may be made to last a week; and an elopement will often be described with more effect than the march of an army. Duels, too, if they were not so often interrupted by the babbling of the parties and the officious interference of magistrates, might afford to some as much real satisfaction as the sinking of a fleet; and, in general, have been found more beneficial to the publick. As to ladies mutes, and other amusements of high life, they now form the most brilliant and luminous pas-

paſſages in the writings of the ſaid hiſtorians, although ſome critics are apt to complain of a want of variety in their details, and to think that none but a gardener or a lamplighter can delight in the ſame exhibition of pines and peaches, of glaſs globes and feſtooned lights, of chalked floors, and horſe-ſhoe tables.

Other ſubſtitutes might no doubt be diſcovered to prevent our Quidnuncs from that eager deſire for great and grand events, of which they make ſo little uſe as never to be ſatisfied. But there is an objection which may be made to what I have already propoſed, and which I ſhall not conceal. There is one claſs of Quidnuncs to whom the ſubſtitutes now mentioned would be of no uſe, I mean to the Croakers, who are never happy unleſs completely diſſatisfied, and never reliſh any news that is not an accompliſhment of their diſmal prophecies. Some of theſe have been obſerved to deſcant upon the ſucceſs of the enemy's arms with a glowing warmth, that ſpoke plainly from whence their ſatisfaction was derived, what kind of news would beſt pleaſe them, and to what reports they would give a decided preference. To ſuch men, if we do not wiſh to break their hearts, I believe we muſt yet leave war and all its deſirable horrors. Having early accuſtomed themſelves to find fault and to be diſcontented, having formed ideas of changes that are either impracticable, or would be fooliſh if they were, they feed upon the errors of imprudence and upon unavoidable calamities with equal appetite, and think themſelves wiſe and happy becauſe others are imprudent and miſerable.

To this claſs of Quidnuncs, I cannot addreſs myſelf with much hope of ſucceſs. It is certainly not in the power of any thing that can be *ſaid*, to reconcile them to a different temper, becauſe there are no principles in common with them and with men of an oppoſite diſpoſition. Yet, although nothing can be *ſaid*, ſomething, I apprehend, may be *done*, to cure this claſs of their taſte for miſery, and their deſpair of their country. Nay, the cure has actually been performed in ſome caſes, in a manner as ſudden as miraculous. By what means it is uſually effected authors differ; but I have known a man who had lived many years upon the calamities of his country, and exalted them to the higheſt pitch in his imagination and in his talk, who very ſuddenly found that he had been miſtaken, that every thing was right, every thing in a proſperous ſituation, and exactly as it ſhould be. And when I inquired how ſo happy a change came to paſs, it was whiſpered in my ear, that *he had got what he wanted*, an expreſſion of ſuch a doubtful nature, that I ſhall leave it to the conſideration of my readers, remarking only, that this perſon ſeems to have been ſo very fortunate as to *know* what he wanted.

*** S.'s *paper* will appear ſoon, if the author will permit it to be uſed as a *Letter to* the Projector; and will not be unſeaſonable among the feſtivities of the New Year.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE SECOND EPISTLE OF HORACE.

To MAXIMUS LOLLIUS.

INTRODUCTION.

AMONG the perſons of diſtinction at Rome to whom Horace addreſſes his works, we find two of the name of Lollius. One of them, to whom the ninth ode of the fourth book is inſcribed, was Marcus Lollius Paliceanus, who, while prætor of Galatia, had the addreſs to gain the confidence of Auguſtus; and in the year of Rome 733, according to the chronology of Petau, ſerved the office of Conſul in conjunction with Q. Lepidus. A few years afterwards, he had the misfortune, while proconſul of Gaul, to loſe the Eagle of the fifth legion, in a battle with ſome German horde, who had made an incurſion into his province. However, in the ſequel, he muſt have found the way to regain the eſteem and confidence of the Emperor, either by ſome lucky opportunity of wiping out the diſgrace, or by ſome other means; ſince in the year 752 he is appointed a kind of governor to the young Caius Cæſar, the adopted ſon and preſumptive ſucceſſor of Auguſtus, (*reluti* moderator juventæ, ſays Paterculus), who was ſent into the Eaſt by his father, to quell the ſeditions that had ariſen in that quarter. He inſinuated himſelf, however, into this important poſt by intrigues, which had for their object the gratification of an inſatiable avarice; an infamous proceeding of which our Poet ſeems never to have ſuſpected him capable, as he ſays to him;

—— eſt

——— est animus tibi
Vindex avaræ fraudis, et abstinens
Ducentis ad se cuncta pecuniæ.

The young Cæsar, on hearing at length of the mean tricks and general misconduct of his pretended Mentor, was so incensed at him, that he withdrew his friendship from him; and, shortly afterwards, Lollius went so hastily out of the world, that it remains a doubt whether he took poison by order of the Prince, or whether he voluntarily dispatched himself from the pangs of remorse.

Concerning his grand-daughter Lollia Paullina, who for a short space had the dangerous honour of being the spouse of the stupid Caligula, Pliny informs us, that at a mere feast of espousals, and that at none of the principal families, she was covered from head to foot with pearls and jewels estimated at 40 millions of sesterces, or upwards of 323,000*l.* of our money; and she had not received this prodigious treasure of jewels in any present from the Emperor her husband; but it was *avitæ opes, provinciarum spoliis partæ*, the spoils of entire provinces plundered by her grandfather. A proper requital, adds he, that Maximus Lollius, with the infamy of having extorted or surreptitiously obtained immense presents from all the kings of the East, should poison himself for grief at the loss of the friendship of Caius Cæsar, in order that his grand-daughter might hereafter glitter all over by torch-light with precious stones!"

Now that the Lollius, to whom this, and probably the xviiith Epistle is addressed, was not the Consul M. Lollius, as Torrentius, Baxter, and others, without any foundation, pretend, is apparent from the whole style and contents of these epistles. They are manifestly written to a young man, who was then in the practice of declamation at Rome: whereas M. Lollius was about this time Proconsul in Gaul; and therefore not a man to whom Horace could say:

"Nunc adbibe puro
Pectore verba puer, nunc te melioribus offer."

Torrentius, indeed, thinks that the Poet directed all these maxims and rules of conduct which he inculcates on the supposed M. Lollius, entirely to the future Mentor of the young Caius Cæsar, as it were to the instruction of the latter: but he did not consider, that our poet in that case must have had a spirit of prophecy in his service. For the epistles of the first book are written not later at least than his 46th and 47th years, when Caius Cæsar, the eldest son of Agrippa and of Julia the daughter of Augustus, was a child of no more than two or three years old; and Horace had been already dead above five years, when M. Lollius was appointed *rector juventutis* to that Prince on his expedition to Armenia.

The young Lollius, to whom the two Epistles are inscribed, seems, therefore, to be a son or nephew of the Consul of this name, and perhaps father to the abovementioned Lollia *. The epithet *maxime Lolli* with which Horace addresses him, was probably a surname added to distinguish him from his younger brothers. Besides what we gather from our Poet, nothing is known of him, unless it be what is mentioned of him in Pedo's poem on the death of

* Lollia was first married to C. Memmius, a person of the first quality in Rome. Caligula, hearing one day by chance that the grandmother of this Lollia had been exceedingly handsome, the blockhead immediately conceived the desire of having the grand-daughter of so beautiful a person for his wife. Accordingly he has her fetched in all haste from the province where her husband was then governor, whom he forces to make over his wife to him, and obliges him in the marriage document to pass for her father, marries her, then shortly after repudiates her, with a prohibition which the learned Beroaldus thinks the most cruel that could be imposed upon a Roman lady at that time.—Pliny, who was personally acquainted with this lady, calls her, lib. ix. cap. of his Nat. Hist. a grand-daughter of the Consul M. Lollius. Tacitus, on the other hand, in the xiith book of his Annals, chap. 1. terms her his daughter. One of them must have been mistaken. If Tacitus be right, then Lollia must have been 37 years of age when she was taken from her husband by Caligula (namely, A. U. 794; see Cuspinian, in Cassiod. Fast. Consular. p. 814.), if she was not born till the year when her pretended father died (viz. 754.); and was 47 years old, when upon Messalina being murdered in A. U. 801. she was proposed with Agrippa to Cæsar Augustus; which at least is not probable.

Mæcenas.

Mæcenas. For, to all appearance, the Lollius who furnished him with the occasion of composing that poem, was no other than the very person we are writing of. We see, from the 2d epistle to him, that he had made great progress as well in the Gymnastic exercises as in the good grace of the Muses; that he made verses with ease (but who at that time did not make verses?) that while yet very young *(puer)* he made his first campaign under Augustus himself against the Cantabrians*, in the year of Rome 729; and, therefore, when Horace wrote to him, he was about 22 years of age.

The style and manner wherein the Epistles to this young Roman are written, shew, that Horace was on a friendly footing in the house of M. Lollius, who by his familiarity with Augustus was become a man of consequence at Rome, and that he took a particular interest in the young man, on account of his many promising endowments. It is the language of a father to a beloved and hopeful son, whom he is studious to guard as much as possible against the perils to which youth is exposed from the contagion of seduction and the general example of a corrupted age, by good advice and salutary warnings. The poem of Homer, which he had been again reading in his retirement at Præneste, furnished him with an opportunity to introduce his moral lessons naturally, and, as it were, without particular aim. He considers the father of poetry in a point of view, wherein we, who seek for little else than poetry in him, are not much used to view his works, as a moralist, who, by his Iliad and Odyssey, taken as two great systems of examples, teaches us better what is pernicious or profitable to private as well as the public weal, than the most subtile declaimer by profession. He cites some of these examples, makes the application to his countrymen, and touches, with hasty but sharp strokes, the noxious consequences of unbridled passions, and particularly the immoderate lust of riches, the predominant vice of his time. His maxims, especially in the last twenty lines, seem only like so many moral aphorisms thrown together without order, but are all connected by a delicate tie, and flow together at a particular point. That tone of irony, in general so habitual to him, is totally laid aside in this Epistle, where it could produce no beneficial effect. The manner he adopts approaches at times to the satirical, but without asperity; we seem to hear Socrates in discourse with his juvenile friends. His mode of representation is always the most natural, his philosophy the pure result of common experience; his style ingenious without running into antitheses, which he even declines when they offer themselves unsought for to his hand, and close, without enigmatical obscurity; his diction is florid without constraint, and free from every fault; his versification, with an easiness "ut sibi quivis speret *idem*," is sonorous, harmonious, and more carefully wrought, than those are capable of observing who are apt to confound ease with negligence. But alas! how much of all this is lost, notwithstanding our most unremitted diligence, in translating from the Roman language into any one of a very different texture.

Dum tu declamas Romæ. (1).

(1). Properly, art exercising thyself in declamation; for the meaning here seems not so much to be of discourses really held at the bar, as of the oratorical exercises, which, from the time that Cicero (while the whole management of the commonwealth was in the hands of Julius Cæsar) had instituted a kind of oratorical academy in his house*, was a very usual employment of young people of rank and education. These declamations were either delivered in public, as Nero frequently did, even after he was Emperor, [Suetonius, in Nero X. 9], or before an audience expressly invited to that purpose; in the same way as it was at that time the fashion for a man to read his own productions. Horace, when he wrote to Lollius, was residing at Præneste, one of the little towns in the neighbourhood of Rome where the noble and idle Romans used to retire during the summer; and which are therefore termed by Florus, lib. i. c. 11. *otiosa delicia*.

* So the inhabitants of the modern Biscay were at that time called.

* See Cicero's letters to his Friends, book vii. ch. 33. and particularly, b. ix. 16, where he rallies him with great delicacy on his new profession of pædagogue. He therefore calls Hirtius and Dolabella his scholars, though they were then men of high consideration as favourites of Cæsar.

Ple-

Plenius ac melius (2).

(2). *Plenius*, according to Bentley; whom we are readily disposed to follow when he is in the right, and is contented to correct the copyist, but does not amend Horace himself; as in this Epistle he has very unhappily attempted to do in the line *Quid Paris?*

——— *Crantore dicit* (3).

(3). Crantor, a disciple of the famous Xenocrates, held (according to the testimony of Cicero, Tusc. Quæst. iii. 6.) an eminent place among the principal teachers of the old academy. Chrysippus has the reputation of being the grand support of the Stoa. Plutarch speaks of his book, entitled, "Comfort in Afflictions," as a small but invaluable performance, highly deserving to be learnt by heart. As Horace chuses to name these two Philosophers instead of all others, it was natural for him to take the most famous of the two most eminent schools.

Fabula, &c. (4).

(4). The word fable, ortale [μυθος, fabula] had a very extensive signification with the antients, and implied as well an Iliad or an Œdipus as a fable of Æsop. The fable, i. e. the artificial combination of fictitious events, for the more lively representation of a transaction, which even by this artificial combination and lively representation keeps up the illusive and the probable (for to the Poet these words are synonymous), forms the essence of the epic and dramatic kinds of poetry; and neither the grandeur and elevation of subject, nor the historical truth of the persons and occurrences, nor the probability of them, are necessary requisites to this species of poetry; least of all the latter. For, to make the incredible credible, as Pindar says, is the greatest triumph of the Poet. The whole Odyssey is a tissue of stories, if there ever was one; but because all is so related that we are ever seeing, hearing, feeling whatever the Poet pleases, we must needs believe our own senses.

Vel amica luto fus (5).

(5). I take it for granted that Homer is too well known among the reading part of the publick, to need a note at the passages that relate to his works.

Nos numerus sumus (6.)

(6). *Nos numerus sumus*, properly, *we merely make up the number*; we are, according to the moral estimation, what the *capite censi* are by the political, *sine nomine vulgus*, people who are always taken together in numbers, mentioned as so many thousands in a lump, and of whom it may be supposed, without danger of being mistaken, that, taken at an average, any one of them is worth full as much as another. This, to be sure, is not much, says Lambinus; but *nullo numero esse*, as the antients called it, not to come at all into the account, is still worse. In this case, among the Greeks, were the citizens of the petty republic of Megara*, whom the Oracle at Delphos, on being interrogated once concerning the respective worth of the various tribes of Greece, paid this very poor compliment: "Ye Megaræans are neither the third, nor the fourth, nor the twelfth, either in number or wit."

Ad strepitum citharæ cessatum ducere curam (7).

(7). It is lamentable to see, how some *viri doctissimi* have wearied their spirits in perverting the naturally-fine sense of this verse into dulness. Some of them think we should read *cessantem*. Joseph Scaliger, the prince of Philologers in his time (as they called him) proposes *cessatam*. Both corrections render the expression scholastic and insipid. Bentley, whom neither the thought nor the expression pleases in the vulgar reading, though nothing can be more empty than the reason he offers, thinks it may be properly corrected thus: Ad strepitum citharæ *certatim* ducere *noctem*. Yet he determines at last in favour of *cessantem* ducere *finem*, and wafles, *pro more*, much learning to justify his amendment by similar verses from other Poets, and Horace himself. We have in this place, as in most others, adhered to the common text, and give Scaliger's and Bentley's alterations, only as instances how ill it often fares with a Poet, when his interpreter makes up in nibbling at words and a rage of emendation, for his want of taste and sound judgment. Gessner, who is inferior to no man in solid erudition, and excels many in a proper apprehension of the genius of our Poet, quotes from Ruthgers, the low Dutch phrase, Syn forge soelen leiden, to play away his cares, as suiting perfectly with Horace's expression.

* See Blanchard, "Recherches sur la ville de Megare," in the xxvth part of *Memoir. de Litterature.*

Curres

Curres Hydropicus (8).

(8). Lambinus understands by *curres hydropicus*, thou wilt be forced to run to the Physician. Contrary to his custom, he must here have forgot, that much going, and going even to running, belonged to the regimen which the Physicians of that time prescribed to their dropsical patients. Si nondum nimis occupavit [morbus] multum ambulandum, *currendum* aliquando. Celsus, de Re Medica, lib. iii 24. The meaning, therefore, is: if thou from laziness wilt not take any exercise, thou wilt, when labouring under the dropsy, be forced, by the orders of the Physician, even to run: and then what will thy laziness have gained by it? As to the rest, the intelligent reader has no need to be reminded, that here all is allegory and metaphor; or else he should be reminded of it every moment in reading Horace.

Posces ante diem librum cum lumine (9).

(9). According to the old Roman manners, every one arose at break of day, to set about his affairs. To continue sleeping far in the day, like the courtiers of Alcinous, would have been as disgraceful to an honest man, as to be found drunk in the street, or rioting in a brothel. Even to wake before day, for giving force and direction to his mind for the businesses he had to transact, by reading and meditation, was therefore not too much to be required of a youth, who, like Lollius, was destined to play a shining part, in order to prepare himself for it by habituating himself to a mode of life, in direct opposition to the luxurious indolence of the forementioned courtiers.

Rusticus expectat (10).

(10). In the fable of Æsop.

Quod satis est (11).

(11). But what is enough must be determined by reason, for covetousness is never satisfied.

Invidiâ Siculi non invenere tyranni (12).

(12). In allusion to the well-known bull of Phalaris.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 8.

I AM not in the habit of writing for your Magazine; and nothing but the wanton and illiberal attack of Theodosius, p. 1003, should have drawn me from my retirement. If he thinks to advance the cause of Religion by abusing its Ministers, he is much mistaken:

"*Non tali auxilio, nec defensoribus istis Tempus eget.*"

He owns himself an "unlettered man;" and I think him an uninformed one, at least in this affair. I should suppose from his situation in life that he knows but little of the Clergy, for he certainly advances facts without proofs.

He ascribes the progress of Methodism to the negligence of the Clergy: now, in general, it is well known the contrary is the case. The Parochial Clergy of this kingdom, with a few exceptions, are as exemplary in their lives, as in the soundness of their doctrine; ever ready to assist their people with their purse and advice. In country villages it frequently happens that the Rector, or "great man," as Theodosius calls him, is the only *great man* in the place; and I know it to be a fact, that the Parishioners in that case apply to him for advice in their temporal as well as spiritual concerns, so much so, as often to interfere with his literary pursuits; nor do they experience a "rebuff," or carry away "a conviction of the pride of their Priest." With regard to avarice, the Clergy are so little tinctured with it, that, to the prejudice of their families, they are often negligent and even imprudent in pecuniary affairs; and they who have the most for their Tithes, have much less than what the Law gives them.

It is a well-known fact, that the Clergy in general take no fees of the poor; and are so lenient about their dues or "money's worth," that all gentlemen dread the tithes being impropriated; as, to use their own expression, they have lenity from a Rector or Vicar, but none from a *Lay-parson*.

It is in a great measure owing to the loyalty and energy of the Clergy, that the spirit of disaffection which had begun to appear in this kingdom was checked in time, and its inhabitants prevented being in the sad predicament with many other others at this time.

Had the Clergy of a neighbouring kingdom been as exemplary for morals and propriety of conduct as our own, they would not in all probability have been involved in the misfortunes which they have experienced.

As to the preaching of the Clergy being cold and inanimate, I should think your Correspondent was not in the habit of hearing many of them.

They

They do not rant, or act the part of Tragedians, like the Methodiſts; but, by the energy of their ſpeaking, and the force of their reaſoning, they endeavour to convince the mind, without flattering the paſſions.

The ſacred truths they utter will have the effect ſo much wiſhed for with calm diſpaſſionate perſons, who attend their religious duties with a mind open to conviction.

If the ſectaries increaſe, it appears to me, not from the inattention of the Clergy, but from theſe reaſons: Firſt, the Clergy, properly avoiding perſecution, run, perhaps, into the contrary extreme. Secondly, people are fond of novelty, and crowd to attend every place but the Eſtabliſhed Church. Their teachers there, who are wiſe above *that which is written*, are in general of the loweſt ſtamp; and this of itſelf is a ſtrong recommendation to the lower order of people.

When they attend theſe Conventicles, what is taught in them? Inſtead of the quiet and gravity of our worſhip, they have rant and noiſe. At leaſt a third part of the time is paſſed in ſinging, and the reſt in tautologous words without argument, and unmeaning bombaſt.

I have often attended theſe meetings, and can ſafely aver, that I very ſeldom heard any thing worth remembering, except from the Weſleys, and a few others of a ſuperior education.

How can it be otherwiſe? Let each keep his ſtation in life. Can it be expected that a Cobler or a Porter, unleſs inſpired, ſhould exhibit himſelf as a teacher? He ſhould learn humility from the Apoſtle: "Thou that teacheſt another, teacheſt thou not thyſelf?"

It may be too common among low people, or the Bucks of the day, to abuſe Parſons; but with the thinking reſpectable part of the community, this venerable order will ever be held in reſpect; and the Engliſh parochial Clergy, in other countries as well as their own, are looked up to as the great ſupports of Order, Decorum, and Religion. The intereſts of the State and Religion may be conſidered as intimately blended, and both muſt riſe or fall together.

Reflections on any order of men are illiberal; but when theſe are carried ſo far as to call the Clergy "viciouſly avaricious to the higheſt degree;" and ſtill farther, your Correſpondent aſſerts, that we are not to look for "a faithful friend," an "Apoſtolic guide," or a "truly charitable, humane, and attentive divine;" it is high time that this reſpectable order ſhould be vindicated from ſuch foul aſperſions.

I enter not the liſts again with ſuch a champion; my only intention is (without "infernal malevolence," and actuated by "Heavenly charity"), to ſhew him how wrong are his aſſertions, and to vindicate the character of a moſt reſpectable body of men cruelly aſperſed.

Hic ceſtus artemque repono.

Yours, &c. VINDEX.

Mr. URBAN, *St. James's, Dec.* 10.

HAD not Theodoſius dated his letter from *Golden Square*, I ſhould have ſuppoſed him living in ſome remote corner, where the ſurrounding Clergy but too well merited the character he has given. I ſhould have pitied his misfortune, and left his Letter without reply; but, when I find him an inhabitant of *St. James's, Weſtminſter*, I am ſo aſtoniſhed at his aſſertions that I cannot refrain.

"Is the pariſh prieſt," ſays he, "the friend of the poor?" And "what rector troubles himſelf about caſes of conſcience or caſes of diſtreſs?" I anſwer boldly, Sir, his own rector, and all thoſe of the ſurrounding pariſhes. The ſermons of the Rev. Gerard Andrewes have for years been heard by thronged congregations, who will teſtify of their excellence; and your Correſpondent muſt be wilfully ignorant, if, living in the ſame pariſh, he is unacquainted with the ſuavity, the meekneſs, the Chriſtian charity, and attention of his Rector.

But, leſt Theodoſius ſhould be one who forbears to hear the word of God in his own Pariſh church, let me invite him to the neighbouring one of St. Anne's, Soho. The ſermons of Dr. M'Cloud contain ſuch ſtriking applications of Scripture, and are ſo truly Goſpel, though not Methodiſtical, that (making ſome allowance for provincial dialect) muſt ſatisfy even this your complaining Correſpondent; here, too, he will find all he can wiſh as to *external behaviour*. Or, if he attends the next adjoining pariſh of St. George, Hanover ſquare, he will there meet the eloquent and exemplary Mr Hodgſon, in refutation of his charges.

The

The diſtant readers of your Miſcellany might naturally conclude, that, in this part of the capital at leaſt, our eccleſiaſtical duties are miſerably performed, when the direct contrary is the caſe; for, though I have mentioned the rectors of only *three* pariſhes, becauſe they ſurround the reſidence of your Correſpondent, yet I might appeal to the inhabitants of St. Mary-le-Bone, Pancras, St. Martin, St. Giles, &c. &c. who will bear witneſs to the worthineſs of their paſtors.

Theodoſius does indeed glance at one town where three regular clergymen are to be commended, but omits the whole dioceſe of London, with the venerable Prelate at its head.

I admit, Mr. Urban, that, in order to inſpire *animation* in our regular Church divines, the Heads of Colleges cannot too forcibly imprint on the minds of thoſe who are to ſucceed to our pulpits not only the neceſſity of a good life, and orthodox principles, but a fervent, zealous, and animated diſplay of talents, to rouſe and rivet their congregations, to prevent the growth of ſectaries, and ſilence the pen of ſophiſtry. B. S.

Mr. Urban, *Llangattock, Dec.* 14.

THE ſpirit of the *unlettered Theodoſius* is not uncommon in ruſtic life; and I doubt not but many worthy Clergymen, who have ſucceeded to preferment after the demiſe of aged, long ſettled, and eaſy incumbents, can bear witneſs to its operation. When he ſays we are not the friends of the poor, that we are avaricious and hypocritical, I call upon him to produce ſome better teſtimony to the truth of what he affirms than his own bare aſſertion; or I tell him he is a baſe and infamous calumniator for daring to ſay that of a body of men, which, if pointed at an individual, would ſubject him to legal reprehenſion. What ſet of men, at this preſent moment, are more heavily oppreſſed than the Clergy of moderate preferment? What men ſuffer with cheerfulneſs more deprivations? And who in general are more liable to have their feelings harraſſed, not only by complaints of diſtreſs they cannot relieve, but, by what touches many of them very nearly, the apprehenſion of leaving their families (if families they have) expoſed to poverty and diſtreſs? An overgrown Ruſtic will ſet his Clergyman at defiance, if he be not a man of buſineſs or perſeverance. But, if he is not to be cozened or brow-beat, the next ſtep taken againſt him is to make uſe of that general intercourſe which laymen have one amongſt another. The brand of avarice is eaſily fixed upon him, becauſe he claims his own. He will be the ſubject of abuſe at every market dinner and every convivial meeting. Nay, the very poor of his pariſh are taught to conſider him as a monſter who can neither be heard nor ſeen with advantage or ſafety. By this means all power of ſelf-vindication is cut off, that free opportunity may be left to thoſe who are ill-affected towards our Eſtabliſhment to calumniate us, and to put it out of our power to do good, without ſinking ourſelves into an aſſimilation of manners, which, I hope, will ever be conſidered beneath the character of

Yours, &c. A Clergyman.

*** A Kentish Curate adds, "Had *Theodoſius* poſſeſſed a little more Chriſtian charity, and a little more modeſty, his remarks on the growth of Methodiſm and Evangelical Preaching might have been attended to:—But let not the abuſes and the miſconduct of a *few* be indiſcriminately charged on the whole collected body of the Engliſh Clergy." *Hodgſon's Sermon before the Sons of the Clergy.* I ſuſpect Theodoſius to be no real friend to our Church Eſtabliſhment; and, notwithſtanding his *deteſtation of hypocriſy*, ſhould not be ſurpriſed, if he proved to be a *wolf in ſheep's clothing*.

Mr. Urban, *Nov.* 26.

IN p. 897 of the laſt Debrett's Peerage, it is ſaid the noble family of Mornes are claimants of the moſt antient title, namely, 1179. I beg to know the name of this title, if Engliſh or Iriſh; and which of the before-mentioned noble family has the right of claiming. W. A. P.

Mr. Urban, *Dec.* 12.

IN Hayley's Life of Cowper, vol. I. the following Riddle occurs in the 60th Letter, addreſſed to Mr. Newton.

"I am juſt two and two; I am warm, I am cold, [told.
And the parent of numbers that cannot be
I am lawful, unlawful; a duty, a fault;
I am ten fold dear, good for nothing when bought; [courſe;
An extraordinary boon, and a matter of
And yielded with pleaſure, when taken by force."

A ſolution will confer an obligation on A Constant Reader.

LET-

LETTER XXXV. ON PRISONS.

Mr. URBAN, *Sambrook Court, Dec. 24.*

"Servare cives major eſt virtus patriæ patri*."
SENECA.

IN appreciating the humane ſentiment of the Roman, of the great and the powerful relieving their fellow creatures, it cannot be leſs meritorious in thoſe of inferior ſtations, who effect the ſame by labour, expence, and danger. At the ſame time, let not the paternal ſenſibilities of Royalty, or the benevolences of the Great, be under-rated. In this Empire, the firſt Magiſtrate is, in the beſt ſenſe, the Father of his Country; and the virtues of many of the Nobility add to their rank more dignity than is derived from titles or anceſtry.

The hiſtory of the *County Gaol of Brecon* affords a gratifying confirmation of the great benefit which may be conferred on the community by well-directed and individual exertion. In a former eſſay†, notice is taken of the miſmanagement of this Priſon, which excited the attention of the learned Judge on his Circuit; and, in conſequence of an excellent Charge to the Grand Jury, the Gaoler was diſmiſſed; and the preſent improvement of the Priſon, and more humane treatment of the Priſoners, have been the reſults.

Yours, &c. J. C. LETTSOM.

County Gaol at BRECON. Gaoler, *Walter Watkins*; ſalary 52*l.* 10*s.* for Gaol and Bridewell. Fees, debtors 7*s.* and for felons acquitted in court or diſcharged by proclamation 11*s.* 4*d.* paid by the Treaſurer of the County. For the conveyance of tranſports, makes a bill. Allowance one pound of bread *per* day. Chaplain, Rev. John Jones; duty, prayers on Thurſday and Sunday; and once a month a ſermon: ſalary, 20*l.* 10*s.* Surgeon, Mr. Williams (for felons only); ſalary, 10*l.* 10*s.* At my viſit, September 1803, the priſoners complained to me of being cruelly treated and half ſtarved; they were literally half naked; and two women, without ſhoes or ſtockings, heavily loaded with double irons‡. The Keeper, who is a weaver and dyer of worſteds, told me he had to ſupport the priſoners committed to the Houſe of Correction, for which he received the whole of their earnings. The countenances of all the priſoners beſpoke neglect and oppreſſion§; and the learned Judge to whom I ſent my remarks was pleaſed to mention them in his Charge to the Grand Jury at the next Aſſize, when the Magiſtrates humanely interfered. The preſent Gaoler, *Thomas Gittins*; ſalary 105*l.* out of which he provides a turnkey, to whom he pays 26*l.* which reduces his ſalary to 79*l.*; and fees as *per* table. The allowance both to debtors and felons is now (1806) one pound and a half of bread *per* day. The Chaplain's ſalary is now 20*l.*; and the ſurgeon's 26*l.* 5*s.* (for felons only.)

Remarks. This Gaol and Bridewell was finiſhed in 1782; but ſince my viſit in 1803 has undergone many improvements. There is now a boundary wall of 51 yards by 37, and the Gaol is in the centre of the area: the aſcent to the Keeper's houſe is by a flight of ſteps, and his apartments are on the ground floor: on the right of his

kitchen

* "To preſerve the lives of citizens, is the greateſt virtue in the Father of his Country." A pleaſing inſtance is afforded in one of our own Royal Family having devoted his attention to the happy recovery of a young female, who attempted to terminate her miſeries with her exiſtence by drowning. (See vol. LXVIII. p. 719.) And very recently, his Imperial Majeſty of Ruſſia, the Emperor Alexander, in one of his journeys through Poland, ſolely by his own perſeverance and perſonal exertion, reſtored to life a peaſant of that country, who had been drowned a conſiderable time. The emotions of this amiable Prince on this occaſion were inexpreſſibly tender; and in the plenitude of his joy he exclaimed in French, "*Good God, this is the brighteſt day of my life!*" And the tears which inſtantaneouſly ſprang from his eyes, indicated that theſe words came from the heart. (See p. 413.)

† Letter III. Gent. Mag. 1804, p. 101.

‡ Lord Loughborough, Lent Aſſize 1782, at Thetford, laid a fine of 20*l.* on the Gaoler of Norwich Caſtle for putting irons on a woman.

§ At my earneſt requeſt, the Gaoler promiſed to take the irons off the two women; adding, he would not do it to oblige any Magiſtrate in the town. This man, converſant in ſcenes of miſery, ſeemed ſteeled againſt every tender ſenſation. He told me, a felon and deſerter had made their eſcape a ſhort time before my viſit. I anſwered, that I ſhould not be ſurprized at any act of deſperation under circumſtances of ſuch ſeverity.

kitchen is the infirmary room, and on the left a room for female debtors. Men debtors have a court-yard with a pump and a fewer in it, a large day-room with a fire-place and glazed windows; and on each fide a large fleeping-room (which is a free ward), with a fire-place and glazed windows. Up-ftairs are four fleeping-rooms with glazed windows, and fire-places in two of them. If the debtor brings his own bed, he pays nothing; if the Keeper furnifhes one, 2*s.* 6*d.* a week. Men felons have a court about 35 feet by 25, into which one fleeping-cell opens; a day-room (26 feet ½, by 14) into which two cells open. Adjoining to this day-room is a paffage 16 feet long, and 4 feet wide, called the *iron gate*, into which four cells open: thefe are intended for the worft clafs of prifoners. The court, day-room, and fleeping-cells for women felons, are the fame as thofe for the men on the oppofite fide of the Gaol. The Houfe of Correction is under the fame roof, but feparated from the Gaol by the Chapel. The day-room has a fire-place and iron-grated windows; two fleeping-cells open into it. In the court-yard there is a double cell for thofe under fentence of death: the outer cell has an iron grating over the door, and is 15 feet by 10 feet 6 inches: the inner cell, which opens into it, and where the prifoner fleeps, is 6 feet 6 inches, by 5 feet 6, and almoft totally dark. There are two reception cells for prifoners when firft brought in. Each cell is 6 feet, by 4 feet 10 inches, and 8 feet high, fitted up with a woodrack bedftead, ftraw in facking, bed (frefh ftraw every month), two blankets, and a rug; the door-way only 3 feet 10 inches high. Mops, brooms, and foap, are allowed to keep the prifon clean, but neither pails nor towels. Prifoners are to have one-third of their earnings, the Gaoler one, and the County one: weaving juft begun. Prifoners 7th September, 1803: debtors 3; felons 4; Bridewell 2: total 9. September 12, 1806: debtors none; felons, &c. 10. The Prifon very clean, and books for the vifiting Magiftrates. Chaplain and Surgeon to enter their reports. The two former are very regular, but none from the Surgeon fince the 4th Auguft. No rules and orders. No county cloathing. Act and clauſes not hung up, and tranſports have not the King's allowance of 2*s.* 6*d.* a week.

Brecon Town Gaol; *David Morgan* (Serjeant at Mace, and a fhoemaker), Gaoler; falary 5*l.*; fees 3*s.* 6*d.* Chaplain none. Surgeon (if wanted) from the Borough. Allowance 2*d.* a day in bread. A dark dungeon about 12 feet fquare down 10 fteps: ftraw on a mud floor. No court! no water! The only light it receives is from a fmall iron grating, level with the ftreet. Up-ftairs are four rooms for debtors, who furnifh their own beds, or pay the Keeper 1*s.* *per* week for the ufe of one. At my vifit 12 September, 1806, the Keeper told me that the allowance was now one pound and a half of bread *per* day; that his falary had been difcontinued thefe two years. There are only two rooms now for debtors, who are committed by procefs iffuing out of the Borough Court, from one fhilling to any amount. Prifoners none.

Walsall Town Gaol; *William Maſon*, Gaoler; falary none; fees 3*s.* 4*d.*; and 2*s.* to the Town Clerk on commitment of every felon. Two rooms under the Town-hall; that for debtors has a fire-place; it is down five fteps, with an iron-grated window to the ftreet, but not being glazed, and no infide fhutters, is extremely cold; ftraw only upon the damp brick floor to fleep upon. A door opens out of this room into a dark dungeon for felons, about three yards fquare. Adjoining to the debtors room, is one for felons, with an iron-grated window to the ftreet, and two dark dungeons with ftraw on the floor to fleep on. Allowance to debtors and felons 2*d.* *per* day. No court! no fewer! no water! The beadle told me he brought it to the grating for the prifoners. Felons for petty offences remain here till the Quarter feffions. No debtors are confined here for lefs than 10*l.* November 2, 1802, no prifoners.

Wolverhampton Bridewell, rebuilt 1800; Keeper, George Roberts; falary 80*l.*; fees, none. Chaplain, none. Surgeon, Mr. Fowke; makes a bill. Allowance 7¼ lb. beft wheat bread, 1 pound of cheefe, and 5¼*d.* in money or in vegetables *per* week each. Men prifoners have a fmall flagged court about 11 yards by 6, with a pump and fewer in it. A day-room with a fire-place, a work-room, and two folitary cells. Up-ftairs are 10 fleeping cells, and an infirmary-room with a fire-place in it. Women prifoners have a day-room and work-room below ftairs.

A fmall

A ſmall court 9 yards by 6, with water laid on, and a ſewer in it. Above-ſtairs three ſleeping-cells, and a ſick room with a fire-place. Each cell is 8 feet by 6, and fitted up with a ruſh mattraſs on the floor, two blankets, and a coverlit. The two rooms ſet apart for the ſick have wood bedſteads. The paſſage or lobby which ſeparates the ſleeping-cells from the Court is 4 feet 5 inches wide. Priſoners 2d November, 1802, nine. Employment, making ſacks, nails, ſcrews, &c.; and they receive *2d.* in the ſhilling out of their earnings. There is a Magiſtrates' viſiting book, but no entry of its being viſited. Priſoners committed in 1801, 369. In 1802 to the 2d of November, 290. The cells well ventilated, and priſon clean.

WELLINGTON, Shropſhire; Gaoler, *Edward Tonge* (a ſheriff's officer); ſalary none; fees *7s. 6d.*; allowance none whatever. Five rooms in the Keeper's houſe, three of which are totally dark; the Gaoler, paying window tax, has ſtopped them up. No court; no water; no ſewer! The priſon in a very dilapidated ſtate, and filthy in the extreme. Fees, no table. Act and clauſes not hung up; and ſeven years ſince it was white-waſhed. Debtors from the hundred of Bradford are brought here. Straw worn to duſt on the floor. The Gaoler told me two debtors were releaſed by the Inſolvent Act, after a confinement of two years. 1802, November 4, no priſoners.

WALSINGHAM, Norfolk: *William Wright*, Gaoler; ſalary 40*l.*; fees none; Chaplain none; the Rev. Mr. Warner reads prayers every Sunday, without a ſalary. Surgeon, Mr. Bullock; ſalary 10*l.* Allowance two pound two ounces of bread every day. On the ground floor are four cells 12 feet 6, by 6 feet 6 inches, and 9 feet high, fitted up with crib bedſteads. Straw in ſacking beds, two blankets, two ſheets, and a coverlit. Each has an iron-grated window 3 feet ſquare with inſide ſhutter (there are glazed windows to put up in cold weather). An aperture or pot-hole in each door 8 inches by 6; the cell door opens into a lobby or paſſage 4 feet wide, and 33 feet long, at the end of which is the chapel 18 feet by 9, and 9 feet high. Up-ſtairs are four cells the ſame ſize, and fitted up in the ſame manner, with an infirmary-room at the end, and a fire-place in it, the ſame ſize as the chapel; and a ſtate-room. The Court not being ſecure, priſoners permitted the uſe of it only once a day to clean their pots and waſh themſelves, for which ſoap and towels are provided by the county. No rules and orders. Act and clauſes not hung up. The whole priſon well ventilated and very clean. No employment. Priſoners 2d September, 1805, five. I am moſt ſincerely your friend, *To Dr. Lettſom.* JAS. NEILD.

Mr. URBAN. *Dec.* 10.

I HAVE reſided for many years in one of the moſt populous and genteel pariſhes at the Weſt end of the town; and during that time I have regularly attended the Pariſh Church, where the ſervice is performed with great decorum, with the exception of the *muſical part*, in which, I am ſorry to ſay, we are *miſerably deficient*. The organ is a very fine one, and a gentleman of great eminence in the muſical world is our Organiſt; but he unfortunately *ſeldom or never attends*. In this, I believe, he is not ſingular, for it has become too much the practice now for Organiſts to ſend their pupils to officiate for them. I am perfectly aware that practice is neceſſary in order that their pupils may make progreſs in their profeſſion; but they certainly ought to *practiſe* on the Church organ at a time when the Church is *empty*, and not to annoy the audience with their bad playing.

It is the cuſtom, I believe, in all Churches where there are Organs, to have what is called *a voluntary* played either when the Clergyman enters the reading deſk, or immediately before the leſſons, which latter is the cuſtom in our Church. This has, without doubt, been done to give additional grandeur and ſolemnity to the ſervice of the Church; and, when Muſic ſuitable for the occaſion is played, it certainly has that effect; but I do not think that Marches, Country Dances, Overtures to Operas, and pieces of that ſort, ought to be performed in our Churches. Such muſic our Organiſt, or rather his *Deputy*, very frequently introduces; and I am really aſtoniſhed that our worthy Rector does not put a ſtop to this, which, in my humble opinion, is a very improper practice.

I had almoſt forgotten to mention that the *Singing Pſalms* are now hurried over in a very careleſs and indecent manner, and the congregation and the charity children, can ſometimes ſcarcely keep

keep pace with the Organist. This is a late *improvement*, to the propriety of which I cannot by any means subscribe.

Should these few hints, given by one who is a sincere friend to the Established Church of England, and the decent performance of her service, be thought worthy insertion, they may, perhaps, meet the eye of those who have the power of correcting the abuses complained of, both in the Parish alluded to, and wherever similar abuses may exist. A CONSTANT READER.

MR. URBAN, *Dec.* 1.

IF the following extract from a letter written, as will be perceived by its date, above a twelvemonth since, though but very lately received, from a young officer in the service of the hon. East India Company, to a very near relative in this country, should appear to you, as it does to me, likely to be acceptable to those amongst your readers who take an interest in accounts of foreign climes and customs, you may depend on its perfect authenticity; and, by inserting it in your amusing and instructive Miscellany, *you perhaps* may oblige them, as you *certainly* will, Sir,

Yours, &c. N.

Barampore, Nov. 17, 1805.

"I am happy you liked the three sketches I last sent you. The brown and olive tints in the trees would, as you observe, certainly be an improvement; but here we seldom see any variety of that sort, being surrounded with a perpetual verdure; no falling leaves, no autumnal hues, no warm mellow skies; but trees and shrubs eternally green; the ground either covered with luxuriant grass, or burnt up by the heat of the sun; and the sky either of a clear bright blue, or else obscured by rain-threatening clouds. In short, in India there are, generally speaking, but two seasons, the hot and the rainy. In this part of the country, however, we have a cold season; for from the latter end of November to the beginning of February a piercing wind blows from the North-west, which sets in with nightfall, and continues till morning with unceasing rigour: it abates, however, as the Sun's heat increases. From being used to ten months of almost burning sun we feel it as cold as you do in England in the winter, though perhaps the thermometer in December here is nearly as high as summer heat with you.

"From the 26th of last May to the 2nd of June a land-wind set in every morning about nine o'clock, and continued till six in the evening. This wind was so insufferably hot and parching, that, added to the perpendicular rays of a scorching sun, every body was half dead with fatigue. During the night too the heat was quite oppressive; as you will suppose when you are told, that a range of hills, not above four or five miles distant, were all on fire. The cause of this is, that the inhabitants of the hills (called Cones) set fire to the Bamboo, and other bushes, with which these hills are covered, and the spots left bare by this conflagration are rendered fertile by the ashes, and ready for cultivation. The fire generally continues burning till the setting in of the rainy season in the beginning of June.

"The rains were so late in setting in this year (viz. 1805) that the people began to apprehend a famine; and a scarcity and dearness of rice had already taken place. To avert this impending evil, the Bramins deemed it necessary that a victim should be offered up to procure rain! Accordingly a Faqueer, or religious beggar, came, whether voluntarily or not I cannot say, and, in case there was no rain in a certain time, he was to be burnt. I went with some other officers to see him, and found him seated on the ground surrounded by four beams of wood, which were on fire, and at the distance of two yards from him. He looked very pale, and emaciated, having been there some days, but seemed quite unconcerned, as he was smoking all the while. I do not recollect how many days were allowed him before he was to be burnt; the rain, however, at length began, and, I believe, his life was saved. This all occurred in the village of Barampore * a few months ago."

MR. URBAN, *Nov.* 17.

HAVING been absent from town for several months, I had not an opportunity of perusing your Magazine for June last, until a few days ago. I was much pleased with one paper in it, p. 495, on the proposed improvements

* The village of Barampore is situate in the province of Orixa in the vicinity of Fort Ganjam, on the Western coast of the bay of Bengal, at the distance of about seven hundred miles North-eastward from Madras.

about

about Weſtminſter hall, and as I happened to be in that neighbourhood yeſterday, I took a peep at the proceedings. The *ſtuccoing* of the offices for the Houſe of Lords is in a conſiderable ſtate of forwardneſs; but how far the deſign is an *imitation* of our antient architecture, or adapted to the ſtyle of the old parts of the building, I muſt leave to the determination of your friend "the Architect," or your occaſional correſpondent "J. C." and I hope that the publick will ſoon be gratified with the obſervations of thoſe gentlemen on theſe alterations now going forward.

One thing, however, ſtrikes me as being an impropriety. The centre part of the Weſt front of theſe new offices is higher than the other parts of the front, and is terminated at each angle by a buttreſs. In this centre part are two projecting bow-windows riſing from the roof of the cloiſter, and between theſe bow-windows are ſquare ones with labels over them. The bow-windows do not riſe to the top of the building; but, over them, long *pointed arched* windows are introduced, and, between theſe, a ſmall ſquare window. Now, as I have never, in any of our antient buildings that I have ſeen, met with an example of a *Pointed arched* window over a bow-window, I ſhould be obliged to any of your correſpondents, acquainted with thoſe matters, to *point* out from what building this is copied.

The whole of the front is indeed but an indifferent deſign, and, from the immenſe number of windows, the building has more the appearance of a *cotton-mill*, than of offices for the public buſineſs of the Nation. I am happy to ſee that all the old houſes in the neighbourhood of St. Margaret's church are removed, and that the beautiful Abbey is, by that means, more expoſed to view than it has been for many years. Indeed, if it were poſſible to remove St. Margaret's church at the ſame time, it would be a ſtill farther improvement; but at any rate I hope ſomething will be done to its exterior, to make it accord more with the architecture of the adjoining Abbey.

I ſaw lately in the newſpapers, an advertiſement announcing the ſale of the materials of the Ordnance office. I am happy to hear that that building is likewiſe removed, as the ſtreet was too narrow in that part; but I ſhould have been as well pleaſed if the materials of the front had been reſerved for the purpoſe hinted by your correſpondent, p. 496. I am, like him, an avowed enemy to all cements, which I conſider as impoſitions on the publick, and which, although they may be uſed by gentlemen for the fronts of their houſes, yet ought never to be applied to the repair or reſtoration of any of our antient public buildings. I ſhall juſt take the liberty of hinting at another alteration, which I think would be a very great improvement. I would propoſe that a complete ſweep ſhould be made of all the houſes on the Weſt-ſide of Parliament-ſtreet and the whole of King-ſtreet, which in its preſent ſtate is but a nuiſance; and that a ſtreet as wide as Whitehall ſhould be continued all the way to Weſtminſter hall, which would make a much finer approach to our Courts, and likewiſe to Weſtminſter Abbey. By favouring theſe few obſervations with a corner in your next number, you will much oblige your conſtant reader ALBION.

MR. URBAN, *Saliſbury, Dec. 9.*

AFTER various interruptions of my deſigned regularity of correſpondence, from cauſes of a nature wholly foreign to the publick, I reſume my pen with a reference to a few particulars in the two laſt Numbers of your inſtructive Miſcellany.

And, firſt, I would note the obſervations made on the word *dentex*, at the cloſe of your Reviewer's remarks, p. 932, on the fixth article of the Archæologia, vol. XV. It is there ſaid, that "there is no ſuch word in Ainſworth," perhaps meaning *denticum*, which indeed there is not, if he expected to find *denticum* as a noun of the ſecond declenſion and neuter gender. In this, however, I apprehend he is miſtaken, as he may probably find on another peruſal of the original article, which I ſhould wiſh him to aſcertain correctly; becauſe *dentex* is there mentioned as a noun of the third declenſion, and explained *a kind of fiſh with ſharp teeth*, Col. 8.16. Plin. 37. 10. which evidently produces *denticum* in the genitive plural, and therefore the obſervation ſhould not have been hazarded.

At p. 996 of the laſt Number is an apparent inveſtigation of the real time of our Saviour's nativity. Without entering into the queſtion, whether it

may

may be either prudent or politic to unhinge the public mind respecting such precise time, and the tendency of such disquisitions to countenance and encourage sceptical and atheistical tempers; I would refer your readers to the observations of a writer of the last century, now becoming scarce, viz. Bedford's Scriptural Chronology, in fol. 1730, but the page, &c. I cannot recite from memory. It is there demonstrated to have happened on the 7th of October, if my recollection does not greatly fail me.

When an inhabitant of *Golden-square* occasionally makes an excursion to READING, or any other place where the circumstances he has stated may be verified in the way he relates; he should recollect at the same time that the pages of the Gentleman's Magazine ought not to have been defiled with stigmatizing those, who in general may be considered as its admirers and supporters. I could mention to Theodosius some anecdotes, collected from an occasional residence and an extensive observation in seven or eight counties, besides accidental connexions with several others; in which certain clergymen, either as lecturers, morning-preachers, &c. &c. have been followed in crowds by Methodists, both of the Arminian and Calvinistic persuasion. But I wish, Mr. Urban, to avoid too much intrusion upon your pages.

I cannot admit, and I write from long and attentive observation and experience, that even the tenth part of the clergy, though certainly *of like passions* with others, and subject to infirmities, are or ought to be deemed objects of censure, to the extent which this writer would fix upon them. I am by no means, whatever he may think of me, of an intolerant or persecuting spirit. I am not anxious to support any one, who does not appear to be fairly entitled to it. But I must observe, that it is one thing to find fault with individuals of any profession, and with none so easily as with clergymen; quite another to prove the truth of such general and comprehensive charges and assertions, which, however wantonly they may be advanced, cannot be so easily demonstrated. The habits of Clergymen too, are very different, frequently, from the rest of mankind, especially of those who have long lived in Colleges and Universities, before they return into the world as parish priests; and on that account much allowance ought to be made in decency and good manners, and much more in charity, for persons of such a description.

To the instances of failure of *compo-cementing*, noticed by An Architect in p. 1005, the disgusting appearance of the handsome elegant tower of Fonthill abbey, in this nighbourhood, might have been added. It is the property of William Beckford, esq. M. P. and an entirely modern structure, on which a number of workmen from London have been employed during the summer in taking down a great part of it, from the decay of the cement, and still remain to prepare the materials for refloring it with stone, at an immense expence, though seven years have not yet elapsed since its completion. OBSERVATOR.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 20.

UNDERSTANDING that my strictures, p. 1006, on Mrs. Grant's "Letters from the Mountains," there considered as a *Novel*, have given offence to that lady's delicacy, as tending to lower her and her family in the public opinion, and disappoint her hopes of assisting them; I take this opportunity to declare, that the strongest refutation of this charge is, that I not only purchased the volumes in question, but contributed my mite to a subscription set on foot for a meritorious and distressed family. After this, no further concession will be required from me. I do not retract the critique. And may I be permitted to tell you how sorry I should be to have been the subject of many of the adventures of the "Traveller now in retirement?" A. O.

*** From a particular circumstance, we are under the necessity of postponing the LYTTON Family; ACADEMICUS; Dr. ORWADE; J. W. L. B.; Mr. HAWKER, and some other letters intended for this month; but they shall appear in the SUPPLEMENT, with a complete LIST of the NEW PARLIAMENT; a neat Perspective View of the Old Buildings at the back of the EXCHEQUER; the LOORY from Amboyna; General Titles and Preface, with copious INDEXES, &c. &c.

INTELLIGENDI CUPIDUS is referred for an answer to one of his Queries to the NEW TESTAMENT; for the other to the BANK SOLICITOR; SEMPER FIDELIS to the Court Calendar.—There is no end of such trifling Questions.

To our controversial Correspondents we strongly recommend brevity and moderation. One intemperate word, we universally perceive, produces twenty in reply.

203. *A brief Account of the Proceedings of the Committee, appointed in the Year 1795 by the Yearly Meeting of Friends of* Pennſylvania, New Jerſey, &c. *for promoting the Improvement and gradual Civilization of the* Indian *Natives.*

SUFFICE it that we preſent our readers with the Advertiſement to this republication of the Philadelphia edition:

"The following report is faithfully reprinted from the Philadelphian edition. Nevertheleſs, it has ſeemed proper, now its publicity is increaſed, to make a few ſlight corrections in the language, and to add a few notes, which were not wanting in Pennſylvania, where the tranſactions related had long been familarly known. The corrections are chiefly grammatical, with now and then the addition of the date of a year, where it could be clearly inferred from the context. Where abſolute certainty is not found, the ſuperadded date is placed in the margin. The Engliſh reader might better eſtimate the labours of the Committee, and of the reſident young men, if he knew the ſituation and circumſtances of the Indian natives on which this experiment of civilization has been made. The places mentioned lie N.W. of Philadelphia, at the diſtance of about 250 or 300 miles; but it would be difficult to aſcertain, with any geographical preciſion, the boundaries of any Indian nation. The Oneidas and Senecas are part of an antient league called The Five Nations, who inhabited the country N. and N E. of New York, and bordering upon Canada; but the contentions of their civilized neighbours have often made alterations in the territories of the Indians, as their vices have planted among them the principle of decay. An extract of a letter from an American General, written to a Friend about eight years ago, and which forms an appendix to this little pamphlet, may at once give information as to the condition of the Indians, and confirm the propriety of what the Committee has done. The records of mankind afford but few accounts of travels where benevolence was the ſole object. The conferring of benefits has indeed been attempted by our late circumnavigators; but the advancement of geographical knowledge, or the extenſion of trade, has been more often the motive of the enterprize, than an endeavour to add to the ſum of human happineſs; and ſome ſavage tribes may probably already deplore their acquaintance with Europeans. The attempt related in the following pages is on a ſmall ſcale, planned without parade, and executed without noiſe, but at a conſiderable charge. Nevertheleſs, as the Indians are a communicative people, its ſucceſs is likely to attract notice and provoke imitation. The benevolent Society with which it originated will probably purſue the undertaking; but, even without taking a farther ſtep, it will have the ſatisfaction of having ſown, in a promiſing ſoil, the ſeeds of civilization and its attendant comforts. If the Indians can, with the increaſing comforts of life, retain their ſimplicity, reject their habits of ebriety, and loſe their eſteem for the warlike character, they may be, in no very diſtant period, a pattern of felicity. It is probable that ſome readers may think every ſcheme of civilization defective that does not immediately attempt to plant Chriſtianity. Of the infinite value of Chriſtianity our Pennſylvanians are doubtleſs aware; but here, though they are not directly acting the part of miſſionaries, they are preaching religion by example; and are probably preparing the Indians, by more means than one, for the reception and acknowledgment of the Goſpel."

The reſult of all attempts at civilization in ten years, from 1795 to 1805, will be found to be very ſlow; few children came to ſchool; the natives were at firſt ſuſpicious of the Friends, from their reſerve and ſlowneſs in furniſhing them with tools and materials, apparently with a view to quicken their induſtry, they were at one time fearful they would make them *pay* for their improvements, at another time leave them in the midſt of them, and at another expreſſed their willingneſs to a removal of the Friends, though deſirous it ſhould not be far up the river. The name of the General is ſtudiouſly concealed.

204. *A Political Index to the Hiſtories of* Great Britain *and* Ireland; *or, a complete Regiſter of the Hereditary Honours, Public Offices, and Perſons in Office, from the earlieſt Periods to the preſent Time. By* Robert Beatſon, *LL.D. The Third Edition, corrected, and much enlarged. In Three Volumes.*

IT might be ſufficient, to recommend ſuch a work to the public regard, that it has paſſed through *three* editions; but "to the liſts formerly given the author is happy in being enabled to increaſe that number by ſome new ones, with which he has been honoured from the moſt reſpectable authorities. *From* the many and various changes which have taken place ſince the

the publication of the second edition, has rendered it necessary for him to make a few alterations in the arrangement of the lists, of which he hopes the publick will approve. He regrets much that the list of princes of Europe may not be found so correct as he could wish; but, when the present unsettled state of Europe is considered, he hopes that it will serve as an apology for such deficiencies as may appear."

205. *A Sermon, preached before the University of* Cambridge, June 29, 1806, *being* Commencement Sunday. *By* Edward Maltby, *D. D.*

WE have not seen a more pertinent discourse than this, intended to improve the reply of our blessed Lord to his Disciples, John ix. 4. suitable to the occasion, when the commemoration of the benefactors to the University takes place, by shewing that to every individual is allotted the performance of his peculiar work, or employment; that a distinct and proper season is assigned to each individual for his work or employment; and insisting on the fatal error committed by those who fail to improve the opportunities they enjoy of gaining the knowledge, and discharging the duties, suited to their respective stations; thus exciting that emulation which will bring those who exercise it joy and peace at the last.

206. *The* Periplûs *of the* Erythrean *Sea. Part II. Containing an Account of the Navigation of the Antients, from the Gulf of* Elana, *in the Red Sea, to the Island of* Ceylon. *With Dissertations. By* William Vincent, *D. D.*

THE first part of this work was reviewed vol. LXX. pp. 856—867. The learned author thus resumes it: "Whether the following work will afford a degree of satisfaction proportionate to the labour of compiling it, is a question not for the author, but for others to decide. By some it may be thought digressive, tedious, and minute; while others may conceive there are various sources of information still unexplored, which it was my duty to investigate. To the first I reply, that I thought nothing superfluous which could contribute to the elucidation of the subject proposed; and, in answer to the latter, I may observe, that there must be some limits assigned to collection and research. It is the office of judgment to select only such materials as will bear upon the point to be discussed; and for the exercise of this judgment I now stand amenable to the tribunal of the publick. Friendly animadversions upon the errors which may occur, I shall consider, not as a cause of offence, but as the means of correction; and of remarks proceeding from a contrary spirit, I have hitherto had little reason to complain. But if the work which I now submit to the inspection of the publick should not obtain the same favourable reception as I have experienced upon former occasions, it shall be my last offence. In the 66th year of my age, it is time to withdraw from all my pursuits of curiosity, and confine myself to the duties of my profession." *Preface.*

"The commerce of the Antients between Egypt and the coast of Africa, with all that concerns their discoveries to the South, has been traced in the preceding pages; and we now return again to Egypt, in order to take a fresh departure, and prosecute our enquiries till we reach their final boundary on the East. The present book will comprise all that concerns the commerce of Arabia, both in the interior and on the coast. The Periplûs is still to form the basis of our investigation; but as the object proposed is to give a view of the communication of the East, no apology is requisite for detaining the reader from the immediate contemplation of the work itself. A variety of scattered materials, all centering at the same point, are to be collected, before a comprehensive view can be presented, or an accurate judgment formed; and if this task can be executed with the fidelity and attention which the nature of the subject requires, the general result will be preferable to the detail of a single voyage, in the same proportion as a whole is superior to its parts. The commencement then of this second voyage is again from Berenikè; and from this port there were two routes, practised in the age of the author: one down the gulf to Mooza and Okêlis direct; and the other, first up to Myos Hormus, and then across the gulf by the promontory Pharan, or Cape Mahomed, to Leukè Komè in Arabia. This latter route is the immediate object of our consideration."

"From analogy, from the magnificence recorded of Nineveh and Babylon, from the ruins of Thebes still remaining, there is every reason to suppose that the

the wealth and power of these great cities arose from a participation of this commerce, and that the Arabians were the carriers common to them all. The Arabians had no obstructions, either from manners, laws, habits, or religion; and as there is every proof that is requisite to shew that the Tyrians and Sidonians were the first merchants who introduced the produce of India to all the nations which encircled the Mediterranean, so is there the strongest evidence to prove that the Tyrians obtained all these commodities from Arabia. (p. 233.) But, if Arabia was the centre of this commerce, Petra was the point to which all the Arabians tended from the three sides of their vast peninsula: here, upon opening the oldest history in the world, we find the Ishmaelites from Gilead conducting a caravan of camels loaded with the spices of India, the balsam and myrrh of Hadramaut; and, in the regular course of their traffick, proceeding to Egypt for a market. The date of this transaction is more than seventeen centuries prior to the Christian æra; and, notwithstanding its antiquity, it has all the genuine features of a caravan crossing the desert at the present hour. Petra, the capital of Edom, was a rock, supplied with an abundant spring of water, and described by Strabo, from Athenodorus." Dr. Vincent, after Prideaux and Gosselin, fixes Ophir to Sabêa, and gives his reasons, p. 239: 1st Ophir is mentioned with Havilah and Jobab, all three sons of Joktan, and all of them, as well as Joktan, have their residence in Arabia Felix, most probably beyond the straits; 2dly, because the voyage to Ophir seems in consequence of the visit of the Queen of Sheba to Jerusalem; it is immediately subjoined to it in the same chapter, and Sheba is Sabêa, or Arabia Felix, as we learn with certainty from Ezek. xxvii. 22. The evidence that Solomon obtained gold from Arabia is express. The participation of Hiram in this concern is founded on necessity; for, if Solomon were master of Idumêa, the Tyrians were cut off from Arabia, unless they united with the possessors; and whatever profit Solomon might derive from the import, the whole of the export on the Mediterranean would be to the exclusive emolument of Tyre. Here the Greeks found the commodities of the East, or received them in their own ports from the hands of the Phenicians; for they were not allowed to enter the harbours of Egypt till the reign of Psammetichus; and the very names of the articles they obtained were derived from the Phenicians, as we learn from Herodotus. The possession of Idumêa by the Kings of Judah continued little more than 100 years, to the reign of Jehoram, when the Idumêans revolted, and were not again subdued till after 80 years, in the reign of Uzziah. Seventy years after this, the Syrians seized upon Elath; and here terminates the trade of Ophir, in regard to Israel; and probably in regard to Tyre, with the capture of that city, about 160 years later, by Nebuchadnezzar. After the death of Alexander, a dynasty arose at Petra, parallel to the Maccabees at Jerusalem.

On Gibbon's History the Doctor has the following most pertinent remark: "The superstition of a bigot never went to greater excess, in defence of his faith, than the fanaticism of philosophy has carried Gibbon in softening the vices, cruelty, hypocrisy, and imposture of Mahomet, or in amplifying his courage, his eloquence, and abilities as a statesman or a general; but at the same time, notwithstanding this defect (which is radical), and notwithstanding the detestable comparisons which he insinuates, the extent of his research, the use, selection, and arrangement of his materials, form one of the most brilliant specimens of his talents as an historian." Our readers will judge how far the application of the first part of this paragraph to a countryman of Mr. Gibbon, who has so studiously varnished the conduct and principles of a modern Usurper, will hold good. "The expedition of Mahomet to Hagir was the prelude to the conquest of Syria by his successor, and opened the way to all their victories over the declining power of the Romans in the East." (p. 250.)

If Egypt should be under a civilized power again, Persia would no longer be a desert. This account of Arabia Petræa, from the time of the Patriarchs to the rise of the Mahometan power, is essentially connected with the object of the present work. From whatever previous sources of information we might trace, it is from the Periplûs itself that we can discover no less than six different courses of the Antients in these seas, all prior to the age of the author, or practised by different navigators at the time he wrote. These he recites in detail;

detail; but we paſs to a deſcription of the invention of the compaſs. Nicolo di Conti ſailed on-board a native veſſel on the Indian ſeas about 1420, 60 or 80 years before the diſcovery of Gama, and ſays expreſſly they had no compaſs, but ſailed by the ſtars of the Southern Pole, the elevation; and they had a method of keeping their reckoning by day or night, with their diſtance from place to place; that is, as we ſhould ſpeak in modern times, they had a quarter-ſtaff, or aſtrolabe, and log, but no compaſs; a moſt extraordinary agreement with the account of Ptolemy, who ſays they navigated the Indian Ocean in his age by means of the ſtar Canobus, which they called the Horſe. The deſcription of the veſſel is characteriſtically like thoſe which M. Polo ſailed in on the Chineſe ſeas. This teſtimony of di Conti is not concluſive againſt the Chineſe; for Vertoman, or Barthema, in paſſing from Borneo to Java, in a champan, or ſmall Chineſe veſſel, in 1503 or 1504, expreſſly mentions that the pilot had a compaſs. This is ſeven years before the Portugueſe arrived at Malacca; ſo that the Chineſe could not have had it from the Portugueſe. Nor could they have had it from the Arabs; becauſe, if the Arabs then uſed it, it was in the form they derived it from Europe, and divided into 32 points; whereas the Chineſe compaſs is divided into 48; which ſeems almoſt concluſive that theirs was an original inſtrument, and not derived from Europe.

"The value of the commerce in the hands of the Arabians is evident; and their wealth was proverbial; and the particulars of it are ſtated by Agathárchides. But, however oſtentatious their neighbours might be, the riches of the Arabians were all applied to their private luxury and indulgence. In Arabia, Hiſtory ſpeaks only of one public work, which was the Tank at Mariaba; and when the head of that once failed, there never was ſufficient induſtry or public ſpirit in the country to reſtore it. No adequate cauſe is aſſignable for this national diſtinction, but that ſpirit of independence which broke the body of the people into parts too minute for a combination of intereſts, and too diffuſe for co-operation. This ſpirit was never counteracted, but for a ſhort time by enthuſiaſm; and no ſooner was that exhauſted by evaporation, than they returned again to the ſtate in which they are deſcribed by the Antients. They are ſtill a nation of merchants and marauders, incapable of ſubjection, not leſs from their temper and habits than from the nature of their country; rarely formidable in a body, from their mutual jealouſy and diſtruſt; indifferent ſoldiers, but dangerous partizans. No other reaſon is diſcoverable, why a nation that at one time poſſeſſes almoſt excluſively the commerce of the Eaſt, never arrived at a character of dignity and reſpect; and no other cauſe can I trace why Idumea became ſo eaſy a conqueſt to the Hebrews, Tyrians, Babylonians, and Romans. It is the influence over their government, and the poſſeſſion of their harbours on the Red Sea by the Romans, which is now to be inveſtigated; and if the command of the commerce obtained by this power continued with little interruption till the time of Juſtinian, and was not annihilated till the irruption of the Mahometans, it is a duration of this commerce in one channel longer than has fallen to the lot of any other people in whoſe hands it has been placed." (pp. 259—261.)

Dr. V. traces the ſtations and ports in theſe routes in ancient and modern times. Mr. Irwin is a faithful commentator on them. (p. 264.) We have a general diviſion of Arabia, correſponding to the modern diſtinction of Hejaz and Yemen, as nearly as can be expected after an interval of 18 centuries. (p. 267.) Dr. V. conſiders Arabia deſerta, inhabited by the antient Saracens, as not ſo arid as to preclude the produce of the earth, as is evident from the ſwarms that theſe tribes furniſhed in the early period of the Mahometan conqueſts, and from the conſideration that every Arab is a horſeman. (p. 268.)

The Voyage from Suez, or Arſinoe, was firſt planned by Neco; it was afterwards meditated by Alexander, and executed by the Ptolemies, previous to the eſtabliſhment of Myos Hormus and Berenikè. It was not unknown to the Romans when they reduced Egypt, though then in diſuſe; but Elius Gallus ſet out on his expedition from this port; and Strabo imputes his failure to this circumſtance, as a leading cauſe. Dr. V. can give only a ſketch of an expedition ſo intimately connected with the commerce of the Antients in Arabia. Pliny ſays, that the places which occurred

occurred in this expedition are not found in authors previous to his time; and the fame may be ſaid of ſubſequent writers.

The ſtraits of Bab el-Mandeb are ſuppoſed to have been paſſed by Seſoſtris. (p. 289.)

"Whatever views Alexander had after his firſt victory we can only conjecture; but after his return from India we may be aſſured that his comprehenſive mind had embraced all that vaſt ſyſtem which was afterwards completed at Alexandria. His ſucceſſors, the Ptolemies in Egypt, and the Seleucidæ in Syria, were rivals in this commerce. Palmyra, Damaſcus, and Antioch, all lie on the line of the caravans from the Perſian gulf: the Caſpian and the Euxine were again frequented, and the commerce on this ſide enriched the kingdoms of Pruſſis, Attalus, and Mithridates; while the navigation on the Indian ocean, built on the ſame foundation, made Alexandria the firſt commercial city of the world; Egypt maintaining its intercourſe with the Eaſt, in the firſt inſtance, by means of the Sabéans, and finally by fleets fitted out from its own ports on the Red Sea. In the following ages the dynaſty of the Arſacidæ divided theſe profits with the Romans; and, in the decline of the Roman power, the revived Perſian dynaſty aſſumed ſuch an aſcendancy, that, in the time of Juſtinian, the Romans had recourſe to the powers of Arabia and Abyſſinia, to open that commerce from which the Perſians had excluded them; and when the Perſian dynaſty ſunk under the power of the Caliphs, the Mahometan accounts of the plunder found at Cteſiphon prove the full poſſeſſion of the Indian commerce by the Perſians. Upon the erection of two caliphates, one at Bagdad and the other at Cairo, the commerce of India was again divided; but the greateſt part of the precious commodities which reached Europe came through the hands of the Venetians from Alexandria, till the Genoeſe opened the Northern communication again, by means of the Euxine, the Caſpian, and their ſettlement at Caffa in the Crimea. In the eleventh and twelfth centuries the Cruſades opened to the eyes of the Europeans the ſources of this Oriental wealth: the loſs of the kingdom of Jeruſalem enabled them to diſcover that the power of Saladin was founded on the revenue derived from the commerce which paſſed through Egypt; and the work of Marin Sanuto is a memorial preſented to the Pope and the principal Sovereigns of Europe, in order to inſtruct them that if they would compel their merchants to trade only through the dominions of the Caliphs of Bagdad, they would be better ſupplied, and at a cheaper rate, and would have no longer to fear the power of the Soldans in Egypt. What thoſe Sovereigns did not or could not do, was effected, three centuries later, by the diſcovery of the Cape of Good Hope. To this diſcovery Europe is certainly indebted for the decline of the Turkiſh power, which at that time threatened the whole Weſtern world; and the various other important conſequences which enſued are too well known, and have been too well detailed in hiſtory, to require inſertion in the preſent work. Of the interior of Arabia we know little to this day; but that, notwithſtanding the danger of robbery, caravans of great value traverſed it in all ages, we have certain evidence to depend on. Previous to the Periplûs, we have the teſtimony of Strabo and Agathárchides; in the middle ages, the account of El Edriſſi; and in our own time we want no other proof than the Engliſh importations at Jiddah, which reach Mecca at the time of the pilgrimage, and from thence ſeem to be diſperſed over the whole peninſula. At Grane, likewiſe, in the North-weſt angle of the Perſian gulf, there has been a conſiderable importation till within theſe few years; and at El Catif, near Bahrain, which is the Gerrah of the Antients, there is ſome commerce, beſides the returns for the pearl fiſhery; but with the progreſs of which inland we are unacquainted. Somewhere in the neighbourhood of Grane was the ſeat of Abdul Wahab, who, with his army of deiſts and democrats, has plundered Mecca within theſe three years, upon the ſame principle as his brethren in Europe demoliſhed the church of their own country, and with much the ſame event to the plunderers; for Abdul Wahab is ſaid to have fallen by the hands of an aſſaſſin, as the firſt democrats of France have moſtly periſhed in the courſe of the Revolution." (p. 324.)

"So far as a private opinion is of weight, I am fully perſuaded that this line of communication with the Eaſt is the

the oldeſt in the world, older than Moſes or Abraham. I believe that the Idumèans, who were carrying ſpices into Egypt when they found Joſeph in their way, obtained theſe ſpices by this very route. And if it is agreeable to hiſtory and to analogy, that merchants travelled before they ſailed, there is no courſe from India to the Mediterranean where ſo ſmall a ſpace of ſea muſt be traverſed as in this direction. Karmania is viſible from Arabia, at the ſtraits of the gulf of Perſia; and in the infancy of navigation the ſhorteſt paſſage would be preferred; the interior of Arabia in all ages contained Bedouins, whoſe profeſſion was robbery; but the different tribes of robbers probably received a *caphar*, inſtead of ſeizing the whole, as they do to this day, of the caravans which paſs between Baſra and Aleppo. They are likewiſe not fond of fighting for the whole when they can obtain a tribute for a part; and neceſſity would compel the merchants of thoſe ages as well as our own to go in large bodies, and provided with arms for their defence. The manners of the Arabs have never changed; and it is reaſonable to conclude that merchants who have to treat with Arabs have changed as little in their precautions. Pliny has preſerved the memorials of theſe uſages in the Southern part of the peninſula; and there is every reaſon to conclude that they exiſted in all ages before his time as they do to the preſent hour. It was to obviate theſe exactions that plans were formed to open a communication by ſea. The Tyrians, as the principal merchants on the Mediterranean, and as the intermediate agents of Oriental commerce, either firſt conceived the idea, or derived it poſſibly from the Egyptians, whom we muſt ſuppoſe to have had an intercourſe with India, whether Hiſtory records it or not. The firſt hiſtorical account we have is, the trade of Ophir. The alliance between Hiram and Solomon was indiſpenſable, for Solomon was maſter of Idumèa; and the Tyrians could eſtabliſh themſelves at Ezion Geber only by his permiſſion and aſſiſtance. Solomon furniſhed the opportunity, and Hiram the ſhips; the profit accrued to the partnerſhip; and if this voyage were made to Ophir in Arabia, where it is univerſally confeſſed there was an Ophir, even by thoſe who ſearched for Ophir in Africa and India, ſuch a voyage would at leaſt obviate all the exactions attendant on a communication by land, and place Hiram and Solomon in the ſame ſituation as the Ptolemies ſtood before a direct communication was opened between Berenikè and the coaſt of Malabar. This rapid ſketch of Oriental commerce in all ages, as far as it can be traced upon hiſtorical evidence, is no digreſſion, but an eſſential part of the work I have undertaken. My object has been, not merely to elucidate the Periplûs by a commentary, but to trace the progreſs of diſcovery to its ſource; a ſubject curious and intereſting at leaſt, if neither uſeful nor lucrative: but to know what has paſſed in remote ages is the purpoſe of all hiſtory; and to collect from a variety of ſources ſuch intelligence as may enable us to diſtinguiſh truth from falſehood, if it has not the dignity of hiſtory, has at leaſt a claim to approbation from thoſe who know how to appreciate the labour of research and the fidelity of inveſtigation —It is now neceſſary to bring this book to a concluſion, in which the courſe of antient navigation has been traced from the gulf of Aila to the mouth of the Euphrates, embracing the whole ſea coaſt of Arabia on its three ſides. The author does not appear, from the internal evidence of his work, to have perſonally explored the Eaſtern coaſt of the Red Sea, or the Weſtern ſhore of the gulf of Perſia; he ſeems to have come down the Red Sea from Myos Hormus to Okèlis; or perhaps from Leukè Komè; but to have touched little on the coaſt till he came to the Burnt Iſland. — On the two coaſts of Arabia, which he has touched but ſlightly, I have endeavoured to fill up the outline which he has ſketched; and on the third ſide, where he has entered into detail, I have endeavoured to follow him, ſtep by ſtep, as minutely as I have been able. But if the interior of Arabia is a *deſideratum* in Geography, the coaſt likewiſe is far from being accurately defined. No ſhips from Europe now viſit it for the purpoſe of trade; and thoſe which come from India to Mocha or Jiddah ſeldom touch upon the coaſt towards the ocean, unleſs to obtain proviſions when in diſtreſs. What information may be obtained from the Engliſh cruizers which have lately been in the Red Sea, and were at one time preparing to fortify Perim in the ſtraits, is expected with a great

great degree of curiosity. Commodore Blanket, who was upon this service, was an officer of much science and great experience; he may have ordered surveys upon this coast, or some examination of it, which may clear up several of the difficulties which remain. In the mean time I have made use of such lights as are afforded by the papers and journals of the officers of the East India Company, and which are collected in the work called "The Oriental Navigator." Those who know the abilities and science of those excellent officers will think their observations might have been sufficient for such an examination as I had instituted; but antient navigators kept much nearer the coast, and noticed objects which are of small importance in the present state of the science. A minute particular often forms a characteristick of a port, a bay, or a shore, which we cannot hope to find in the common observations of modern officers, nor elsewhere, unless when an actual survey has taken place. In the Voyage of Nearchus, as my own knowledge increased, I constantly found a greater correspondence in his journal with the actual state of the coast. I have not been quite so fortunate in the present instance; nor do I think the author of the Periplus to be compared with the Macedonian commander; but still he is, as Vossius says, the only antient author who has given a rational account of the countries or coasts he has described; and in this, if we are able to pursue his steps, and elucidate his narrative, it is the performance of a service as gratifying to the curiosity of the learned as acceptable to the science of geography."

Book IV. treats of India, and the Course from Oman, in Arabia, up the Gulf of Persia, or to Karmania; and the Course to the Indus. Dr. V. collects the several particulars relative to Scindi dispersed in other parts of the journal to this point: for it is natural to conclude, that, from the time of Alexander and the publication of the Voyage of Nearchus, the Greeks had always considered Patala as the port to which they were to direct their views, in order to obtain the precious commodities of the East. On approaching the mouths of the Indus, the sea is white; and the sign of approaching the land before it is seen is a multitude of snakes, called Grasi, floating on the surface. This circumstance is now known to be a fact, that takes place down the whole coast of Malabar, and imputed to the rains of the monsoon washing down these animals out of the rivers. I have pleasure in acknowledging the veracity of Agathárchides, in this instance, on the authority of Corsali, Thornton, and Terry. We are every day lessening the bulk of the marvellous imputed to the Antients; and, as our knowledge of the East increases, it is possible the imputation will be altogether removed. (p. 354.) The *Bore*, minutely described in the gulf of Cambay, shews that the author relates what he had himself experienced. (p. 362.) Danville considers Ozênè *(Ougein)* as the residence of Porus, who sent an embassy to Augustus: but *Porus* signifies a chief or sovereign, and may have been an appellative as well as a proper name. (p. 369.) We are conducted into the Dekkan, Bombay, and the Pirate coast between Bombay and Goa. "Many of the gentlemen now in India are possessed of minds illuminated by education, and stimulated with a desire of enlarging the bounds of science, or assisting the enquiries of literature. These, in their respective situations, must have acquired a local knowledge which cannot be obtained by those who draw their information from written evidence alone. To such men as these I have made a constant appeal, and submit the deductions I have traced to their correction. Particular errors there may be; but, by the general division of the provinces, I leave a guide to all that may be disposed to further these enquiries, and a rule for rectifying every thing in which I may have been mistaken. Still the investigation should be made, not by those like Fra Paolino, who drew every thing to Malabar because he had resided 18 years in the province, but by men of enlarged mind and general information, qualified, like Capt. Wilford, with classical learning and a knowledge of the native language, enabled to direct their view to ages past as well as present, and possessed of comprehensive faculties which can embrace the general state of India as well as of the particular province in which they happen to have been employed. From men of this stamp I shall experience every indulgence; and if they should acknowledge that light has been thrown upon one of the most obscure

obſcure objects of enquiry left for our diſcuſſion by the Antients, I ſhall reſt ſatisfied with the reſult of my labours." (p. 399.)

"The antient kingdom of Canara embraced a large part of the peninſula, the capital of which was Bejapoor; but the modern diſtrict of that name was chiefly on the coaſt, with its capital, above the Ghauts. It was an independent ſtate till reduced by Hyder Ali, in 1765; the conqueſt of it gave him and his ſon a communication with the coaſt, and opened a way for their incurſions to the South. Tippoo had the ambition to become a maritime power, and undertook an expedition to the Maldives. Had he ſucceeded in his deſigns, he would have extended his dominions from Myſore to Cape Comorin, and extinguiſhed the laſt remains of Hindoo government in the peninſula, except the Mahrattas. Though we hear much of the mild and gentle ſpirit of the Hindoos, they were as much enamoured of conqueſt as the Mahomedans; and in the age of the Periplûs, a king of Mádura (ſovereign of Pandi Mandála, the Pandion of the Antients) had extended his power from the Eaſt to the Weſt ſide of the peninſula, and was maſter of Malabar when the fleets from Egypt firſt viſited the coaſt. (p. 401.) The kingdom of Pandion, or Malabar, is ſurveyed. (p. 408.) When the Portugueſe reached the Eaſt coaſt of Africa, they were directed, neither to Surat nor Baroache, but to Calicut, where the Arabs were numerous and powerful. The Chineſe no longer frequented the port of Calicut when the Portugueſe arrived in India, probably having been ill treated by the Zamorin, at the inſtigation of the Arabs.

"The particulars of the cargoes in the port of Baráké, or Nelkunda, ſuggeſt ſome reflections of curioſity; for the bullion or ſpecie employed in the purchaſe of the native commodities has formed a ſubject of complaint in all ages, as if Europe were exhauſted of the precious metals, and all the riches of the world abſorbed by Oriental commerce: the fact is true, that this trade cannot be carried on without bullion, for all the revenues of the country now in the hands of the Eaſt India Company are not ſufficient to cover the inveſtments annually made. Still Europe is not exhauſted, but increaſing daily in wealth and power, compared with the other quarters of the world; and never can be till the induſtry promoted by this commerce, and by commerce in general, ſhall be annihilated." (p. 416.) "Tin is another of the articles enumerated; and if we find the produce of Britain conveyed to Malabar in the earlieſt period that Hiſtory can reach, we find the ſpices of Malabar in Britain in an age when the courſe of the communication with India was probably as little known as the exiſtence of America. The Venerable Bede, who died in 735, was poſſeſſed of pepper, cinnamon, and frankincenſe. Did no one ever aſk the queſtion, how, in that age, theſe luxuries had been conveyed to Britain, or were treaſured in a cell at Weirmouth? (Bedæ Opera, p. 793, and Appendix, p. 808.) Alfred, who is ſaid to have ſent Sighelm, Biſhop of Shirbourne, to Malabar, began to reign in 872." (p. 416.) "But the particular moſt worthy of remark is, the mention of fine ſilks (σθονια Σηρικα); for *othonion* is any web of a fine fabrick, and, as applied to cotton, ſignifies muſlin; but, joined with *Sericon*, plainly indicates the manufacture of the Seres, which is *Silk*. It is mentioned only at this port of Nelkunda, and particularly diſtinguiſhed as not being a native commodity, but brought hither from the countries farther to the Eaſt. This is a ſufficient proof that Nelkunda was, in that age, what Calicut was in later times, the central mart between the countries Eaſt and Weſt of Cape Comorin." Dr. V. ſuppoſes *Malabathrum* to be *Betel*, for the ſame reaſon, becauſe it is ſaid to be brought here as well as ſilk. "Could it be proved that the 120 ſhips which Strabo ſaw at Berenikè actually reached India by a coaſting voyage before the monſoon was diſcovered, we can ſee a reciprocity of intereſt which might very eaſily induce Pandion to ſend an embaſſy to Auguſtus. Another Indian embaſſy is ſaid, by Strabo, to have been ſent to the ſame Emperor by Porus, who is ſuppoſed, in Indian Hiſtory, to be the ſovereign of Agimere, the Rana or principal of the Rajpoot rajahs. Now, were it poſſible to connect his intereſts with thoſe of Guzerat, we might prove that the trade carried on at Barugáza and Nelkunda was of ſuch importance as to make an intercourſe neceſſary between theſe two Indian potentates and the Emperor of Rome. If an Indian hiſtory of theſe early times ſhould ever

be

be obtained, that poſſeſſed a degree of conſiſtence or probability, ſome light might be thrown on this ſubject. At preſent it is mere conjecture and ſpeculation." (p. 420.) "Farther than Ceylon the author of the Periplûs *certainly* was not; and whether the fleets from Egypt ever reached that iſland previous to the embaſſy to Claudius, is highly problematical. (p. 422.)

"There is an additional reaſon for believing that the regular courſe of trade terminates at Nelkunda, which is, the introduction of the diſcovery of the *monſoon* at this place by Hippalus the pilot. This account naturally excites a curioſity in the mind to enquire how it ſhould happen that the monſoon ſhould have been noticed by Nearchus; and that, from the time of his voyage, for 300 years, no one ſhould have attempted a direct courſe till Hippalus ventured to commit himſelf to the ocean. The diſcovery of the monſoon once made could never afterwards be neglected; and the uſe made of it by the fleets from Egypt is fully detailed, and much in the ſame manner, by Pliny and the Periplûs.". . ."I am not certain that I can follow my author farther; but, if I underſtand him right, it is ſufficiently evident that, though they ſailed by the monſoon to Cape Comorin, they did not croſs the bay of Bengal by the ſame wind; but, after rounding Ceylon, or paſſing the Straits of Manar, they ſtood on by Lajabalus and Calabar, and Betuma (the ſame as Beit Thuma), St. Thomè, or Meliadoor; and then by Kadrange and Senef to Sandarfulat, which ought to be the Straits of Malacca, and thence to China. There ſeems to be more coaſting in this voyage than in that of Ptolemy, for he carries his fleets acroſs from ſome point in the Carnatic to the Golden Cherſoneſe, at once. But, if his communication terminated there, the Arabs went farther Eaſt than his Sinus Magnus, and reached Canfu in China, which is the modern Canton, where they traded much under the ſame reſtrictions which the Europeans experience at the preſent hour." (p. 434.) "If the precious commodities of the Eaſt found their way to the Mediterranean, as undoubtedly they did, the firſt carriers on the Ocean were as undoubtedly the Arabians. Whether we are better able to underſtand the Greeks, or whether the Greeks are more intelligent and better informed than the Arabs, I cannot ſay; but Coſmas, who was never in India himſelf, who was a monk, and not the wiſeſt either of his profeſſion or his nation, is far more diſtinct and comprehenſible, in the ſixth century, than the two Arabs in the ninth, or Al Edriſſi in the twelfth. He gives a very rational account of the pepper trade in Malabar, and the meeting of the merchants from the Eaſt with thoſe of Europe from the Red Sea and Gulf of Perſia in Ceylon, which, in his age, was the centre of this commerce; and he affords a variety of information, which the Arabians either did not know, or have not recorded." (p. 436.) "Whether the author of the Periplûs himſelf ſailed with the monſoon, or by the coaſts which his narrative takes in ſucceſſion, he has not informed us; but, if he was in India more than once, he might have tried both the different routes. His leaving this circumſtance undetermined may induce a ſuſpicion that he was a geographer rather than a voyager. But the ſame circumſtance occurs in Capt. Hamilton's Account of the Eaſt Indies; he gives the ports in ſucceſſion, from the Cape of Good Hope to China; yet he certainly did not viſit them all in one voyage, but gives us the reſult of the knowledge he had acquired in all his different navigations. For this account of the monſoons, and the effects produced by them, relative to the commerce of the Antients, no apology is requiſite; it is of the very eſſence of the deſign propoſed from the commencement of this work, which was intended, not merely as a comment on the Periplûs, but, from the opportunities afforded by that journal, to inveſtigate the commerce of the Eaſt in all its branches; to trace its progreſs or ſituation in the different ages, and to examine its relations, cauſes, and conſequences, till the new æra of diſcovery commenced by the Portugueſe, under the auſpices of Don Henry, and the great work was eſſentially completed by the achievements of Gama and Columbus." (p. 437.)

"The commerce of the Arabians has arreſted our attention throughout the whole progreſs of our enquiry, from the firſt mention of their imports in Scripture to the accounts of the preſent day. Their connexion with the countries in their neighbourhood is equally

equally obvious: in Syria, Paleſtine, Egypt, Perſis, Meſopotamia, and on the Tigris, we find them noticed by Pliny; in India by Agathárchides, and almoſt every ſubſequent geographer: in Africa they are ſpread at this day from the Red Sea acroſs the whole continent to Senegal; and in the Eaſtern Ocean they are found upon every coaſt, and almoſt upon every iſland. But general as the extenſion of their name and nation may have been, when we refer to their own accounts, nothing is more obſcure, not only from the want of longitude, latitude, and the direction of the coaſt, but likewiſe from their adopting names that are neither native or claſſical, but terms of their own language and uſage; nothing is therefore leſs ſatisfactory. The information to be collected from the little tract of the Periplûs is a picture of geography, in compariſon of the two Arabian narratives publiſhed by Renaudot, of Ebn Haukal, or Al Edriſſi; beſides all the fabulous and the marvellous which we have to remove. Still there are ſome particulars in thoſe authors already noticed which are worthy of attention, and ſomething in the Arabians of Renaudot peculiarly connected with the object of our enquiry; for the general fact, that the Indian commerce had ſettled at Siraf in the ninth century, is a revolution of importance." (pp. 431, 432.)

We proceed, by Balita, Comarei, Kolkhi, to the Pearl Fiſhery. Paolino deſcribes the Paralia, or Coaſt of Malabar, with the enthuſiaſm and ſenſibility of an Italian (p. 443.) In the excellent Account of the Pearl Fiſhery, by M. Le Beck, in the Aſiatic Reſearches, vol. V. we find that this fiſhery, which uſed to produce 20,000l. to the Portúgueſe and Dutch, produced, in 1797, 150,000l. under the management of the Engliſh. (p. 445.) The Doctor being perſuaded, that, as his author "never went farther than Nelkunda himſelf, and that he has built upon report in all that is ſubſequent to that place, ſo does report grow ſo vague after quitting the Pearl Fiſhery and Ceylon, that though he mentions ſeveral circumſtances in common with other authors, there is ſo much indeterminate that he reſerves it for a ſeparate diſcuſſion. His reaſon for aſſerting this is, that he extends the coaſt of Coromandel to the Eaſt; that he is no longer in particular but general correſpondence only with Ptolemy; and that he has extended Ceylon towards Africa, inſtead of aſſigning it a poſition where it actually exiſts." (p. 446.)

The Doctor proceeds (p. 448) to give an account of Ceylon under the Antients; and obſerves, that the firſt account of it was brought to Europe by the Macedonians, who were with Alexander in the Eaſt. Oneſicritus is recorded as the firſt author who mentions it, under the title of *Taprôbana*; and, if we interpret him rightly, he is entitled to the merit of correctneſs as well as of diſcovery; an honour due to very few of the antient geographers in diſtant regions: but, to make amends, he adds, that it lies 20 days ſail from the continent. Eratóſthenes reduces this diſtance to 7 days, which is ſtill too much. The Periplûs has followed Eratóſthenes, and added to his error, making it reach almoſt to the coaſt of Azania, which lies oppoſite to it in Africa. Yet the boundary of this author's knowledge muſt be fixed at Ceylon. Ptolemy's accuracy proves that his enquiries were made at Alexandria of merchants or mariners who had actually viſited the countries he deſcribes, but had not the means of giving true poſitions, having neither inſtruments for obſervation nor the compaſs to mark their courſe. Still, under all theſe diſadvantages, it is ſomething to have procured names that we can recognize; and theſe names at once put an end to the diſpute formerly agitated among the learned, whether the Taprôbana of the Antients were Ceylon or Sumatra. The moſt diſtinct knowledge we have of Ceylon from the Antients is from Coſmas Indicopleuſtes, who tells us honeſtly that he was not there himſelf, but had his account from Sôpatrus, a Greek, whom he met at Adooli, but who died 35 years before his publication. He was a Greek; and I have not yet met with the name of a ſingle Roman engaged in this trade. (p. 460.) "No voyagers, travellers, or writers, pretended to have viſited Ceylon perſonally, except Iambûlus and Sôpatrus. I know not how to excuſe even Sôpatrus, who was only once there caſually; but againſt Iambûlus, who aſſerted that he had reſided in Ceylon ſeven years, the charge of fiction is almoſt direct; no one could have been reſident ſo long without ſeeing cinnamon, the ſtaple of the iſland; and

and that if he had seen it, he should not have recorded it among the other particulars he detailed, is incredible; for the curiosity of Greece and Egypt was as much alive to this enquiry as to any one that regarded the produce of the East." Dioscorides and Galen knew it not; and Dionysius, who lived under Augustus, preserves the fable of Herodotus, of birds bringing it from uninhabited islands. "The first mention that has occurred to me of cinnamon *as the produce of Ceylon* is in the Scholiast of Dionysius on this very passage; whence I conclude that Eustathius could not have been the Scholiast, for the expression here is precise: κασσίαν νῦν οὖσαν τὴν ἀπὸ Ταπροβάνης. The spice we now have, which is the Kasia of the Antients, was certainly *procured* in Africa; and the testimony of the Periplûs is direct, that it *grew* there—γινομένη and γινόμενα." (p. 467.)

Continuing the route from Kolkhi, we find ourselves at Thina, Sinæ, and Tziniſtæ, probably China, so called in Aristotle's *De Mundo*, and Eratósthenes, from the reports of the Arabian, Indian, and Persian merchants. Thence, in regions inexplicable to modern voyagers. "The astonishing approach to accuracy which we find in Ptolemy is one of the most curious geographical truths bequeathed to us by the Antients; for the latitude of his Sêra metropolis is within little more than a degree of the latitude of Pekin, and nearly coincident with that of Kancheou. Whether, therefore, we chuse one of these, or whether there was any other metropolis in that age, we are equally in the country of the Sêres, and the Sêres are Chinese. They are the first of men, says Pliny (III. 17, or 20 Hard.), that are known on commencing our enquiries from the East, and their country fronted to the East. That there was nothing beyond them but the Ocean, was the general opinion of the Antients; for, according to Strabo, "supposing the world to be a sphere, there is nothing but the immensity of the Atlantic Ocean which should hinder us from sailing from Spain to the Indies upon the same parallel." (p. 489.) "The Sêres of Ptolemy coincide with the Sêres of Mela, Pliny, and Dionysius; and his latitude of the capital advancing so nearly to the parallel of Pekin, is one of the most illustrious approximations that antient geography affords." (p. 491.) Silk was so exclusively and pre-eminently the attribute of China, that the Sinæ were, from this very circumstance, denominated Sêres, or Silk-worms, by the Greeks. Hesychius says, Sêres are the name of the animals that spin, or the people that manufacture, the silk. That the Arabs had met with it in India, before there were any Greek fleets in the Eastern Ocean, can hardly be doubted, by those who read that the Macedonians obtained their first knowledge of it in the countries bordering on the Indus. The author of the Periplûs, 400 years later, mentions it in Malabar, brought from countries farther to the East; but, in regard to China, his account is very different; for there, he says, both the raw material and the manufacture were obtained. (p. 493.) Ptolemy has given us the detail of this immense inland communication, which, in a right line, extends upwards of 4000 miles, or, as Ptolemy, 90 degrees, or upwards of 6000 miles. "But, contracted as it is by modern geography, it is astonishing that any commodity, however precious, could bear the expence of such a land-carriage, or that there should have been found merchants in the Roman empire who engaged in this commerce throughout its whole extent—who actually conveyed the produce of China by land to the Mediterranean, without the intervening agency of the nations which possess the countries through which it passed. But this is a fact actually preferred by Ptolemy; for he informs us, from Marinus, that Maes, a Macedonian, whose Roman name was Titianus, did not indeed perform the journey himself, but that he sent his agents through the whole extent of this extraordinary peregrination." (p. 496.) Benedict Goez, a Chinese Jesuit, attempted the same route, but died at Sochieu in 1607. The Sêsatæ of the Periplûs are the Sêres whom Mela, III. c. 7, carried from Arracan to China by land. Cosmas is the first author that fully asserts the intercourse by sea between India and China by the Tziniſtæ, bringing to Ceylon silk, aloes, cloves, and sandal-wood. That the voyage was performed by native merchants may be admitted, as asserted by Cosmas. Gosselin places the Golden Chersonese at Ava, Pegu, and Siam, though not assigned by Ptolemy, "who doubtless went as far as he was authorized by the informatio

mation he had obtained." (p. 515.) His longitudes and latitudes, however in excefs, are ſtill the cauſe of modern diſcovery. "Upon the exceſs of longitude depended, ultimately perhaps, the grand problem of circumnavigating the globe, and the origin of modern diſcovery; for as Strabo had ſaid, that nothing obſtructed the paſſage from Spain to India by a Weſterly courſe, but the immenſity of the Atlantic Ocean; and as all the early navigators of Portugal had ſome acquaintance with Ptolemy, ſo, from the firſt moment that the idea aroſe, that a paſſage to India, or a circumnavigation, was poſſible, the account of Ptolemy leſſened the difficulty by 60 degrees. When Columbus, therefore, launched into the Atlantic Ocean, he calculated upon 60 degrees leſs than the real diſtance from Spain to India; a ſpace equal to three-fourths of the Pacific Ocean; and when his courſe to India was ſtopped by the intervention of America, however his companions had been driven to deſpair by the length of the voyage, Columbus certainly met with land before he expected it, or at leaſt before any eſtimate of his longitude could authorize the expectation. The prevalent opinion, in the middle centuries, of a paſſage from Spain to India, is preſerved in Roger Bacon, who died in 1294; and his opinion is more worthy of regard, becauſe his ſyſtem is neareſt to the actual proſecution of the attempt. He informs us, that, according to Ariſtotle, there was but a ſmall ſpace of ſea between the Weſtern coaſt of Spain and the Eaſtern coaſt of India; and that Seneca mentions that this ſea may be paſſed in a few days, with a favourable wind. Ariſtotle, he adds, had his knowledge of the Eaſt from Alexander; and Seneca, his knowledge of the South from Nero, who ſent his centurions into Ethiopia. He might alſo have introduced the celebrated prophecy of Seneca the poet, in Medea. The Nuremberg Globe, as it is called, now publiſhed in Pigafetta's Voyage, favours the ſame opinion; in which the fartheſt iſle to the Weſt is named *Antille*, the exiſtence of which was dubious, and yet the ſuppoſition of it was ſufficient to make Columbus think he had reached the Antilles when he diſcovered the firſt iſland in America. This diſcovery is the more extraordinary, as it was the effect of deſign, and not accident; when accident would have produced the ſame effect not 10 years later; for it was accident alone that carried Cabral to Brazil in 1500; and the arrival at Brazil would as infallibly have been proſecuted to the exploration of the whole continent as the achievement of Columbus. But there is a circumſtance ſtill more ſingular, which attaches to this idea of a paſſage from Spain to India; for I have in my poſſeſſion, by favour of Lord Macartney, a copy of the map in the Doge's palace at Venice, drawn up for the elucidation of Marco Polo's travels, or at leaſt certainly conſtructed before the diſcovery of America; for in this map there is nothing between the Eaſtern coaſt of China and the Weſtern coaſt of Spain but ſea; and though the longitude is not marked on it, we may form an eſtimate by comparing this ſpace with others in the ſame ſheet, which are known. Now this ſpace meaſured by the compaſſes gives, as nearly as may be, the ſame diſtance from China to Spain as from Ceylon to Malacca; that is, 10 degrees, inſtead of 150; or leſs than 700 miles, inſtead of upwards of 10,000. I cannot aſſert that this is the genuine production of M. Polo*. It has additions which belong not to his age, and contains much that he did not know; but it is evidently compoſed and adapted to his travels, and as evidently more antient than the diſcovery of America. We have in it, therefore, a guide to form our opinion of the geographers of that age, and the notions they had conceived of the unknown parts of the world; we have likewiſe the origin of thoſe concluſions

* "The account of Marco Polo's map, given (Part I. p. 201) from Ramuſio, is not correct; for it has ſince appeared, that the map in the church of St. Michael di Murano is not Marco Polo's, but drawn up by Fra Mauro, a geographer at Venice, and is the map copied for Prince Henry of Portugal. A fac ſimile of this map has been taken, and is expected in England every day; when it arrives, a ſhort account of it will be given, and delivered *gratis* to the purchaſers of this work. The map of Marco Polo's travels is in the Doge's palace at Venice, and was framed from that of Fra Mauro." *Advertiſement*. . . . "The map, as it now appears, is very ill accommodated to M. Polo's travels, and if taken from an older one drawn up for that purpoſe, full of matter of a later date." (p. 519.)

which

which led Columbus to attempt a Weſterly paſſage to India; in effecting this, he was only diſappointed by finding a continent in his way, which has cauſed a revolution in the commerce of the whole world, and which may ſtill cauſe other revolutions, incalculable in their effect, magnitude, and importance.

"But if it is fruitleſs to look forward to future revolutions, we may at leaſt reverſe our attention, and direct it to thoſe great maſters in the ſcience who firſt taught mankind to meaſure the ſurface of the earth by a reference to the phenomena of the heavens—to Eratoſthenes—to Hipparchus; and, above all, to Ptolemy, who firſt eſtabliſhed this ſyſtem on a baſis ſo firm, that, as long as there ſhall be travellers and navigators in the world, it can never be ſhaken. The ſcience, however advanced, is ſtill only in a ſtate of progreſſion; it is ſtill conducted upon his principles, and is in reality nothing more than a correction of his errors. Thoſe errors were unavoidable, if we conſider the difficulty of all firſt attempts, and the ſlender means of information in that age, compared with the advantages we poſſeſs at the preſent hour. But even his failings have conduced to the attainment of truth; and whatever reflections we may now caſt on an exceſs of 60 degrees upon the meaſurement of 120, we muſt acknowledge, with d'Anville, that this, which was the greateſt of his errors, proved eventually the efficient cauſe which led to the greateſt diſcovery of the Moderns." (pp. 517—521.)

In illuſtrating the commerce of Tyre, in a diſſertation on Ezekiel, ch. xxvii. Dr. Vincent is of opinion, the revenue of Solomon being twice ſtated at the ſame ſum of 666 talents of gold, or 3,646,350l. ſterling, and the contemplation of the revenues of Egypt in the ſame ſituation, and under ſimilar circumſtances, admits of imputing an immenſe emolument to this commerce, wherever it became a monopoly. Ezekiel's ſpecific detail of the Tyrian commerce is not only the moſt early but the moſt authentic record extant, relative to the commerce of the Antients. In this view the Doctor ſubmits it to the reader; and though he pretends "not to any power of throwing new light on the ſubject, and deſpairs of removing thoſe difficulties which ſurpaſſed even the learning of a Bochart fully to elucidate, ſtill there will not remain any general obſcurity which will prevent us from forming a right judgment upon the whole." (pp. 522—525.) "Over ſuch a ſeat of mercantile power, opulence, and magnificence, at the period when it was ready to be overwhelmed by the invaſion of the Babylonians, we may be allowed to breathe the ſigh of commiſeration, however we reſign ourſelves to the juſtice of Providence in its deſtruction; idolatry, pride, luxury, and intemperance, we learn from the following chapter, were the cauſe of its puniſhment, and the inſtrument commiſſioned to inflict it was an oppreſſor equally idolatrous and proud." (p. 532.) We are perſuaded the Doctor will concur with us in applying this obſervation to modern times. The commerce of Britain is the ſource and foundation of her affluence and opulence; but if theſe are indulged beyond the bounds of prudence and œconomy, and waſted in profuſion and oſtentation, be they of whatever kind, where will ſhe find a ſupply of reſources when thoſe in which ſhe truſted ſhall be cut off by the treachery of a rapacious foe? The merchants of England may at one moment be princes and in the next paupers and defenceleſs.

"Tyre, like its colony Carthage, employed mercenary troops, while the natives were wholly addicted to commerce. The Perſian and African mercenaries were for foreign ſervice; and the Arabians, as joined in the ſame commercial intereſt, were entruſted with the defence of the city." (pp. 536, 537.) "The modern Carthage, as the French call England, is ſaid to be raiſing at this time a body of Africans for ſervice in the Weſt Indies. The omen is not auſpicious, and the deſign is probably abandoned *." (p. 537.)—"Tarſhiſh, ver. 12, was a merchant in the multitude of all kind of riches, and traded in ſilver, iron, tin, and lead; the mention of tin naturally ſuggeſts the idea of Britain; and that the Tyrians did come to Britain, is aſſerted by the general teſtimony of the Antients; but what Tarſhiſh is, remains to be determined, after all that has been written by every author that has touched upon the ſubject." (p 537.)

* Sooner or later we ſhall be ſenſible who made us a volunteer armed Nation, and who reduced our defence. Edit.

The

The Doctor wishes to adopt Gosselin's idea, that Tarshish means the Sea in general; but his double voyage down the Red Sea is by no means equally apparent. (pp. 540—542.)

"This Commentary, tedious as it must necessarily appear in some respects, will, I trust, be acceptable to every reader of curiosity. I have little merit but that of collecting, under one point of view, what is to be searched for in the detached passages of other authors. This might have been done by any one that had equal industry, or an equal desire of elucidating the commerce of the Antients; but it has not been done in a satisfactory manner by any one, as far as I am acquainted with the subject. In the prosecution of this enquiry, I have felt much interest in tracing the channels which commerce opened for itself, after the Tyrians had no longer access to the Red Sea, or the means of making the voyage to Ophir in their own ships; and I think it appears evident that they had a communication by land with all the three sides of Arabia, as well as with the countries farther East, through the intervention of Arabia, of Assyria, and Babylonia. That the commodities of the East will bear a long and expensive land-carriage, we may be assured by the caravans which traversed the whole continent of Asia, from China to the Mediterranean, in former ages, and those which pass between the same empire and Russia at the present day. That the Tyrians should be employed in the same concern, is natural, from our knowledge of their commercial spirit, and from the profits of their monopoly in regard to Europe. Whether the knowledge of these gains, or the thirst of conquest, induced Nebuchadnezzar to destroy this city, may be questioned; but I have already shewn that he had improved the navigation of the Tigris, and established a port on the gulf of Persia. In this there could be no object but a communication with the East; and when the Babylonian Empire sunk under the power of Persia, Tyre rose again out of its ruins, because the Persians were neither navigators nor merchants, and because the fleets of Tyre were essential to the prosecution of the conquests of the Persians towards the West. The destruction of Tyre is foretold by Isaiah xxiii. and Jeremiah xxv. 22, xlvii. 4, as well as by Ezekiel, who employs three chapters on the subject, and enters far more minutely into particulars. In the xxviiith chapter he declares, the pride of this devoted city, whose sovereign boasted, "I am a God;" "I sit in the seat of God, in the midst of the seas;" "I am God" (ver. 9); and whose luxury made every precious stone his covering —the sardius, topaz, ruby, diamond, beryl, onyx, jasper, sapphire, emerald, and carbuncle, set in gold (ver. 13.) The various rendering of these in different translations will prove indeed the little dependence there may be on our knowledge of the Hebrew terms; but will still leave an impression, that they are imported from countries farther Eastward, whence most of the precious stones still come, and will prove not only the value but the direction of the commerce.

"With these observations I close the review of this extraordinary prophecy relating to Tyre and its commerce; and if the Periplûs affords us the means of tracing the countries it describes, by the specification of their native produce; equally appropriate, or more abundantly so, are the articles contained in the enumeration of the Prophet; the latter part of which coincides most essentially with the detail in the Periplûs, and establishes the consistency and veracity of both.

"To the publick I now commit the result of my enquiries. In return for the labour of many years, the only reward I am anxious to obtain is, the approbation of the learned and ingenuous: if I fail in this object of my ambition, I must console myself with the reflection, that my own happiness has been increased by attention to a favourite pursuit, by the acquisition of knowledge, and by the gratification of a curiosity almost coetaneous with my existence." (pp. 553—555.)

The Appendix contains a Catalogue of the Articles of Commerce mentioned in the Digest of the Roman Law, and in the Periplûs of the Erythrean Sea; proving the Digest to be the best commentary on the Periplûs, the most ample proof of its authenticity, and the most complete illustration of the Oriental commerce of the Antients.

"In removing many misconceptions of the former Catalogue, I have been assisted by the kindness of Dr. FALCONER of Bath, and by that of his son, who is a fellow-labourer with me in the illustration of antient geography, and the

the translator of the Periplûs of Hanno. To both of them I was known only by my publications; and, unsolicited by me, both proposed several corrections, which I am happy to adopt. If the object of an author is the investigation of truth, he will receive all friendly corrections with gratitude, rather than defend his errors with pertinacity or ill-humour. I am sensible, also, that I stood in more need of advice than many others might have done, because I came to this office with less information in Natural History than was requisite for the undertaking. This, perhaps, might have been a sufficient reason for declining it altogether; but I wished to elucidate the author that I had before me: and I trust that what I have done will be acceptable to every reader who is not deeply versed in Natural History himself."

It will not be foreign to the subject, if we close this interesting article of our Review with the following character, delineated by a Contemporary:

"*Vincent*, whom I love as a friend and honour as a scholar, has at length found that station, in the Deanry of Westminster, which, whilst it relieves him from the drudgery of the school-master, keeps him still attached to the interests of the school, and eminently concerned in the superintendance and protection of it. As boy and man, he made his passage twice through the forms of Westminster, rising step by step from the very last boy to the very captain of the school, and again from the junior usher through every gradation to that of second and ultimately of senior master; thus, with the interval of four years only devoted to his degree at Cambridge, Westminster has indeed kept possession of his person, but has let the world partake with her in the profit of his researches. Without deserting the laborious post, to which his duty fettered him, his excursive genius led him over seas and countries far remote, to follow and develope tracts, redeem authorities, and dig up evidences long buried in the grave of ages. This is the more to his honour, as his hours of study were never taken but from his hours of relaxation, and he stole no moment from the instruction of the boy to enrich the understanding of the man. His last work, small in bulk, but great in matter, was an unanswerable defence of public education, by which, with an acuteness that reflects credit on his genius, and a candour that does honour to his heart, he demonstrates the advantages of that system, which had so well prospered under his care, and generously forbears to avail himself of those arguments which, in a controversy with such an opponent, some men would have resorted to. Let the mitred Preacher against public schools rejoice in silence at his escape; but when the yet unmitred Master of the Temple, indisputably one of the first scholars and finest writers of his time, leaves the Master of Westminster in possession of the field, it is not from want of courage, it less can be from want of capacity, to prolong the contest; it can only be from the operation of reason on a candid mind, and a clearer view of that system, which, whilst he was denouncing, he probably did not recollect that he was himself most unequivocally patronizing in the instance of his own son. Diversion of thought, I well know, is not uncommon with him; perversion never will be imputed to him." *Cumberland's Memoirs of himself, pp.* 50—52.

We embrace the opportunity of Dr. Vincent's acknowledgments to Mr. Falconer, to subjoin a Review of the latter's work alluded to.

207. Arrian's *Voyage round the* Euxine Sea *translated, and accompanied with a geographical Dissertation and Maps. To which are added, Three Discourses:* 1. *on the Trade to the* East Indies, *by Means of the* Euxine Sea; 2. *on the Distance which the Ships of Antiquity usually sailed in Twenty-four Hours*; 3. *on the Measure of the Olympic* Stadium.

FL. ARRIANUS was of Nicomedia, the metropolis of Bithynia, where he exercised the priesthood of Ceres and Proserpine, and was raised by his patron, the Emperor Adrian, to the dignity of a Roman senator, and the consulate and præfect of Cappadocia, and waged a successful war against the Alani and the Massagetæ, and probably died during the reign of M. Aurelius, leaving several works of considerable merit, and the present among the rest. His qualifications in literature and science, particularly geography, must have been very agreeable to the disposition of the Emperor Adrian, who was himself fond of travelling, and had visited in person a large portion of his own extensive dominions. The Periplûs appears in form of an epistle from Arrian to the Emperor, giving him a topographical survey of the coast of the Euxine East from Trapesus backward to Byzantium, perhaps when he was præfect of Cappadocia, which includes Trapezus. The translator

lator divides this Periplûs into three parts: the firſt, along the coaſt from Trapezus to Dioſcurias, evidently by himſelf in perſon, appears to be the moſt correct of any; 2. account of the diſtances of places from one another on the South coaſt, from Byzantium to Trapezus, perhaps the reſult of his own examination, when he went to take poſſeſſion of his government; a valuable performance, leſs correct than the former, but more ſo than, 3. the account of the diſtances of places from Dioſcurias, round the Northern and Weſtern ſhores, to Byzantium. The Periplûs, which occupies only 20 pages, is followed by a diſſertation, conſiſting of curious notes on the ſeveral places mentioned, illuſtrated from antient and modern authors. Theſe are followed by a table of the diſtances of the places, one from another, together with their latitudes and longitudes, according to Ptolemy and modern obſervation; and three diſcourſes, mentioned in the title.

"The firſt ſea voyage of which we read in profane hiſtory was that of the Argonauts, performed on this ſea, though the manners of thoſe remote ages oblige us to conſider this expedition as rather predatory than commercial. The trade carried on upon the Euxine Sea may be regarded in two points of view: one, reſpecting its own produce and that of the countries bordering on it; the other, reſpecting it as a means of conveying the produce of other countries, and particularly that of the Eaſt Indies, to Europe. If we look at this ſea in a map of the world, it appears happily ſituated for commerce of every kind, forming an eaſy connexion between Europe and the North-eaſt parts of Aſia, enjoying a moderate climate, free from the hurricanes that infeſt the Southern ſeas, and the almoſt perpetual ſtorms that diſtreſs navigators in the Northern. It poſſeſſes numerous ports; many navigable rivers flow into it: it abounds with large fiſh to a degree unknown in other places; and the countries bordering upon it, at leaſt the whole extent of the Southern coaſt, are exuberant in the produce of every material for ſhip-building, as timber, pitch, hemp, iron, and great plenty of proviſions. Theſe advantages cauſed it, in early times, to be a ſea of great naval reſort. Both the European and Aſiatic Greeks founded colonies on its ſhores, both to the North-weſt and Eaſt of the Thracian Boſphorus.

"The commodities furniſhed as articles of trade by the countries bordering on the Euxine Sea were neither very numerous nor of great value. Honey, wax, hides, proviſions of all kinds, and materials for building or rigging ſhips, were the principal. It muſt not be omitted, that linen cloth, both white and dyed or painted, was an article of trade from this country to Greece in very early times. But the Euxine Sea itſelf was the great ſource of ſupply for their domeſtic or œconomical commerce; fiſh of a large ſize and excellent quality to be ſalted as an article of trade. This was the tunny." (p. 109.)

"But the great advantages which the Euxine Sea poſſeſſed in point of trade was, its ſerving as a means of conveying the commodities of the Eaſt to Europe. This appears to me to have been the moſt antient method, and much prior to the communication acroſs the Arabian Gulf to the Red Sea and Alexandria. It was indeed tedious and circuitous; but the deſire of poſſeſſing Indian commodities overcame all obſtacles. Pliny relates, from Varro, that Pompey, when proſecuting the war againſt Mithridates, diſcovered the courſe of this trade." (p. 118.)

"The Indian trade in early ages muſt have been carried on to extreme diſadvantage even in Pliny's time, when the knowledge of the navigation of the Arabian Gulf had facilitated the intercourſe with India. Pliny ſays, VI. c. 23, that it never drained the Roman Empire of leſs than 403,645l. annually paid for Indian commodities, which were again ſold for an hundred times the original coſt; and, XII. c. 18, he tells us, that Indian Sêres and the peninſula of India took from the Roman Empire no leſs annually than double that ſum."

"As a large proportion of the vaſt increaſe of price of theſe goods when ſold again to Europe muſt have ariſen from the neceſſary expences attending their importation, this concern muſt have brought back to the frontier countries a conſiderable proportion of wealth which Rome attracted as ſovereign of the world. But when the revolution cauſed by the religion and by the conqueſts of Mahomet put a ſtop to the Eaſt India trade down the Red Sea and acroſs the Arabian Gulf, his followers,

followers, being rather of a military than a commercial diſpoſition, and not inclined to ſhare with Chriſtians what they retained of this commerce, the Eaſt India trade reverted, in a good meaſure, into its antient channel, and contributed to the ſupport and proſperity of Conſtantinople, which, by this communication, ſupplied Europe with Eaſt Indian commodities." (pp. 118, 119.)

"After examining the inſtances which Mr. Rennell thinks the faireſt and moſt to the purpoſe, the Editor ſubmits to the Reader, whether he has not ſhewn that the diſtance which he has aſcribed to the ſhips of antiquity as a day's ſail has not been by him underrated, and that 1000 ſtadia, which is the ſpace aſſigned by Ptolemy, is not very near the truth, on a medium computation." (p. 133.)

The facts and arguments ſtated in the Eſſay on the Stadium of the Antients will, the Editor truſts, "prove, that where it is mentioned, and no ſpecification of a different meaſure appears, the Olympic ſtadium of 8 to a mile is underſtood, eſpecially in the earlier writers, as Herodotus, Xenophon, Diodorus, Strabo, Arrian, and even Pauſanias." (p. 184.)

In the Appendix, p. 187, the late Bp. Horſley's difference of opinion concerning the length of the ſtadium, it is obſerved, that "Gellius expreſſly ſays, that the Olympic foot exceeded the common foot in the ſame proportion as the foot of Hercules exceeded in length the foot of an ordinary man; and this difference appears to be in the proportion of 25 to 24. Suppoſing the height of an ordinary man to have been 5 feet 10 inches Engliſh meaſure, the addition of 1-24th will make that of Hercules to have been rather more than 6 feet 1 inch, which is no extraordinary height, though ſuperior to the common ſtandard of mankind." (p. 195.)

"The authors of the LXX, in deſcribing the height of Goliah, who is repreſented to have been a man of gigantic ſtature, tranſlate the correſponding Hebrew words into ὑψος *ανὰ πηχεις τεσσαρας ἑκαστον και σπιθαμης*. This, if underſtood of the Greek cubit, according to common interpretation, will amount to 6 feet 9 inches and 6-10ths; and, if we reckon according to Aulus Gellius's computation, will be 7 feet and 1-4th; both of them extraordinary heights, though neither of them exceeding credibility, as I have ſeen a man much taller than either." (p. 175.)

This curious work, a valuable addition to geographical ſcience, concludes with "Tables of the Proportion which antient Meaſures at length bear to Engliſh Meaſures; to which is added, a Table of the Extent of the Degrees of Longitude at every Ten Minutes of Latitude, reckoned from the Equator to the Pole."

208. Derrick's *Memoirs of the Royal Navy.* *(Concluded from p. 630.)*

THOUGH an accurate Correſpondent, in p. 895, has anticipated part of what we intended to have mentioned reſpecting this valuable publication, we ſhall give a few more extracts. Concerning the improvements in ſhip-building we have the following notices:

"Mr. Pepys ſtates, that 'in 1663 and 1664, the Dutch and French built Ships with two decks, which carried from 60 to 70 guns, and ſo contrived that they carried their lower guns four feet from the water, and to ſtow four months proviſions; whereas our Frigates, from the Dunkirk-built, which were narrower and ſharper, carried their guns but little more than three feet from the water, and but ten weeks proviſions. Obſerving this, Sir Anthony Deane built the *Rupert* and *Reſolution*, Mr. Shiſh the *Cambridge*, Mr. Johnſon the *Warſpight*, and Mr. Caſtle the *Defiance*. The two latter were, by contract with the Commiſſioners of the Navy, bound to carry ſix months proviſions, and their guns to lie 4½ feet from the water. This was another great ſtep and improvement to our Navy, put in practice by Sir Anthony Deane.' That the King underſtood maritime affairs very well, and for the firſt ten years of his reign was very intent in promoting the increaſe of our Naval power, ſeems to be allowed by every one: and a perſon* who was very capable of judging ſays, 'His Majeſty poſſeſſed a tranſcendant maſtery in all maritime knowledge.' During the above-mentioned period, his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York† held the office of Lord High Admiral, whoſe attention to Naval affairs is mentioned in the Memoirs of the next reign. The Duke quitted his office in 1673. In the ſpeech of Lord Keeper Bridgeman it is affirmed, that from 1660 to 1670 the charge of the

* "Mr. Pepys."

† "Afterwards James II."

Navy

Navy had never amounted to leſs than 500,000l. a year. The ſecond Dutch war, which began in 1665, ended in 1667*; the third began in 1672, and ended in 1674; after which, the King grew more ſaving with reſpect to the Navy, by reaſon of the narrowneſs of his revenue†. Mr. Pepys mentions that 'in 1672 and 1673 the French brought a ſquadron of about 35 Ships to Spithead, to join our Fleet. There were ſeveral excellent Ships, with two decks and a half, that carried from 60 to 74 guns; more eſpecially one called the Superbe, which his Majeſty and Royal Highneſs went on-board of; ſhe was 40 feet broad, carried 74 guns, and ſix months proviſions. Our Frigates being narrower, could not ſtow ſo much proviſion, nor carry their guns ſo far from the water; which Sir Anthony Deane obſerving, meaſured the Ship and gave his Majeſty an account thereof, who was pleaſed to command Sir Anthony to build the Harwich ‡ as near as he could of the Superbe's dimenſions; which was done accordingly, with ſuch general ſatisfaction as to be the pattern for the 2d and 3d rates built by the late Act of Parliament; which is generally agreed to be, without exception, the higheſt improvement that is known §.'

"About the year 1793, two very material improvements in Ship-building were introduced into the Navy: one was the lengthening the Ships very conſiderably‖; the other, the giving thoſe of 44, and down to the large claſs of 32 guns, inclu-five, four, inſtead of three-inch bottoms; the former was to make them ſail better, at leaſt that was a principal object; the other was to make the Ships bear the ground the better, in caſe of ſtriking; and alſo to give them additional ſtrength, and make them more durable. And ſt, ſince that period, there is ſcarcely a claſs of Ship or Veſſel in the ſervice, the plan of whoſe conſtruction has not been very much improved, as is well known to all profeſſional perſons; but of which I cannot particularly ſpeak, not having any profeſſional knowledge. Some time this year, the 42-pounder guns for the main-deck of the Royal Sovereign, of 100 guns, were exchanged for 32-pounders. The Britannia and Royal George have never, I believe, had their 42-pounders changed, at leaſt not by a formal order; but whether they actually now carry that weight of metal, or 32-pounders, like the other firſt-rates, I do not know. But the great advantage derived from the quickneſs with which guns of that calibre are fired, compared with the unmanageable 42-pounders, has probably been a ſufficient argument for exchanging the whole of the latter."

The greateſt number of Line-of-battle Ships, in good condition, which the Navy ever poſſeſſed, was in 1791; when, in January, the total was 60 lying-up, and 35 at ſea, or in commiſſion.

"By the end of February, the number of Ships of the Line ſtated to be in good condition, including, as above, thoſe at ſea, or in commiſſion for ſea-ſervice, amounted to 98. This number was never exceeded, and moſt likely never will be; indeed, 8 of the ſaid 98 ſhips were found, in May following, to be in want of what is denominated, in official language, a ſmall, or very ſmall repair, and were therefore ſtruck off the liſt of Ships in good condition; and the number of Ships in that ſtate continued to decreaſe from that time."

At the breaking-out of the war in 1792,

"There were 77 Line-of-battle Ships lying-up in good condition, at ſea, or in commiſſion for ſea-ſervice, or on the ſtocks completely ready for launching; beſides 7 under repair, ſome of which were in a ſtate of forwardneſs. This was ſuch a ſtate of preparation for War, ſo far as concerned the Navy, as had never before been ſeen at the beginning of a War, although the number of Ships of the Line, circumſtanced as above, when the armaments in the two preceding years commenced, was conſiderably greater than at this time. And happy was it for the Country that the Navy was in the ſtate deſcribed; for, on the 1ſt February, 1793, the French, who had previouſly murdered their King, and threatened to revolutionize the world, declared war againſt this Country; and at this time they poſſeſſed a very powerful Navy, though inferior to our own."

The amazing rapidity of that equipment was owing to the excellent ſtate of the Ships, and the meaſures adopted in December 1787; when it was directed,

"That, in future, Ships lying-up in good condition ſhould have the works of their

* "In June 1667, the Dutch took Sheerneſs; deſtroyed ſix ſhips in the Medway, and at Chatham; and carried off the hull of the *Royal Charles*."

† "The expences of the Navy and Ordnance for one year, as allotted by the Council, 26th January, 1676, for the Peace eſtabliſhment, were — Navy, 300,000l. Ordnance, 40,000l." (See Sir J. Sinclair's Hiſtory of the Revenue.)"

‡ "The Harwich was built in 1674."

§ "See Pepys's *Naval Minutes*, p. 268."

‖ "In 1796, the Prince, then of 90 guns, was taken into a dock at Portſmouth, and lengthened 17 feet."

their magazines and store-rooms completed, that, by means of such advanced state of preparation for service at sea, they might be made fit to be commissioned at a short notice; it being thought, that, from the practice which had been some time adopted, of making use of airing-stoves, the said works might be done to the Ships without injuring their frames. And in the preceding month, four Ships were ordered in future to be kept completely fitted for the reception of new-raised men; and one Hospital Ship; in order that the artificers of the yards might, at the commencement of an armament, be entirely employed in bringing Ships forward for sea-service."

We conclude by extracting,

"The Value of the principal Articles of Naval Stores in the Dock-yards on 1st January, 1802, exclusive of those appropriated to particular Ships or Services:

At Deptford.....	£.308,093
Woolwich.....	600,656
Chatham.....	423,697
Sheerness.....	99,400
Portsmouth.....	567,243
Plymouth.....	611,819
Total.....	£.2,610,908

209. *The History of* Mansfield, *and its Environs; in Two Parts:* 1. *Antiquities, including an accurate Description of Two* Roman *Villas discovered by* H. Rooke, *Esq. in the Year* 1786; *with an Account of some late Discoveries, never before printed;* 2. *the present State. By* W. Harrod, *Author of the History of* Stamford. *Adorned with Plates.*

WE should be sorry to incur the charge of having neglected an old acquaintance, to whom, as well as to the memory of his and our lately-deceased friend, a tribute of gratitude is due from all Antiquaries and Topographers, as was lately paid in our Obituary, p. 886, and in the dedication to the present work, which derives no small ornament from his pencil, in 12 plates, some of which have endeavoured to *restore* the sylvan state above and under ground of Sherwood forest, and has abstracted his own account of the two Roman villæ from *Archæologia*, vol. VIII. p. 360, with the plates and subsequent discoveries. The History includes many curious particulars of this antient town, which was a manor in the Confessor's time; has many charitable benefactions to boast; a handsome church; was the scene of the celebrated Robin Hood and Little John's exploits; and furnishes various other entertaining particulars.

210. *Religion the Soul of the Body Politic: A Sermon, preached at the* Lent *Assizes, held at* Chelmsford, *in and for the County of* Essex, *on* Thursday, March 13, 1806, *before Sir* Archibald Macdonald, *Knt. Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, and* John Heath, *Esq. one of the Justices of the Court of Common Pleas. By* Thomas Layton, *M. A. Vicar of* Chigwell, *and one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County of* Essex.

THE Vicar of Chigwell, from Romans xii. 4, 5, argues on more sound and honourable grounds than the Rector of Cold Norton, and presumes the Body of Magistrates much more enlightened than the other does the Body of Ministers. While the one demonstrates the influence of religion on morals and politicks, and "its doctrines, the surest guardians and protectors of our civil interests," the other attempts to decry the authority of those doctrines, and brings our Evangelist who relates his life into discredit. But, as we feel disposed to give both the Clergy and Laity of Essex credit for sounder discrimination, we shall quit the subject with all due candour.

211. *A Letter to the Right Reverend the Bishops of the United Churches of* England *and* Ireland; *containing a Counter Representation to the Statements laid before their Lordships in a Letter from the Committee to the Philanthropic Society, relating to their intended Chapel, and in a Memorial to the late Lord Chancellor. By the Rev.* John Brand, *M. A. Rector of* St. George's, Southwark.

ALL the papers printed on this controversy, which was protracted to three years, not being published, we can only form our judgment of it from the statement on one side. Mr. B. labours "to prove the necessity of the power of interference *in the appointment of ministers by charitable corporations* being reserved to the incumbent of a church as fully as in all other cases."—After 9000l. had been expended in building a chapel, the Committee were under the necessity of applying for an Act of Parliament, which enables them to appoint two Preachers and a Reader, to be licensed by the Bishop.

*** The Authors of Didactic Works would confer a signal service on the publick, and particularly on young persons, if they would insert, in a conspicuous manner, the "Directions for the Recovery of Drowned Persons," which ought to be early consigned to memory, as a *carmen necessarium*.

BY MR. DAVY.

LO! o'er the earth the kindling ſpirits pour [ture gives;
The flames of life, that bounteous Na-
The limpid dew becomes the roſy flower;
Th' inſenſate duſt awakes, and moves, and lives.

All ſpeaks of change: the renovated forms
Of long forgotten things ariſe again.
The light of ſuns, the breath of angry ſtorms,
The everlaſting motions of the main;

Theſe are but engines of th' Eternal Will,
The One Intelligence; whoſe potent ſway
Has ever acted, and is acting ſtill,
Whilſt ſtars, and worlds, and ſyſtems, all obey:

Without whoſe power, the whole of mortal things [band;
Were dull, inert, an unharmonious
Silent as are the harp's untuned ſtrings
Without the touches of the Poet's hand.

A ſacred ſpark, created by His breath,
Th' immortal mind of man his image bears;
A ſpirit living midſt the forms of death,
Oppreſs'd but not ſubdued by mortal cares—

A germ, preparing in the Winter's froſt,
To riſe and bud and bloſſom in the Spring;
An unfledg'd eagle by the tempeſt toſt,
Unconſcious of his future ſtrength of wing:—

The child of trial, to mortality
And all its changeful influences given:
On the green earth decreed to move and die; [Heaven.—
And yet by ſuch a fate prepar'd for

Soon as it breathes, to feel the mother's form [thrill;
Of orbed beauty, through its organs
To preſs the limbs of life with rapture warm, [rill:
And drink of tranſport from a living

To view the ſkies with morning radiance bright,
Majeſtic mingling with the Ocean blue,
Or bounded by green hills, or mountains white; [hue:
Or peopled plains of rich and varied

The nobler charms aſtoniſh'd to behold
Of living loveline's, to ſee it move,
Caſt in Expreſſion's rich and varied mould, [love:—
Awakening ſympathy, compelling

The heavenly balm of mutual hope to taſte, [ſhare,
Soother of life; affection's bliſs to
Sweet as the ſtream amidſt the deſert waſte, [fair:—
As the firſt bluſh of arctic daylight

To mingle with its kindred, to deſery
The path of power—in public life to ſhine;
To gain the voice of popularity;
The idol of to-day, the man divine:—

To govern others by an influence ſtrong
As that high law which moves the murm'ring main;
Raiſing and carrying all its waves along,
Beneath the full-orb'd Moon's meridian reign:

To ſcan how tranſient is the breath of praiſe; [ſnow,
A Winter's Zephyr trembling on the
Chill'd as it moves; or as the Northern rays, [they flow:—
Firſt fading in the centre, whence

To live in foreſts mingled with the whole
Of natural forms, whoſe generations riſe
In lovely change, in happy order roll
On land, in ocean, in the glittering ſkies:—

Their harmony to trace—Th' Eternal Cauſe [adore—
To know in love, in reverence to
To bend beneath the inevitable law,
Sinking in death; its human ſtrength no more:—

Then, as awak'ning from a dream of pain,
With joy its mortal feelings to reſign;
Yet all its living eſſence to retain,
Th' undying energy of ſtrength divine:—

To quit the burdens of its earthly days,
To give to Nature all her borrow'd powers;
Ethereal fire to feed the ſolar rays,
Ethereal dew to glad the earth in ſhowers.

*** The following Lines on the death of the late Biſhop HORSLEY have been ſent to us from Scotland; and are the production of the Rev. JOHN SKINNER, of Longſide, in Aberdeenſhire, a Clergyman of the Scotch Epiſcopal Church, now in the 86th year of his age.

EHEU, quid legitur? Plendum eſt: deflete, legentes! [dos.
Præcipe lugubri carmine, Muſa, mo-
Occidit, heu, morbi funeſto peritus ictu, [gis.
Ille ASAPHENSIS duxque decuſque gre-
Ille idem Præſulque bonus, Paſtorque fidelis;
Ille antiquorum vivida imago Patrum;
Veri defenſor, priſci Samuelis ad inſtar,
Antiquam calamo fulcit et ore fidem.
Illum mirata eſt Eccleſia ſacra docentem;
Eſt mirata gravem Curia ſumma virum.
Illum

Illum nemo malus jactare audebat amicum;
Hoftilem potuit dicere nemo bonus.
Hei mihi, quantus erat! quantum laudabile in illo! [vigor!
Quantæ animi vires! quantus in ore
Quippe Pater, Conjux, Orator, Amicus et Hoſpes, [fuit.
Paſtor et Antiſtes, magnus ubique
Cur ita, Parca ferox et inexoranda, negaſti [viro?
Tanto et tam claro tempora longa
Cur ita tam variis ornatum dotibus auſa es
Cradeli nobis præripuiſſe manu?
Sic viſum eſt Superis; nec noſtrum eſt quærere cauſas.
At liceat caſum ritè dolere gravem!
Anglia mœſta, dole tantum tibi lumen ademptum!
Patronum ablatum, Scotia mœſta, dole!
Dum colitur pietas et amor divinus honeſti; [dem,
Dum retinet primam Scotia noſtra fi-
Præſulis Horsleii famam et venerabile nomen [trum.
Semper honorabit Scotica turma Pa-

PROLOGUE *to the new Play of* ADRIAN *and* ORRILA; *or, a Mother's Vengeance. Written by* LUMLEY St. GEO. SKEFFINGTON, *Eſq. Spoken by Mr.* Brunton.

LONG has the Stage, determin'd to impart
Such ſcenes alone as meliorate the heart,
Barr'd from all avenues, with rigid ſway,
Plots which corrupt, and maxims that betray.
With elevation now, the alter'd Muſe
That praiſe rejects, which Virtue ſhould refuſe;
In Fancy's roſe no vivid colour ſees,
Unleſs that vividneſs that Juſt can pleaſe;
In Wit's gay brilliant owns no ſparkling gem,
Unleſs allow'd as brilliancy by them;
Proud of no praiſe, of no diſtinction vain,
Unleſs diſtinguiſh'd in the moral train,
Celebrity ſhe holds as diſrepute, [root!
And ſcorns all laurel from a ſhameful
Licentious follies rarely intervene,
And truth, and ſenſe, and honour, claim the ſcene!

When Love's diſtreſs ſhall in our ſtory riſe, [TURE'S *ſighs*.
Let ſighs break forth—for thoſe are NA-
When perſecuted Worth in grief appears,
Be proud to weep—for thoſe are VIRTUE'S *tears*.

But to our Author: each Dramatic Bard
Solicits, but in vain, a long regard;
Form'd to attract the faſhion of the day,
They, like that faſhion, ſwiftly paſs away,
The gain at moſt, employ'd in ſuch a cauſe,
Uncertain honour, fugitive applauſe!—
Now hopes, now fears, his anxious heart compoſe, [thoſe;
Half ſunk by theſe, and juſt upheld by
For in our days, when Envy ſmiles to ſting, [bring.
Grief follows joy, and praiſes cenſure
Then Wits and Heroes, and the Critic few, [you;
Here let me paſs, and, Ladies, plead to
You, for whoſe favour every Wit is bright,
All Critics comment, and all Heroes fight!
Protection from the fair at once conveys
Ample renown, conſolidated praiſe;
For truth acknowledges, in Nature's name, [of FAME!
The *ſmiles* of BEAUTY are the *wreaths*
Urg'd ſtill by them, by their reward impreſs'd,
Each noble paſſion animates the breaſt;
They form the heart to ev'ry aim ſublime,
Exalt, delight, and dignify mankind!

A HAPPY REVIEW.

IN my youth I was careleſs and gay,
Freely joining in Pleaſure's career,
'T was the ſpring-time of life, it was May,
And ne'er thought of the date of the year.

But to Vice's allurements not prone,
Buſy Love whiſper'd ſoft in my ear:
"There's no comfort in living alone,
And pray look to the date of the year."

My fond heart gave aſſent, beating high,
And acknowledg'd the Maid that was dear;
Ready Hymen ſoon faſten'd the tie,
Ever bleſt be the date of that year!

Many ſummers roll'd on full of joy;
Many winters that never were drear,
And oft-times or a girl or a boy
Gave delight to the date of the year.

Bred in harmony, virtue, and truth,
Happy faces around me appear;
And the grateful affections of youth
Prove a balm to the date of the year.

While old friends full of ſenſe, taſte, and knowledge,
Sweeten life with attachment ſincere;
And the ſtories of ſchool and of college
Seem improv'd from the date of the year.

Thus I've liv'd till my hair is grown grey,
And ſtill pleaſantly move in my ſphere;
For December is cheerful as May,
And content marks the date of the year.

F. N.

Mr. URBAN, *Weſterham, Dec.* 17.

AFTER an interval of three years, during which my mind has not been

been sufficiently at ease to recall with that pensive pleasure which I have formerly and frequently indulged, *the scene of my early days*, nor to continue the *Retrospect of Life* inserted in vol. LXXIII. p. 1163, from which I then hoped to produce a long and interesting poem, to derive a sort of renovation of the pure delights of innocence and youth, and to communicate to my dearest relatives, and others of your Readers, a similar enjoyment, I have at last resumed the subject, and purpose to continue it occasionally to its proper period as I find myself disposed. Upon this introduction of *a second part*, I think it requisite to refer to the *contents* of the *first*. W. B.

RETROSPECT OF LIFE.

Part I.

(*Inserted in* Gent. Mag. *for* Dec. 1803.)

Opens with a solemn reflection on Ages past;—the Subject proposed;—commences with the Author's Infancy;—his Childhood;—the early part of his Education under his Father's tuition;—his Father's death; parental, social, and professional character;—his Mother;—her person and character; her maternal fondness, friendship, and correspondence;—a tribute of esteem and affection to the memory and remains of both;—Filial honour a Divine command, with the promise of a blessing thereon;—not always exemplified by long life or prosperous fortune; but confirmed by equal or superior blessings;—instanced in the dutiful conduct of the Author's Son, an amiable youth;—effusions of paternal regard.

Part II.

The Subject resumed;—Invocation to Memory;—return to early days;—the Author's paternal dwelling described in its former state;—(allusions to its subsequent alterations)—antient door; summer and winter parlours;—his Father's study; furniture and pictures;—composition of sermons;—professional duties.

TO filial and paternal love
These fond effusions paid,
Let me resume the task propos'd,
Invoking *Mem'ry's* aid;

Again delineate the scene
Of Life's enchanting morn,
On which *thy pow'rs* delight to dwell,
Thy brightest tints adorn!

O sketch the venerable roof,
Seat of my infant years!
Such as *thy pencil* should pourtray,
Not as it *now* appears:

To each improvement give the praise
Of neat and modern style;
But let me once again behold
The true *Rectorial pile*:

The pointed frame, the antient door
With iron studs emboss'd,
The pond'rous knocker sounding loud,
Ere the deep threshold cross'd;

To mansions of superior class
The *drawing-room* pertain'd,
The *book-room*, *eating-room*, unknown,
Our modern days have gain'd;

Yet had the Rector's dwelling meet
Apartments for his state;
To each its proper use assign'd
In order I relate;

A *summer-parlour* (which o'erlook'd
The beauteous gay parterre),
Whose painted pannels were adorn'd
With portraits held most dear.

And when the *winter's cold* had chased
The birds from ev'ry spray,
A room *interior* then supplied
The comforts of the day;

Around the sides a *paper flock'd*,
Of firmest texture wrought,
Whose *ample leaves* form'd horses heads,
By childish fancy sought:

Of other parts suffice to say,
Description would be waste,
Where nothing costly met the eye,
Not ought to give distaste;

But fond Remembrance would preserve
One hallow'd scene in view,
Where *sacred Learning* oft retir'd,
Its *studies* to pursue.

A chair of faded crimson serge
For ease and thought design'd,
From sire to son had been reserv'd
To aid the studious mind:

Intent upon his people's good,
The Pastor's daily course
Was to select from *Holy Writ*
Some *precept* to enforce.

Before him lay the open page
Of *God's eternal Laws*,
From which his heart and pen prepar'd
To plead *Religion's cause*.

Around him, rang'd in silent ranks,
Those great, approv'd Divines,
Whose wisdom o'er the Christian World
Still undiminish'd shines:

In due respect to *Learning's seat*
Where youthful honours grac'd,
His *Tutor's** *Head*, and *College* prints,
Conspicuously were plac'd;

Of excellent and curious work
There stood *a carv'd scrutore*,
With many fond *memorials*
Of friends long since no more.

---

* Rev. Dr. Warren, Trinity Hall, Cambridge, 1730.

To

To "sum up all" (in sermon-phrase)
This room was set apart,
With *all* the *mental powers* to form
The *virtues* of the *heart*.

But now his *active* duties call
The *Student's* part to cease;
The *sick*, the *penitent* to cheer
With hopes of Heav'nly peace;

To *comfort* them that *mourn* their lot,
Or grieve for those they love,
To point to *happier days* on earth,
Or *brighter scenes* above.

This the important task of him
Whom *Holy Orders* vest
With *sacred powers*, to perform
A part supremely blest.

(To be continued.)

THE GALLANT DE COUCY AND JAQUELINA FAIEL.

IN a dark gloomy forest, sequester'd from man,
Where a human foot seldom dare stray,
Stood a castle that few ever ventur'd to scan: [ran,
At its base a deep-roaring rapid flood
And its windows scarce let in the day.

Around, triple walls, built with wonderous art,
Were each in the other entwin'd;
And, if a bold Knight dar'd to enter that part, [depart,
When appall'd and bewilder'd he strove to
He found himself closely confin'd.

A dungeon, as low as the fathomless deep,
Was prepar'd for the wretch all forlorn, [into the keep,
Who, though noble and brave, was thrust
Or plung'd in the dungeon, to groan and to weep,
And never more view the bright morn.

Bloody banners display'd, surrounded the hall, [sport,
Where a Baron, who made war his
Bade the neighbouring gentry attend at his call, [feasting, or ball,
When he chose to have tournament,
In this dismal and dangerous fort.

Amidst the fair throng that reluctantly came
To appear at this rich Baron's feast,
Was a maid, who was call'd Jaquelina by name: [fame,
The Baron had heard of her beauty and
And long'd to behold her his guest.

Her dark eye-brows were arch'd like the bow in the sky,
Which did wisdom and dignity speak;
For, when bold admirers approach'd her too nigh, [tain'd her eye,
She would drop the deep fringes that cur-
And blushes would die her fair check.

Those eyes were clear blue, and bright flaxen her hair, [troul,
And the Baron, who brook'd no con-
Was highly inflam'd by her face and her air, [of the fair;
Though before he'd disdain'd all the wiles
But her beauty had captur'd his soul.

Of her Father he instantly claim'd her fair hand:
He cried, my dear daughter, your fortune is made,
The Baron is struck with your charms;
You shall dwell in this court, and be richly array'd, [of each maid,
Be the theme of each knight, and the pride
If De Faiel you'll take to your arms.

All trembling and pale Jaquelina appear'd,
And she fainted and fell at their feet.

Half recover'd—to speak the poor lady essay'd,
And thus she broke out with a sigh:
O! wretch that I am, by my parents betray'd, [are paid,
Who know that my vows to brave Coucy
And rather then break them I'll die.

ΕΠΙΤΑΦΙΟΝ ΝΕΑΣΩΝΟΣ.

ΝΕΑΣΩΝ, Ναύαρχων πολυφίλτατος, ἡθάδι κείται,
Ὃς ῥ' ἴδιαν περὶ ἢ πατρίδι μαχόμενος·
Τῷ Σισλὸς προτέρωκε τέρμος τ' ἄεθλα
"ΒΡΟΝΤΗ,"
Βροντὴ μεν τῶν τοῦτ' ὄνομ' ἐν ἔτυχεν.
Λύτου γὰρ φωτίτα Θεὸς τραφὸν ἡδὲ Ποσειδὼν
Τῷ τ' ἴδιον εἶδος ναυμαχίαισι φέρειν·
Οὐκέτ' ἔτι ζωὸς, καίπερ τὸν ἄριστον βιόσο
Ζεὺς, ἔτι καὶ λαμπρὸν δόξαν μένος.

R.

"Nil desperandum est."

SURE England, "single-handed," still may hope [cope,
With all the hosts of boasting France to
Since *single-handed* NELSON, on the main,
Could crush the fleets *combin'd* of France and Spain.

R.

DECEMBER.

SEE! dark December comes: upon his creft, [Storm,
Grim low'ring, fit the sullen brood of
Ready to pour upon the shrinking plain
Their hoarded wrath. In vain the feeble shaft
Of baffled Phœbus, with oblique descent,
Essays to pierce the congregated mass
Of vapours that compose his gloomy shield. [pride,
Onward he comes, with all a Tyrant's
With all a Tyrant's insolence, who knows

His

His victory secure. An easy prey,
Broken, and disarray'd by the attacks
Of his precursor, the faint Landscape falls.
The wood yields its last honours with a groan,
And sighs of anguish fill the ravag'd Vale:
With loud laments the Brooks bewail their doom,
By ruffian torrents rifled and deform'd;
While Instinct's shivering tribes, in silence sad,
Beneath the shelter of some friendly rock,
Stand ruminating on the awful change
That robs them of their pasture. Reason's Sons! [them:
Creation's Lords and Masters! — pity
Leave not your useful slaves thus long expos'd
To the inclemency of wintry nights,
Starving of cold and hunger. Bring them home; [you ought—
Treat them with kindness; use them as
For duty binds us even to the brute,
If we are really Christians. Now, ye rich, [those pursuits
Withdraw your wand'ring thoughts from
Which occupy Ambition's restless aim,
And deaden feeling for a Brother's woe.
On human misery let Mercy's beam
Be turn'd, relief and comfort to diffuse.
Open the fountain of Benevolence,
And let the poor—the naked—the forlorn,
Partake the bounty of its cheering streams.

Dromore. HAFIZ.

SONG

Sung at a Meeting of the Gentlemen of Bungay, *on his* MAJESTY'S *Birth-day.*

TUNE—"The Heroes of the British Fleet."

STILL Europe hears, from Gallia's shore,
The lawless Tyrant's threatening strain;
Sees o'er her plains his myriads pour;
Her Nations bend to Slavery's chain:
While Britain guards her Monarch's throne,
And laws and freedom calls her own!

While Britain guards her Monarch's throne,
And laws and freedom calls her own!
And laws and freedom calls her own!

Still Europe sees Imperial Crowns
Bow to the haughty Despot's sway:
His fiat bleeding Austria owns, [way;
O'er realms where rapine mark'd his
While Britain's sons her rights maintain;
Her charter'd empire o'er the main!
While Britain's sons, &c.

The full Usurper's ruffian boast,
Invasion's threat! old Albion hears!
Her gallant sons defend her coast;
Her Britons *all* are volunteers!
Her native Heroes, brave as free,
Defy their foes, by land and sea!
Her native Heroes, &c.

Still o'er the mighty world of waves
Britain's all-conquering Navy rides;
The foe, the storm, the tempest, braves,
Triumphant o'er the foamy tides;
Her flag in every port unfurl'd;
Her Nelson's spirit awes the world!
Her flag, &c.

Still may it awe old England's foe!
Still o'er her guardian fleets preside,
And long as Ocean's billows flow,
Thy genius, PITT! her Senate guide!
So shall her power and fame resound,
Wide as the Earth's and Ocean's bound.
So shall her power, &c.

Still George the British sceptre sways,
Victorious mid' the strife of war;
While round his throne new glories blaze,
New triumphs, won from Trafalgar;
And o'er the world the trump of Fame,
Proclaims each British Hero's name.
And o'er the world, &c.

Now shall united Britain sing
The strains each British heart reveres;
Britannia's cause—her State—her King!
Her fleets—her armies—volunteers!
Her cause, each patriot's breast shall fire,
Till earth, and seas, and suns expire.
Her cause each patriot's breast, &c.

Bungay. S. A.

HORACE, Book II. Ode II.

Nullus Argento, &c.

THERE's no lustre in silver when hid in the mine,
For only by temperate use can it shine;
And Sallust, I know, doth the Miser detest, [cheft.
Scraping money together to hoard in his
Proculeius's worth shall through ages extend, [friend;
For he was to his brothers a father and
His generous deeds have ennobled his name, [of fame.
And his memory shall live in the records
By subduing the covetous cravings for wealth, [health,)
(So careful to happiness, virtue, and
Thou'lt have wider dominion than if thou could'st reign [Spain.
O'er Libya, Carthage, Numidia, and
The dropsy (that direful distemper) will gain [will remain,
More strength if indulg'd, and the thirst
'Till the cause be remov'd, and the watery complaint [faint.
Be expell'd from the body, sick, pallid, and
Virtue will not allow that Phraates's lot
Is happy, because Cyrus' crown he has got, [eyes,
But says, he alone who with undazzled
The pil'd heaps of silver and gold can despise, [things)
(In the view of the world most desirable
Possesses the crown and dominion of Kings.

INTER-

Proceedings in the First Session of the Third Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, 1806.

House of Lords, *Dec.* 15.

The *Lord Chancellor* informed the Lords, it was not in his Majesty's power to be present at the meeting of Parliament; but that his Majesty would, on a convenient day, state his reasons to Parliament for having called them together. The Commons were summoned, and ordered to choose their Speaker; and afterwards their Lordships took the oaths.

In the Commons, the same day, after the Members had returned from the Upper House, Mr. *Bragge Bathurst* addressed them on the antient privilege of choosing one of their own Body to preside over them; and reminded them that the increase of business of late years had rendered the duties of Speaker in the greatest degree arduous and fatiguing. He then descanted on the knowledge and other requisites of such a person, and proposed Mr. Abbot to fill the Chair, who had so ably demonstrated his perfect capability for such a situation.

Mr. *Wilberforce* seconded the motion with the most heartfelt satisfaction, and paid many flattering compliments to Mr. Abbot; who spoke nearly as follows:

"I rise with the deepest sense of gratitude to address the House; and to thank the Right Hon. and Hon. Gentlemen for the very kind sentiments they have expressed in my favour, and for the many eminent arguments which have been urged. Though they say that past experience has rendered me fitter to fill the high office of the Chair of this House, I can assure them, that it has only more fully convinced me of the various difficulties attending it, and of my own insufficiency. Nevertheless, having been thus far honoured with the present nomination to so distinguished and exalted a station, it would not, perhaps, become me to shew any farther hesitation to accept the honour conferred on me; and it is my earnest hope the event of their choice may not be detrimental to my own honour, or to the rights and privileges of this House, and of the Empire."

Mr. A. having ascended into the Chair, concluded thus: "Since it has been the pleasure of the House to place me in the Chair, I have to return them my warmest and most sincere thanks; and to assure them, that while I live to fill it, my every thought, word, and action, shall be constantly and uniformly employed and exerted for the interest and welfare of my Country."

H. of Lords, *Dec.* 16.

The *Lord Chancellor* confirmed, in the name of his Majesty, the appointment of Mr. Abbot as Speaker, and the privileges claimed by the Commons.

Dec. 18.

After some Peers had taken the oaths, the Commons were ordered to attend, when the following Speech was delivered by the Lord Chancellor in his Majesty's name:

"My Lords, and Gentlemen,

"His Majesty has commanded us to assure you, that, in the difficult and arduous circumstances under which you are now assembled, it is a great satisfaction to him to recur to the firmness and wisdom of his Parliament, after so recent an opportunity of collecting the sense of his people.

"His Majesty has ordered the Papers which have been exchanged in the course of the late negotiation with France to be laid before you. His Majesty has employed every effort for the restoration of general tranquillity on terms consistent with the interests and honour of his people, and with that inviolable good faith towards his Allies, by which the conduct of this Country has always been distinguished.

"The ambition and injustice of the Enemy disappointed these endeavours, and in the same moment kindled a fresh war in Europe, the progress of which has been attended with the most calamitous events. After witnessing the subversion of the antient Constitution of Germany, and the subjugation of a large proportion of its most considerable States, Prussia found herself still more nearly threatened by that danger which she had vainly hoped to avert by so many sacrifices. She was, therefore, at length compelled to adopt the resolution of openly resisting this unremitted system of aggrandizement and conquest. But neither this determination, nor the succeeding measures, were previously concerted with his Majesty; nor had any disposition been shewn to offer any adequate satisfaction for those aggressions which had placed the two Countries in a state of mutual hostility.

"Yet, in this situation, his Majesty did not hesitate to adopt, without delay, such measures as were best calculated to unite their councils and interests against the common Enemy. The rapid course of the calamities which ensued, opposed insurmountable difficulties to the execution of this purpose. In the midst of these disastrous events, and under the most trying circumstances, the good faith of his Majesty's Allies has remained unshaken. The conduct of the King of Sweden has been distin-

diſtinguiſhed by the moſt honourable firmneſs. Between his Majeſty and the Emperor of Ruſſia the happieſt union ſubſiſts—it has been cemented by reciprocal proofs of good faith and confidence; and his Majeſty doubts not that you will participate in his anxiety to cultivate and confirm an alliance which affords the beſt remaining hope of ſafety for the Continent of Europe.

"Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

"His Majeſty looks with confidence to your aſſiſtance in thoſe exertions which the honour and independence of your Country demand. The neceſſity of adding to the public burthens will be painful to your feelings, and is deeply diſtreſſing to his Majeſty. In conſidering the Eſtimates for the various branches of the public ſervice, you will beſt conſult his Majeſty's wiſhes by combining all practicable œconomy with thoſe efforts which it is neceſſary to make againſt the formidable and increaſing power of the Enemy.

"My Lords, and Gentlemen,

"The long ſeries of misfortune which has afflicted the Continent of Europe could not fail to affect in ſome degree many important intereſts of this Country. But, under every ſucceſſive difficulty, his Majeſty has had the ſatisfaction of witneſſing an increaſing energy and firmneſs on the part of his people, whoſe uniform and determined reſiſtance has been no leſs advantageous than honourable to themſelves, and has exhibited the moſt ſtriking example to the ſurrounding nations.

"The unconquerable valour and diſcipline of his Majeſty's fleets and armies continue to be diſplayed with undiminiſhed luſtre; the great ſources of our proſperity and ſtrength are unimpaired; nor has the Britiſh Nation been at any time more united in ſentiment and action, or more determined to maintain inviolate the independence of the Empire, and the dignity of the National character.

"With theſe advantages, and with an humble reliance on the protection of the Divine Providence, his Majeſty is prepared to meet the exigencies of this great criſis, aſſured of receiving the fulleſt ſupport from the wiſdom of your deliberations, and from the tried affection, loyalty, and public ſpirit of his brave people."

The Earl of *Jerſey* moved an Addreſs to the Throne. He truſted that the reliance of his Majeſty would not be deceived, but that the wiſdom and ſpirit of Parliament would be evinced by the energy of their meaſures. He regretted the death of Mr. Fox, who was peculiarly fitted to produce a reconciliation; but it was impoſſible to expect a peace of independence and equality from France. He conſidered the annihilation of the kingdom of Pruſſia as one of thoſe calamitous revolutions of Empires to which poſterity would ſcarcely give credit. With reſpect to the conduct of the King of Sweden and the Emperor of Ruſſia, he was perſuaded there could be but one opinion; and he concluded with expreſſing his conviction that the Country would cheerfully make every ſacrifice.

The Addreſs was ſeconded by Lord *Somers*, who touched on the ſame topics as the Mover; paid many compliments to the valour of our Army and Navy, and praiſed the Miniſters for their œconomical arrangements.

Lord *Hawkeſbury* made a few comments on the Speech. He obſerved, that the diſſolution of Parliament had only been hinted at, and he conceived that there was nothing in the ſtate of the Country to juſtify ſuch a meaſure: indeed there was no inſtance, ſince the Septennial Act, of the diſſolution of a Parliament which had ſat only four Seſſions; and the only cauſe which ought to produce a premature diſſolution, is a miſunderſtanding between the Commons and the Crown. He would not accuſe Miniſters of an intention to deceive the Country; but the diſſolution had ſurpriſed it, particularly after the late Addreſs of Mr. Windham, in which he told the county of Norfolk that, as far as he knew, there was no intention to diſſolve the Parliament. The conſequence was, that the whole kingdom was led to believe that all reports to that effect were unfounded. Subſequent to this a Proclamation appeared, in which a day was fixed for calling Parliament together for diſpatch of buſineſs; and yet, notwithſtanding theſe repeated aſſurances, a diſſolution was announced. The perſons who adviſed this meaſure had much to anſwer for. He then made ſome very ſevere ſtrictures on the military meaſures which had been alluded to with ſatisfaction, and which he was ſure had even diſappointed the expectations of thoſe with whom they originated: *it was notorious that the military defence of the country was not near ſo conſiderable as it was twelve months ago.* He hoped Miniſters would be able to juſtify the extraordinary detention of the Expedition for three months in the Downs, as alſo the paſſing over ſuch men as Gen. Spencer and Sir A. Welleſley. But the moſt material point in the Speech was that alluding to the diſaſters of Pruſſia. On this ſubject there could be but one opinion: the diſaſters had ariſen from the narrow policy in which Pruſſia had encircled herſelf; but he regretted that no direct communication had been made to Pruſſia on the part of this Country till hoſtilities were on the eve of commencing. He aſſented to the Addreſs

dreſs, becauſe it did not pledge the Houſe to any points which might become the ſubject of future enquiry.

Lord *Grenville*, in reply, juſtified the conduct of Miniſters in adviſing the diſſolution; contended that there was no occaſion for introducing any paſſages in the Speech relative to the military force; and inſiſted that this force would be found fully adequate to the objects required. He anſwered generally the other comments of Lord Hawkeſbury, by juſtifying the conduct of the Government in all its tranſactions.

The Earl of *Radnor* propoſed an Amendment to the Addreſs, being a paragraph of condolence on the death of the Duke of Brunſwick; but, on the ſuggeſtion of Lord Grenville, he withdrew it.

In the Commons, the ſame day, after the Speech had been read, the Hon. Mr. *Lambe* adverted to the unfortunate events on the Continent; and obſerved, that the circumſtances in which we were placed called more than ever for that unanimity and vigour which had ever characteriſed Great Britain; he therefore truſted, that the exertions of the Country would evince to all Europe an honourable proof of our conſiſtency. He obſerved, that the ſyſtem purſued by the late Miniſters muſt be allowed to have failed in the wideſt extent; and, inſtead of checking the ambition and power of France, both had increaſed by its operation; ſo that very little hope now remained of producing a Peace honourable or advantageous to Europe. But, whatever might have been the policy of this Country in purſuing the belligerent ſyſtem, conjunctly with certain Continental Powers, before thoſe Powers were broken and divided, the prudence of ſuch a ſyſtem muſt ceaſe, when the ſtrength and reſources of thoſe Powers were deſtroyed. Such was the poſture of Continental affairs when the preſent Miniſters ſucceeded to office; and, therefore, inſtead of implicitly purſuing a ſyſtem which had proved ſo diſaſtrous to the Continent, they deemed it prudent, in the firſt inſtance, to evince to the enemy a pacific diſpoſition. With reſpect to Pruſſia, this Country certainly had no hand in its overthrow; and as to Ruſſia, the Head of that Empire was now obliged to occupy his troops in the defence of his own territories. But, although there might be no immediate hope of his being able to re-conquer loſt dominions, or to reſtore ſubverted monarchies, there was, at leaſt, the beſt proſpect that he would be able to check the career of the enemy. Aided by ſuch an Ally, and reſting on the juſtice of our cauſe, and the invincible valour of our Fleets and Armies, he truſted we ſhould, ere long, ſucceed in forcing the Enemy to a pacific diſpoſition. He obſerved, that additional burthens might be rendered neceſſary; but it was ſatisfactory to know, that an œconomical uſe would be made of the reſources of the Country.

Mr. *Canning* ſaid, it was far from his wiſh to thwart the meaſures of Government at this tremendous and alarming criſis; but he never felt more anxiety than at the preſent moment. At the meeting of a Parliament, in the courſe of whoſe exiſtence the fate of the Country and the World might be decided, an examination was neceſſary. The Speech he conſidered as pledging the Throne and the Country. With reſpect to the Negotiation, it might turn out that there was too much delay and ſhifting allowed; and that the termination might have been foreſeen by any man. The conduct of Miniſters towards Pruſſia, he thought, was raſh and haſty. It was incumbent on England to keep together the ſcattered limbs of the laſt Confederacy, when the policy of France was to complete their diſmemberment. He was very ſevere on the conduct of Miniſters, in ſending a miſſion to Pruſſia after they heard of the deſtruction of the Pruſſian army; and obſerved, that when they ſhould hear the Monarchy was entirely deſtroyed, they would probably ſend part of an army: this he conſidered to be the true ſyſtem of all their meaſures. After ſome ſtrictures on the conduct of the War Miniſter reſpecting the expeditions, he added, that he conſidered the Speech to be calculated to depreſs inſtead of elevate the people; and concluded with reading an Addreſs inſtead of the one moved, and which cenſured the conduct of Adminiſtration in every particular: but, that he might not be accuſed of diſturbing unanimity, he ſhould deſiſt preſſing it to a deciſion.

Lord *Howick* ſaid, that, if the attacks and charges made by Mr. Canning could be ſuppoſed true, they ought to be brought forward as ſo many articles on which to found an impeachment. He regretted that, by Mr. C's withdrawing his amendment, the ſenſe of the Houſe could not be taken on it. Reſpecting the negotiation, he contended that the firſt overture might come from the French Government, (which Mr. C. ſeemed to diſbelieve) and yet be ſubſequent to the letter reſpecting the aſſaſſin. He inſiſted that Miniſters never departed from the principle of treating in conjunction with our Allies till they heard of d'Oubril's treaty, and then no other courſe remained for them to purſue; and, with reſpect to the embaſſy to Pruſſia, he denied that it could have been ſent earlier. He defended the conduct of the

the Naval Adminiſtration, and inſiſted that, through its vigilance, only one ſquadron had eſcaped from the Enemy's ports ſince Miniſters came into power. Whatever ſucceſſes we may have obtained in South America, Miniſters do not want any credit for. As ſoon as they heard of the conqueſt of Buenos Ayres, they ſent the Sampſon, with a convoy; and if a greater force was not ſent there, it was becauſe there might be other ſervices more preſſing: Sir S. Achmuty's ſquadron ſailed for Buenos Ayres on the 9th of October. He then defended the privilege of Miniſters, in their appointment of Gen. Craufurd; and contraſted this appointment with that of Sir H. Popham by the late Miniſtry, he being only the 160th on the liſt of Captains. He denied that Sir J. Stuart had been ſuperſeded by the appointment of Gen. Fox, who had a larger army; but admitted that he had adviſed the recal of Sir H. Popham and Sir D. Baird, upon the ground that they did, without orders, and upon their own reſponſibility, undertake the expedition to South America. In proſecution of their ſcheme, they did not even leave a ſingle ſhip of the line to protect the Cape of Good Hope. They even obliged a frigate that was ſent out to India with money for the payment of the troops there, to deſert the deſtination intended, and go upon this South American expedition. Such conduct was highly reprehenſible, and a ſubverſion of all diſcipline and government. "This is not all. Sir H. Popham (ſays he) has choſen to write circular letters to manufacturing towns, on the principle, and from the fatal influence, of that Patriotic Society at Lloyd's, which is held out to the Navy as giving greater encouragements than the Government of the Country. I do conſider the conduct of Sir Home Popham as highly reprehenſible in a Britiſh officer; and, therefore, although I ſhould be ſorry to pronounce ſtrongly on the conduct of any man until he had an opportunity of juſtifying himſelf, yet I will ſay, that there is nothing in the firſt appearance of this tranſaction which a Britiſh Parliament could approve of. If ſuch conduct as this appears to be could be not only juſtified but approved of, it would then follow that all our Military Governors in the Weſt Indies, in Gibraltar, and in every other part of the world, might totally diſregard the inſtructions they ſhould receive from Government, and turn their whole forces wherever their private opinion, or wherever their intereſts, might point out. His Lordſhip concluded with expreſſing his opinion that no Adminiſtration ever interfered leſs in elections than the preſent.

Lord *Caſtlereagh* expreſſed his opinion that Miniſters had been duped by France. He conſidered the delay in the expeditions to ariſe from the jarring principles of which the Adminiſtration was compoſed; and contraſted their exertions with thoſe of the late Miniſtry, who laſt year collected an army of 40,000 men in Hanover to ſupport the flank of the Pruſſians.

The Addreſs was carried *nem. con.*

(To be continued.)

INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

Admiralty-office, Nov. 25. The following is addreſſed to Rear-adm. Purvis.

Town of Tariff, Oct. 26.

SIR, With heartfelt anguiſh I acquaint you of the capture of his Majeſty's gun-boat Hannah, yeſterday forenoon, by a Spaniſh privateer of four guns and 70 men. Truſting, after a circumſtantial account, which I feel it my duty to write you on this melancholy occaſion, you will perceive that the few brave fellows I commanded did their duty, and that the Britiſh flag was not tarniſhed on this occaſion.—Being off Cabaritta Point, I diſcovered a latine-rigged veſſel in the middle of the Gut, a few miles to leeward of me, towing a merchantman towards the Spaniſh coaſt, and conceiving it my duty to endeavour to regain her, I made all ſail after him, and upon coming within gun-ſhot, I perceived ſhe was a large three-maſted Spaniſh privateer, of much ſuperior force to the gun-boat; I therefore, after exchanging a few ſhot, and finding ſhe knew her ſuperiority, by caſting off the tow, and tacking after me, endeavoured to eſcape; ſhe ſoon, however, got ſo cloſe as to do execution with her grape; and our ammunition being nearly expended, I determined to try the event by boarding her; but on coming alongſide, ſuch a number of men jumped into us as obliged us to act on the defenſive. After fighting on the deck about ten minutes, I looked around, and ſaw ſcarce an Engliſhman ſtanding, and another privateer coming up cloſe to us; I therefore determined to ſave the lives of the few brave fellows that were left, by ſtriking the Britiſh flag. I ſend this with Mr. Spargo, midſhipman, to whom I am indebted for writing this (being wounded in my left arm, for which the Doctor has blooded me in the other), as well as for his bravery during the engagement, and I cannot finiſh without ſaying how much I owe to the bravery of young Mr. Millett, midſhipman, and the whole of the crew I here-

I herewith ſend you a liſt of killed and wounded, and I remain, Sir, &c.

JOHN FOOTE.

[The Cockſwain and four ſeamen were killed; two drowned; and 11 wounded.]

Admiralty-office, Nov. 29.

Arethuſa, off the Havannah, Aug. 23.

SIR, I have the honour to inform you of a ſucceſsful attack having been made by his Majeſty's ſhips Arethuſa and Anſon on the enemy near the Moro Caſtle, in the iſland of Cuba, on the morning of the 23d inſtant. The reſult has been the capture of the Spaniſh frigate Pomona, of 38 guns, with a complement of 347 men, and the deſtruction of 12 gun-boats, each carrying a 24-pounder, with a complement of 100 men each, and the exploſion of a caſtle mounting 16 36-pounders. I truſt you will excuſe my entering into a detail of the ſervice performed; in juſtice to the officers and men under my orders, I feel it right you ſhould be made acquainted with the particulars. On the morning of the 23d inſt. I diſcovered the enemy within two miles of the Moro Caſtle, rather to leeward, carrying all poſſible ſail to get into the Havannah. I therefore made the ſignal to lay the enemy on-board on my coming up with her, but my deſign was fruſtrated by the Pomona bearing up, having been joined by 12 gunboats from the Havannah, and anchoring within piſtol-ſhot of a caſtle mounting 16 36-pounders, in three fathoms and a half water. The gun-boats advanced from her in a line a-breaſt. Theſe boats were ſent out expreſſly to protect the Pomona at her anchorage. This line of defence certainly appeared formidable, added to a lee-ſhore, but difficulties with Britiſh ſeamen are eaſily got the better of; and well knowing the able and gallant ſupport I ſhould meet with from Capt. Lydiard, I decided inſtantly to attack the enemy in their ſtrong poſition, and bore up for that purpoſe, having previouſly paſſed a bower cable through the ſtern port. In going down both ſhips ſuffered conſiderably in their ſails and rigging, from the raking fire of the gun-boats, the Pomona and Caſtle reſerving theirs until we anchored. At 10 A. M. I anchored his Majeſty's ſhip Arethuſa cloſe alongſide the Pomona, in one foot water more than the ſhip drew; the Anſon on my larboard bow; when the action became general, but not of long duration. The Pomona having ſtruck her colours in 35, two gun-boats blew up, ſix were ſunk, and three driven on-ſhore on the breakers.—Notwithſtanding the ſevere fire from the Caſtle, the Pomona was inſtantly taken poſſeſſion of by Lieut. Pariſh, firſt of the Arethuſa, and followed by Lieut. Sullivan, firſt of the Anſon.—The Caſtle had now commenced firing red-hot ſhot, which occaſioned the Arethuſa to be ſet on fire, but was ſoon extinguiſhed by the very proper arrangements of Lieuts. Higman and Griffith, commanding the main deck. Shortly after, a melancholy and dreadful exploſion took place in the Caſtle, after which all firing ceaſed. It now becomes a pleaſing part of my duty to recommend to your particular notice the ſteady and gallant conduct of Capt. Lydiard, the officers and men of both ſhips, all appearing to be animated with the ſame enthuſiaſtic zeal. CHARLES BRISBANE.

Vice-admiral Dacres.

Arethuſa, 2 killed and 32 wounded.—Anſon, none.

Spaniſh frigate Pomona, captain and 20 men killed; 2 lieutenants and 30 men wounded.—Gun-boats, the loſs of men muſt have been conſiderable, as very few of them reached the ſhore, from thoſe boats which were blown up and ſunk.

(Signed) C. BRISBANE.

The Pomona was from Vera Cruz, bound to the Havannah, laden with ſpecie and merchandize. The money belonging to the King was landed at the Caſtle by the Governor of the Havannah, and the Spaniſh Admiral, who had previouſly come out to place the Pomona in ſafety, as they conſidered her under the protection of the Caſtle, and had only left her 10 minutes before the action commenced. The freight belonging to the merchants, with plate, and various kinds of merchandize, I have captured. C. BRISBANE.

Officers Wounded.—Capt. Briſbane, but did not quit the deck; Lieut. Higman, of the Navy; Lieut. Fennel, of the Marines.

[This Gazette alſo contains a letter to Adm. Dacres, from Capt. J. R. Dacres, his ſon, dated from the Bacchante, off Aguga, Sept. 1. It ſtates, that in reconnoitring the harbour of St. Martha, he perceived a brig and two feluccas, which he ſent boats to cut out, under a tremendous fire from the forts and veſſels; the ſhore alſo being lined with field-pieces and ſoldiery. Notwithſtanding the violent oppoſition, the three veſſels were captured, without the loſs of a man on our ſide.—A Letter from Capt. Morris, of the Elk, to Adm. Dacres, dated at ſea, October 1, announces the deſtruction, after a hard run of nine hours, of the Alliance French privateer, of five guns and 75 men, three months from Guadaloupe.—A Letter from Capt. Chambers, of the Port Mahon, ſtates, that having chaſed a Saniſh armed brig into the intricate harbour of Banes, which is defended by a high tower, ſhe was boarded by the boats, and brought out

out under a heavy fire. She proved to be the Spaniſh letter of marque St. Joſeph, of ſix guns and 30 men. Not a man was hurt on our ſide, though the enemy were all on deck, armed with muſkets to receive them.—A Letter from Capt. Le Geyt, of the Stork, dated off the Iſle of Pines, Sept. 8, mentions the capture, by the boats of the Superieure, under his orders, of a battery mounting ſix guns, at Batabano, and 12 veſſels in the harbour, viz. one felucca with one gun mounted, a ſchooner, a French privateer of four guns, three other Spaniſh veſſels of one gun each, and ſix ſmaller ſhips with cargoes, which were ſaved, and the veſſels burnt. Only one man was badly wounded on the part of the aſſailants. Two days afterwards Capt. Ruſhworth, who commanded the Superieure, captured the Spaniſh ſchooner St. John, of three guns and 32 men.—We regret that the want of room prevents us from giving in detail the different letters to Adm. Dacres, in which the above-mentioned events are deſcribed. They reflect the higheſt honour on the brave officers and men by whom they were performed.]

Admiralty-office, Dec. 2. This Gazette contains the following inclofure to Lord Collingwood:

Renommée, off Majorca, Oct. 22.

My Lord, I have the honour to acquaint your Lordſhip that, laſt night, the four cutters belonging to his Majeſty's ſhip Renommee, under my command, gallantly entered the port of Colon, in the iſland of Majorca; and, notwithſtanding the fire from the veſſels in the harbour, and alſo of that from the tower, they boarded and captured one tartan, mounting four guns and two ſettees, one of them mounting three guns, Spaniards, deeply laden with grain. The two ſettees were with great difficulty brought out of the port; but the tartan got on-ſhore, was ſet fire to, and blew up. Lieut. Sir W. Parker commanded the boats, and was aſſiſted by acting Lieut. W. Webſter, Lieut. Henry Murton, of the Royal Marines, and Mr. Tim. Murray, boatſwain; theſe officers, together with the petty officers, ſeamen, and marines, were volunteers; and I feel happy in reporting to your Lordſhip their gallant and ſteady conduct did them the greateſt credit, and merits every commendation. One ſeaman was wounded in the enterpriſe.

Thomas Livingstone.

[Another letter to his Lordſhip, from the ſame officer, dated off Majorca, Oct. 23, ſtates, that the ſame party who cut out the veſſels above-mentioned, brought, on the night of the 21ſt, from under the fire of the tower of Falconara, a Spaniſh ſettee, mounting two guns. In performing this ſervice, our people were much annoyed by muſketry from behind the buſhes, which wounded one man; on which Sir W. Parker landed with a few marines and ſeamen, and having killed one Spaniard, and driven the reſt off, rejoined the ſhip without any other loſs.]

Admiralty-office, Dec. 13. A Letter from the Earl of St. Vincent incloſes the following:

Flora, at Sea, Nov. 26.

My Lord, I have the honour to inform you that, this morning, 18 leagues to the Weſtward of Oporto, we diſcovered an armed lugger a few miles diſtant, ſweeping very faſt from us. It falling calm, there was not a probability of the ſhip getting within gunſhot of her, therefore I ſent the boats under the command of Lieut. Furber, firſt of the Flora, in chace of her; and I am happy to ſay, through the exertion of this gallant officer, the Spaniſh lugger privateer El Eſpedarte, of Vigo, mounting ſix carriage guns, beſides ſwivels, muſketoons, and muſketry, with 41 men, was captured, and only in ſight of the ſhip from the maſt head.

L. O. Bland.

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

PRUSSIA.

The ill fortune with which the War commenced on the part of this Power againſt France continued to attend its progreſs: whether from panic, or treachery, we cannot ſay; but whole armies and ſtrong fortreſſes have ſurrendered without a blow. We have received a continuation of the ſeries of French Bulletins to the Thirty-ſixth inclufive, except the Twenty-ſixth and Thirty-fifth, which we have not ſeen.

The loſſes ſuſtained by the Pruſſians after Buonaparte had entered Berlin, were much greater than thoſe which were the immediate effect of the battle of Auerſtadt; no leſs than 37,000 priſoners, according to the Bulletins, from the 26th October to the 2d Nov. viz. 17,000, Hohenlohe's corps, at Prentzlow; 6,000 at Paſſewalk; 4000 at Anclam; 6000 at Stettin; and 4000 at Cuſtrin; and all theſe with little or no loſs (as we are told) on the part of the enemy.

The Duke of Brunſwick died on the 10th Nov. at Altona, in conſequence of grief and the debility produced by his wound. [*See our Obituary.*]

Lubeck

Lubeck and Magdeburgh surrendered on the 6th and 7th, as did the corps under Gen. Blucher: This General retired to Hamburgh, where he has published a report of his operations. In this he states, that his corps *has been gradually annihilated* under circumstances in which no alternative remained. The enemy who attacked him were six times his number; as he was surrounded by the French corps under Murat, Bernadotte, and Soult, at a time when he was deprived of all his ammunition. The horses belonging to the cavalry of both his own and Prince Hohenlohe's corps were literally starved to death; and whenever he entered a town with a view of procuring fodder and provisions, he was encountered by a superior force of the enemy, who had previously been supplied with all they required.—On the 29th, when setting out for Prentzlow, he learned of the capitulation of the corps under Prince Hohenlohe; his own corps was then only 10,500 strong; while Murat and Bernadotte, each with double as many, were in his flanks and rear: he, however, joined the corps of Weimar: but at this time the enemy were joined by Soult's corps; and General Blucher was obliged to distribute his troops in different villages, to prevent them from dying with hunger. At length, after many attacks upon him by the French, as he endeavoured to reach Schwerin, Bernadotte summoned him twice to capitulate; but he forbade him in the most positive manner to repeat such a summons.—"On the 5th Nov. (says the General), our march was happily continued. The gates of Lubeck, and the Trave, from Travemunde to that place, were all occupied, as far as the Danish frontier. The army, in this position, would have been in a condition, in the course of a few days, to have resisted the enemy's prodigious superiority, supposing that every one had done his duty; but this, alas! was not the case. The enemy, on the 6th at noon, forced their way through the Burg gate of Lubeck, upon which 16 pieces of cannon were planted, and which was also defended by three battalions. The enemy would not have succeeded in forcing the gate, if the cannon had not been partly withdrawn, contrary to orders, and, just at the decisive moment, ceased to do any farther execution among the enemy's troops.—As soon as I was apprised of this unexpected event, I attacked the enemy in the streets, with as many of the troops as I still could collect. The contest lasted a considerable time, and with much bloodshed. The city was at length filled with the enemy's forces, and it was now no longer possible to withstand their superior numbers. The regiments of Tschammer Owstien, the greater part of the regiments of Brunswick Oels, the Magdeburgh brigade of Fusileers, and a party of Ivernois' Yagers and Fusileers, were almost entirely cut to pieces, or made prisoners."—He was therefore, on the 7th inst. obliged to capitulate with about 9300 men.

A report of Prince Hohenlohe, dated Berlin, Nov. 8, is in many respects similar to that of General Blucher. It states, that the Prussians every where fought with the most determined bravery; *but that the whole army was without bread, forage, or ammunition!*

PROCLAMATION OF THE EMPEROR AND KING.

"Soldiers!—You have justified my expectations, and worthily answered the confidence of the French People. You have supported privations and fatigues with as much courage as you have shewn intrepidity and coolness in the midst of combats. You are the worthy defenders of the honour of my Crown and of the Great People; as long as you are animated with this spirit, nothing will be able to withstand you. The cavalry have vied with the infantry and artillery; I no longer know which part of the army to give the preference to. You are all good soldiers. These are the results of our labours.—One of the first military Powers of Europe, who so lately dared to propose to us a shameful capitulation, is annihilated. The forests and defiles of Franconia, the Saal and the Elbe, which our forefathers would not have crossed in seven years, we have crossed in seven days, and fought in the interval four engagements and a great battle. We have preceded at Potzdam and Berlin the renown of our victories. We have made 60,000 prisoners, taken 65 stand of colours, amongst which are those of the King of Prussia's guards, 600 pieces of cannon, three fortresses, and upwards of 20 Generals. Nevertheless, more than half of you regret not having fired a musket-shot. All the provinces of the Prussian Monarchy, as far as the Oder, are in our power.—Soldiers, the Russians boast of coming to us. We will march to meet them, and thus spare them half of the road; they shall again find Austerlitz in the heart of Prussia. A nation which has so soon forgotten the generosity we shewed it after that battle, in which its Emperor, Court, and the wrecks of its army, were only indebted for their safety to the capitulation we granted them, is a nation which cannot successfully cope with us. Nevertheless, whilst we march to meet the Russians, new armies, formed in the interior of the Empire, come to take our place, in order to keep our conquests. My whole people have risen, indignant at the

the unworthy capitulation which the Prussian Ministers, in their delirium, proposed to us. Our roads and frontier towns are full of conscripts, who burn to march in our footsteps. We will be no longer the sport of a treacherous peace; and we will not lay down our arms until we have obliged the English, those internal enemies of our Nation, to renounce the scheme of disturbing the Continent, and the tyranny of the Seas. Soldiers, I cannot better express to you the sentiments I entertain for you, than by telling you that I bear in my heart the love you daily shew me.—From our Imperial Camp at Potzdam, Oct. 26, 1806. By order of the Emperor. (Signed) NAPOLEON."

The TWENTY-SEVENTH French Bulletin, dated Berlin, Nov. 6, announces, that, by the capture of Stettin, the French gained a vast quantity of English Merchandise, together with 500 pieces of cannon. It describes the exploits of the Prince of Ponte-Corvo, reprobates the conduct of the Prince of Hesse-Cassel, and declares that the *existence of his House on the Frontiers is incompatible with the safety of France.* It concludes with some illiberal and coarse remarks on our Agents, particularly "Lords Paget and Morpeth!" The TWENTY-EIGHTH Bulletin is very unimportant; but the TWENTY-NINTH is a curious production. After giving an account of the storming of Lubeck, and the subsequent surrender of the corps under the command of Gen. Blucher, it proceeds to notice a contribution levied by Buonaparte, throughout the dominions of Prussia and those of her Allies—announces the capture of 1600 Swedes, who, being surrounded, laid down their arms—enters into some details of the bloody contest at Lubeck, states the prisoners taken, and describes the bombardment and surrender of Magdeburgh.—The Bulletin next makes a violent attack on the English newspapers, for inserting false intelligence, particularly respecting the state of Italy. We are told, that the French Army in Italy amounts to 180,000 men; that King Joseph is the absolute master of the Two Calabrias; and that all opposition has ceased, except by a few Galley Slaves, armed and trained by "the *infamous* SIDNEY SMITH, the most *worthless* of the *brave* English soldiers!"—[This charge against Sir Sidney Smith comes with an excellent grace from Buonaparte. Sir Sidney Smith covered him with disgrace at Acre, and he dreads the effect of his enterprising spirit on the coast of Naples and Calabria.]

The THIRTIETH BULLETIN, dated Berlin, Nov. 10, after stating that Magdeburgh surrendered on the 8th; that 16,000 men, and nearly 800 pieces of cannon, had been captured, proceeds to inform us, that Prince Jerome had directed Brig.-gen. Lefebvre, with 2000 horse, to blockade Glogau, the capital of Upper Silesia; that the Prince, after *covering himself with glory by sea*, had now become a Warrior by land, and was pleased to bestow an eulogium on the conduct of the Bavarian Cavalry; and that Gen. Deroy had invested Glogau with his Division on the 9th, when a parley was opened for its surrender; that Marshal Davoust entered Posen on the 10th, and was highly satisfied with the spirit which animated the Poles.—This Bulletin likewise says, that the advanced Guards, of four Columns of Russian Troops, of 15,000 each, had begun to enter the Prussian States, by Georgenburgh, Grodno, &c. &c.; but, on hearing of the result of the battle of the 14th, returned on the 25th; and concludes with the two following remarkable paragraphs:

"The French Army will not quit either Poland or Berlin, until the Porte shall have been put in the full possession of its independence; nor until Wallachia and Moldavia shall have been declared to belong in complete sovereignty to the Porte!!

"*The French Army will not quit Berlin, until the Possessions and Colonies, both Spanish and Dutch, and French, shall have been given up, and a General Peace made!!*"

One of the most impudent declarations, but strictly in the style and spirit of Buonaparte, is the following, contained also in the above Bulletin:

"So many successes should not slacken the military preparations in France; on the contrary, they should be followed up with energy; not to satisfy an *insatiable ambition*, but to fix *bounds* to the *ambition of our enemies.*"

[The allusion in this Bulletin evidently refers to Buenos Ayres and the Cape of Good Hope; and as he knows that our Ministers will not deliver these places up, he artfully throws the odium of continuing the war on this Country.]

The THIRTY-FIRST BULLETIN, dated Berlin, Nov. 12, is as follows: "Upon the 11th instant, at nine o'clock in the morning, the garrison of Magdeburgh defiled before the army of Marshal Ney. We have 20 Generals, 800 Officers, and 22,000 men, as prisoners, among whom are 2000 artillery-men.—54 stands of colours, five standards, 800 pieces of cannon, one million pounds of gunpowder, an immense bridge equipage, and a most extraordinary quantity of shot, compose the *booty*. Colonel Gerard and Adjutant commandant Ricaud have this morning presented to the Emperor, in the name of the 1st and 44th corps, 66 stand of colours,

lours, which have been taken from Gen. Blucher's army, at Lubeck. Belonging to this capture, there were twenty ſtandards, four thouſand completely equipped horſes, which were taken near Lubeck, and are ſent to the *depôt* at Potſdam.—In the 29th Bulletin, it was ſaid, that the defeat of Gen. Blucher had produced 12,000 priſoners, whereof 5000 were cavalry. This was a miſtake; there were 21,000 priſoners, whereof 5000 were mounted cavalry. In conſequence of the above two capitulations we have acquired, in all, 120 ſtands of colours and ſtandards, and 43,000 men. The total amount of priſoners taken during the campaign, amounts to upwards of 140,000 men; and the total amount of ſtandards and ſtands of colours is 250. The number of field-pieces which have been taken from the enemy in the field of battle, and in various engagements, exceeds 800; and the number of pieces of cannon found at Berlin and in the capitulated fortreſſes, exceeds 4000. Gen. Savary has gone with his moveable column towards Roſtock. He ſeized there 40 or 50 Swediſh veſſels, which he immediately ſold."

The THIRTY-SECOND BULLETIN, dated Berlin, Nov. 16, ſays, "The Campaign againſt Pruſſia was entirely finiſhed by the capture of Magdeburgh, and the affair at Lubeck.—The following was the ſituation of the Pruſſian army at the beginning of the campaign:—The corps of Gen. Ruchel, called the Army of Weſtphalia, conſiſted of 38 battalions of infantry, four companies of chaſſeurs, 45 ſquadrons of cavalry, a battalion of artillery, and ſeven batteries, excluſive of the artillery of the regiments.—The corps of Prince Hohenlohe conſiſted of 24 Pruſſian battalions, 25 Saxon battalions, 45 Pruſſian and 36 Saxon ſquadrons; two battalions of artillery, eight Pruſſian and eight Saxon batteries.—The army commanded by the King in perſon was compoſed of an advanced guard of 10 battalions and 15 ſquadrons, commanded by the Duke of Weimar, and of three diviſions. The firſt, commanded by the Prince of Orange, conſiſted of 11 battalions and 20 ſquadrons. The ſecond diviſion, commanded by Gen. Wartenſleben, conſiſted of 11 battalions and 15 ſquadrons. The 3d diviſion, commanded by Gen. Schmettau, conſiſted of 10 battalions and 15 ſquadrons. The reſerve of this army, under Gen. Kalkreuth, conſiſted of two diviſions, each of 10 battalions of guards and 20 ſquadrons.—The reſerve, commanded by Prince Eugene of Wirtemberg, conſiſted of 18 battalions and 20 ſquadrons.—Thus the whole of the Pruſſian army amounted to 160 battalions and 236 ſquadrons, with 50 batteries of artillery, making a total of men under arms, 113,000 infantry, 30,000 cavalry, and 800 pieces of artillery, including the battalion guns.—The whole of this army was engaged in the battle of the 14th, except the corps of the Duke of Weimar, which was at the time at Eiſenach, and the reſerve under the Prince of Wirtemburg, making the total of the Pruſſian army in the battle 126,000 men.—Of theſe 126,000, not a man has eſcaped. Of the corps of the Duke of Weimar, not a man has eſcaped. Of the corps of the Duke of Wirtemburg, which was defeated at Halle, not a man has eſcaped. Thus theſe 143,000 men have all either been taken, killed, or wounded. All their colours and ſtandards, their cannon, baggage, generals, have been taken, and nothing has paſſed the Oder. The King, the Queen, Gen. Kalkreuth, and 10 or 12 officers more, are all that have eſcaped*. The King of Pruſſia has at preſent one regiment at Gros Glogau, where it is beſieged; one at Breſlau, one at Brieg, two at Warſaw, and ſome regiments at Koningſberg: in the whole about 15,000 infantry, and 3 or 4000 cavalry. Some of his troops are ſhut up in fortreſſes. The King cannot bring together at Koningſberg, where he has taken refuge, more than 8000 men. [The remainder of the Bulletin mentions the

* Under the uncertainty and general depreſſion which exiſts on this ſubject, we have the more pleaſure in being able to contradict the ſtatement of the French Bulletin, that the King of Pruſſia, Gen. Kalkreuth, and ten other officers, were the only perſons from the Pruſſian army who had paſſed the Oder after the battle of Auerſtadt. We are aſſured, by an officer who was at that time at Berlin, that Gen. Kalkreuth carried with him a body of 18,000 men; and that the garriſons of Berlin and Potzdam, which likewiſe effected their retreat across the Oder, conſiſted of 15,000 men. The garriſon of Stettin, in like manner, retired behind that river; thus making an aggregate of nearly 40,000 men. The garriſons of Poland, and the three Pruſſias, although doubtleſs weakened to reinforce the army in Saxony, comprized upwards of 50,000 men; ſo that we are juſtified in the hope that his Pruſſian Majeſty is ſtill at the head of nearly 100,000 men.—According to an official return of the Pruſſian army on the 1ſt of May, 1806, it then conſiſted of 223,000 effective men. The moſt exaggerated of the French accounts does not carry the loſs of the Pruſſians beyond 143,000; which leaves a reſidue nearly equal to what we have ſtated it.

different positions of the French Army between Lubeck and Warsaw.]

*** We are under the necessity of poſtponing the remainder of the Foreign News till our SUPPLEMENT.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Louth, Nov. 18. The officers of the Louth Volunteer Infantry feel themſelves called upon, however reluctantly, to adopt and make public the following reſolutions, in conſequence of the unpleaſant ſtate of the finances of the corps. They ſay reluctantly, not from any regret at relinquiſhing their military tides, rendered almoſt ridiculous by Mr. Windham's ſarcaſtic obſervations, therefore not deſirable; but from a conviction that their Country is not in a better ſtate now than when the Britiſh Parliament firſt formed, and one of the ableſt Men it has had to boaſt of ſanctioned, the ſyſtem under which they have acted for three years paſt. Could they continue their ſervices with ſatisfaction to their own feelings, credit to themſelves, and ſervice to their King and Country, they would perſevere in giving up their time, attention, and thoſe pecuniary demands their reſpective ſituations require: but, from the preſſure of the debt the Corps labour under, it is impoſſible. The times require the exertions of all ranks of men, and England demands "every man to do his duty;" but that does not imply that one individual is to make greater ſacrifices than another, where all ſhould unite. The Louth Volunteer Infantry has hitherto done its duty equal with moſt corps in the kingdom. Should the members, therefore, from neceſſity, be obliged to withdraw their ſervices, they will have ſome conſolation in the reflection, that their merit as Volunteers ſtands unimpeached; that they can offer themſelves a three years' example to be improved upon; can leave their ſituations to be replaced by thoſe who have hitherto done nothing, and who not only have not exerted themſelves perſonally, but in ſome inſtances ſmiled with contempt at the exertions of others. This Corps was amongſt the foremoſt to aſſociate in the common cauſe, to avert the greateſt of all evils; and, if the then-exiſting Executive Government can be credited, the Volunteers of Great Britain have largely contributed to prevent the dangers which appeared to hang over the Nation, ready to reduce it to a ſtate ſimilar to that of which the Continent at this moment exhibits a miſerable example:—

Reſolved unanimouſly, That the Corps, unleſs relieved from its preſent embarraſſments, cannot longer continue aſſociated with credit to itſelf. That the Corps has completed three years of ſervice, and is ready to continue thoſe ſervices, if properly ſupported; but, failing of that ſupport, the members conſider themſelves as juſtifiable in laying down their arms, when no longer looked upon as uſeful or neceſſary, and whilſt they are entitled to ſome credit, they hope, for their ſteady adherence to the ſyſtem under which they entolled, and their attention to military diſcipline. That the Corps continue its ſervices till the 24th of December, 1806; before which time a hope is entertained that the publick may come forward, and thereby prevent the painful neceſſity of terminating its ſervices at that period. That the Corps be called together; the motives that have influenced the conduct of their officers in this inſtance, and the abſolute neceſſity of firmly adhering to the above reſolutions, be laid before them, and fully explained, in order to prevent any future debt being incurred, and further diſgrace attaching itſelf in conſequence to the Corps. That the thanks of this meeting be given to Lieutenant-colonel Clarke, Commandant, for his unremitting attention to the diſcipline and internal management of the Corps ſince its firſt formation, and for his ready aſſiſtance in carrying into effect the object of this meeting.

(Signed by all the Officers.)

Before the Corps left the field, on having the reſolutions entered into by their Officers read to them, the privates ſubſcribed 7*s.* each, rather than the Corps ſhould be diſmiſſed. The Officers are determined to encourage ſo laudable a ſpirit in the men; and, we truſt, their liberal intentions will be generouſly ſeconded by the publick.

Nov. 29. This night there was a tremendous thunder-ſtorm at *Shrewſbury* and the neighbourhood. At *Wellington* alſo the claps of thunder were ſo violent as to force many panes of glaſs from the windows; and a man and boy were killed by the lightning near that town. At *Cherlton-hall*, eight miles from Shrewſbury, two men at plough were ſtruck down; but have ſince recovered, though two horſes in each team were killed. The ſtorm did conſiderable injury to a windmill, ſituate between *Tringſton* and *Swannington*, in Leiceſterſhire. The damage is eſtimated at near 200*l.* The windmill at *Gotham*, co. Notts, was blown down; the wind was ſo forcible as to drive it completely over the ſtairs.

Leiceſter, Dec. 10. The Humane Society in this Town continues its laudable exertions with the happieſt ſucceſs. It appears, by the laſt Report, that numerous rewards for the ſaving of life have already been paid. The caſes are principally of children. One inſtance occurs,

of

of a man found in a ſtate of entire inſenſibility (the united effect of intoxication and ſuffocation) in a pit of water in the Abbey Meadow, by a party of gentlemen, who humanely conveyed him, apparently lifeleſs, to the neareſt Receiving Houſe, where, after two hours perſeverance, he was happily reſtored to life.

Plymouth, Dec. 13. Laſt night this neighbourhood experienced a ſevere tempeſt. It was with the greateſt difficulty the mail and other coaches proceeded, as the horſes refuſed to face the ſtorm on Haldown Heath, and often retrogaded for ſome diſtance ere they could be controuled. A ſmall veſſel, laden with tobacco and wine, drove from her anchors in harbour, and was loſt, with every one on-board.

Dec. 14. A few days ſince, a reſpectable farmer of *Rowfant*, Suſſex, on his return from ſhooting, proceeded to draw the charge; and, having returned to his pouch ſuch of the ſhot as came eaſily out, purſued the practice, common in ſuch caſes, of knocking the butt end of his gun againſt the cieling, in order to diſlodge the reſt, whilſt his right hand was employed at the muzzle to catch them. By this the cock was forced down, the powder diſcharged, and the hand dreadfully lacerated. A ſurgeon extracted a portion of felt from the wound; but ſome fragments remaining, they brought on a mortification. The unfortunate man, refuſing to ſubmit to amputation, expired, under great agony; leaving a widow and ſix children.

Brighton, Dec. 15. Owing to the wet and tempeſtuous ſtate of the weather, the cliff to the Eaſt of this town, between the Steyne and the Creſcent, has been undermined by the tide; and a great piece of it fell down this day. The road to *Rottingdean* is completely ſevered. Ten unfiniſhed houſes were blown down.

Dec. 19. A widow woman of *Southwick*, near Oundle, had three horſes poiſoned a few days ago, in conſequence of their eating the fibres of a yew-tree.

Dec. 20. This morning, about 10, a violent ſtorm of wind, thunder, lightning, and hail, came on at *Alnwick*. The hailſtones, which were driven by the guſt with uncommon force, conſiſted of pieces of complete ice, three quarters of an inch ſquare. Very great damage was done to the windows and glaſs work at Alnwick; and at *Swanſfield*, Mr. Seley had 980 ſquares of glaſs broken; and others ſuſtained ſimilar loſſes. The ſkirts of the ſtorm reached *Newcaſtle*. It was very ſevere to the Weſtward. The flag-ſtaff on the new quay at *Whitehaven* was ſhattered by the lightning, and ſeveral panes of the light-houſe were broken. In Liverpool, between 12 and 1, the wind was ſo tremendous as to blow down a new-built houſe in Nile-ſtreet, unroof ſeveral houſes, and upſet a boat on the river, in which there were three men returning from a veſſel lying at the Rock, who were all drowned.

Dec. 26. The tide roſe to ſuch a height in *Ipſwich*, that moſt of the ſtreets were inundated. The water was two feet deep near St. Peter's church; and the common quay was nearly overflowed.—At *Hampton*, *Sunbury*, *Chertſey*, and ſimilar places near the banks of the Thames, the whole of the country was under water; and *Kingſton* and *Putney* bridges were for a time nearly impaſſable.

The whole of the Scotch coaſt has ſuffered much during the laſt and preceding week, from the unuſual height of the tide, both of the ſea and the rivers. On the 20th inſt. the river Stinchar, at the town of *Ballantrae*, roſe to a prodigious height, and overflowed the highway for nearly 200 yards. About 11, while the 9th troop of the 1ſt Dragoons, on their route from Hamilton for Ireland, attempted to paſs the water, five of the horſes, with their riders, were borne down by the rapidity of the current. The men, from the weight of their accoutrements, were ſome time before they could diſengage themſelves from the animals. The inhabitants plunged in to their aſſiſtance, and, at the riſk of their own lives, ſucceeded in ſaving thoſe of the ſoldiers.—At *Rotheſay* the tide lately roſe ſo high, that both the quays were covered with water, and many barrels of herrings waſhed over. The water in the houſes at this port was 48 inches deep.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Monday, November 24.

It was this day decided in the Court of King's Bench, in a cauſe the King *verſus Wilſon*, that all foreign letters to Engliſh merchants, although brought by their own ſhips, muſt go through the General Poſt-office.

Thurſday, November 27.

This morning, between twelve and one o'clock, an alarming fire was diſcovered in the premiſes of Meſſ. Sutton, Keen, and Smith, blue and muſtard manufacturers, on Garlick hill, which burnt with great rapidity for ſome time. The whole of the manufactory was conſumed, together with Mr. Hughes's carpenter's yard, in Sweed's-court, Trinity-lane.

Monday, December 1.

This morning, about 8, a bear, belonging to Mr. Bradbury, Clown at the Circus, got looſe in the yard adjoining the Theatre, and immediately ſeized a fine boy, ſon of a Mr. Wilſon, who keeps the billiard-rooms cloſe by. The boy was much hurt; but

but is recovered. The animal, which had been considered as altogether harmless, had become ferocious from hunger, which impelled him to tear up the stake to which he was fastened. The bear's throat was cut.

Friday, December 5.

In the Court of King's Bench, a man of the name of Rich was indicted, at the instance of the Society for the Suppression of Vice, for circulating and vending indecent prints. He was found Guilty on the clearest evidence. All good men will join in supporting them, whilst they keep to their proper line of duty and activity.

Sunday, December 14.

This night, about half past seven, a fire broke out in the elaboratory of Mr. Maud, in St. Paul's alley, Hare-court, Aldersgate-street. The conflagration was dreadful. The flames spread with the greatest rapidity; and the poor unfortunate inhabitants who lived adjoining had scarcely time to save even their lives. Their furniture, and other effects, are completely destroyed. The whole of Paul's-alley up to Barbican, in three quarters of an hour, became a heap of ruins.

Tuesday, December 16.

A correspondence has taken place between the Deputy High Bailiff of Westminster and Mr. Paull, in which the latter refuses to pay any part of the expences incurred by the High Bailiff in taking the poll at the late election, except his proportion for erecting the hustings.

Wednesday, December 17.

Mr. William Ludlam, with whom the Philanthropic Annuity Plan originated, called a meeting this day at the London Tavern; and, on being opposed by some of the stock-holders, he grew outrageous, and proposed to such gentlemen as were dissatisfied with his management to purchase their shares at a guinea premium. Many of them acceded to the proposal. As soon as the proceedings were over, he ordered dinner for himself and his clerk in the front parlour; and, on the waiter bringing in a dish of mutton chops, he threw them at him; and, before he could quit the room, discharged at him the rest of the dishes on the table, with their contents, besides a decanter, and the wine it contained. One of the dishes perforated a valuable painting in the room. On the waiter turning round, he saw a horse pistol presented at him, and, before he could utter a word, Mr. L. snapped it at him; but, no powder being in the pan, the pistol missed fire. These outrageous proceedings alarmed the whole tavern, and no person could be found to enter the room. Mr. L. kept ringing the bell violently, but to no purpose. At length Mr. Peacock, one of the masters of the tavern, entered the room, when Mr. L. after making him drink a glass of wine, got between him and the door, and, snatching up two pistols, threatened to shoot him dead if he stirred. The Lord Mayor, who was dining at the tavern with a select party, made out a warrant for his apprehension; but Mr. L. by this time, aware that measures were taking to seize him, sent his clerk to his coachman, to order him to drive the carriage as close as possible to the windows of the room in which he was—to keep on his box—the step was to be ready let down, and the two footmen placed up behind. All this the clerk had done according to direction. Mr. L. then ordered Mr. Peacock to open the parlour windows; and at this moment a waiter, unapprised of the transaction, entering the room, he fired a pistol at him, loaded with three balls, which lodged in the wall; then, throwing some wine and the contents of a butter-boat in Mr. P's face, he jumped out of the window into his carriage, which drove furiously off; and he has not since been heard of. A statute of lunacy against him has been taken out.

Saturday, December 20.

This day a notice was stuck up at the Custom House for carrying into effect the Act for abolishing all Fees and Holidays in that department, excepting the following holidays; viz. Sundays, Christmas Day, Good Friday; the Anniversaries of the Restoration of King Charles II., of the Coronation of the King, and of the Birth-days of their Majesties and the Prince of Wales.

Friday, December 26.

This afternoon, about half past one, was one of the highest tides ever remembered. Boats were rowed into Palace and Little Scotland Yards; and the water filled most of the cellars about the Horse-guards and Parliament-street. A number of wharfs, cellars, and warehouses, from the top of Upper Thames-street to the bottom of Lower Thames-street, and in Bridge-street, Blackfriars, were completely inundated; and also the lower apartments of several houses in Horseydown. The injury sustained is considerable. The moon was at full, but the wind was fortunately Westerly. Fifteen years have elapsed since those quarters experienced such a visitation.

Saturday, December 27.

This day the Thames again rose considerably higher than on the preceding day at Rotherhithe, Lambeth, and Milbank, as well as at the newly-embanked cut at the Isle of Dogs, where serious injury was occasioned by the inundation. Near Lambeth horse-ferry a sow and 12 pigs were drowned.

MEMOIRS

MEMOIRS OF LIEUTENANT-GENERAL JOHN GRAVES SIMCOE.

The highly reſpectable officer, of whoſe life we now purpoſe to give a ſhort, but authentic account, was born at Cotterſtock, in Northamptonſhire, Feb. 25, 1752. His father, Captain Simcoe of the Navy, was from that county, and after a life moſt honourably employed in the ſervice of his country, retired but a little time before his death, with his infant ſons; the eldeſt of which is the ſubject of theſe memoirs. Capt. Simcoe, though bred in the Navy, and highly eſteemed as an excellent officer, was however peculiarly partial to the military ſervice, and is ſaid to have left behind him a valuable treatiſe on Tactics in that profeſſion. The moſt ſtriking occurrence of his life aroſe, however, from an accident, improved in a manner peculiar to Genius and extenſive profeſſional knowledge. He was taken priſoner in America, and carried up the River St. Lawrence. As his character was little known, he was watched only to prevent his eſcape; but, from his obſervations in the voyage to Quebec, and the little incidental information he was able to obtain, he conſtructed a chart of that river, and carried up the immortal Wolfe to the attack of that famous capital of Canada. Soon after his father's death, his mother with her two ſons, one of whom was ſoon afterwards unfortunately drowned, removed to Exeter; and at the free grammar-ſchool of that town, he received the firſt part of his education. His earlieſt years were perhaps rather ſolid than brilliant, though he poſſeſſed both ſpirit and emulation, and was, at leaſt, in the foremoſt rank. But, though a ſchool-boy, his acquiſitions in other departments were of a ſuperior kind. At an early age he had read Homer in Pope's tranſlation; and in his boyiſh days had acted with his ſchool-fellows the ſcenes of the Iliad. He was not ſlightly verſed in Modern Hiſtory, and already devoured with eagerneſs every tale of war. His only ſurviving aſſociates in theſe mimic campaigns are the preſent Sir Vicary Gibbs, and the author of theſe memoirs, to whom that diſtinguiſhed character, ſhould they reach his eye, will be able at once to attribute them. At about the age of 14, he was removed to Eton, and from thence, in due courſe, to Merton college, Oxford. But the military ardour, which ſo early ſparkled, ſoon blew into a flame, and at the age of 19, he obtained an enſigncy in the 35th Regiment, an event probably haſtened by the impending hoſtilities with America. What impeded his embarking with that regiment, we cannot now ſay; but he landed only at Boſton on the day of the inglorious conqueſt of Bunker's-hill, in which his friend Captain, afterwards Major, Drewe diſtinguiſhed himſelf at the head of the light infantry of that regiment. He ſoon afterwards acted as adjutant of the 35th, for we believe he never was actually appointed to this office; and at no diſtant period purchaſed a company in the 40th, which he commanded at the battle of Brandywine, where he was wounded. General Simcoe was always a ſoldier in his heart, and attentive to every part of his duty. He already ſaw, that regularity in the interior œconomy of a ſoldier's life contributed to his health, and eſtimated the attention of the inferior officers by the ſtrength of a company or a regiment in the field. Whatever may have been his opinion of parade duty, he muſt have been intimately attentive to its minuteſt concerns, ſince he acted with credit and ability as adjutant in a regiment ſo peculiarly minute and exact as the 35th, where a martinet ſo ſtrict as Col. Cockburne, who loſt St. Euſtatia, was then Major. His ambition invariably led him to aſpire at command; and even when the army firſt landed at Staten-iſland, he embarked for New York to requeſt the command of a provincial corps, then newly raiſed, the Queen's Rangers; but from accidental delays he arrived too late, as it was already diſpoſed of; and he obtained the command of this regiment only after the battle of Brandywine in October 1777. He knew that common opinion had imprinted on the partizan the moſt diſhonourable ſtain, and aſſociated the idea with thoſe of diſhoneſty, rapine, and falſehood. Yet, on the other hand, he alſo knew that the command of a light corps had been conſidered as the beſt ſource of inſtruction, as a means of acquiring a habit of ſelf-dependance for reſources, and of prompt deciſion ſo peculiarly requiſite in truſts of importance. He was well acquainted with the hiſtory of the Parliamentary war, and felt the full force of Maſſey's ſpeech, "That he could not conſider the goods of any Engliſhman as thoſe of an enemy." This corps claimed all his attention, and contributed greatly to leſſen his paternal fortune. The American War was not calculated to enrich thoſe who ſhared in its moſt active ſervices; and General Simcoe, though warmly alive to the intereſts of others, was always inattentive to his own. The Rangers were diſciplined, not for the parade, but for active ſervice. They were never to march in ſlow time; directed to fire with preciſion and ſteadineſs; to wield the bayonet with force and effect; to diſperſe and rally with rapidity. In ſhort, in the inſtructions for the management of this corps, General Simcoe

ſeems

seems to have anticipated the modern tactics of the French army. At the head of this regiment, he had only the rank of Major-commandant; but was advanced to that of Lieutenant-colonel in June, 1778, when, by the particular direction of General Clinton, his commiſſion was antedated, to give him rank above all the provincial Lieutenant-colonels. In October 1779, on an expedition to deſtroy ſome boats, prepared for an attack on New York, by an error of his guide, his horſe was killed, and himſelf, ſenſeleſs from the fall, taken priſoner. In this ſtate he narrowly eſcaped death. A loaded gun was held to his ear, but a concealed Loyaliſt ſtruck it away, ſaying, "The raſcal is dead enough;" another perſon declared that he ſhould have killed him, had he known that he was a colonel; but colonels, he ſuppoſed, "always wore lace." While a priſoner, from the infamous practice of retaliation, he was confined in gaol, and was nearly, on the ſame principle, becoming the victim of a public execution. He was however, after ſome time, exchanged, having treated every humiliating offer with becoming ſpirit, and making even thoſe who detained him a captive feel his ſuperiority by the moſt ſevere, ſarcaſtic reflections on their unjuſt and inhuman conduct. After his return, he printed a Journal of the Campaigns of the Rangers, written with the ſimplicity of Cæſar and Xenophon; but it was only given to his friends. It is not our preſent purpoſe to purſue this narrative; but, to ſhow how well this regiment deſerved of their Country, we ſhall add an extract of a letter from Sir Henry Clinton to Lord George Germaine, from an *atteſted* copy of the original, preſerved at the War-Office.

"Lieut.-col Simcoe has been at the head of a battalion, ſince October 1777; and ſince that time, he has been the perpetual advance of the army. The hiſtory of the corps under his command, is a ſeries of gallant, ſkilful, and ſucceſsful enterprizes againſt the enemy, *without a ſingle reverſe*. The Queen's Rangers have killed or taken twice their own numbers. Col. Simcoe himſelf has been thrice wounded; and I do not ſcruple to aſſert, that his ſucceſſes have been no leſs the fruit of the moſt extenſive knowledge of his profeſſion, which ſtudy and the experience within his reach could give him, than of the moſt watchful attention and ſhining courage.

Charleſtown, South Carolina,
May 12th, 1780."

General Simcoe was included in the capitulation at York Town, and ſent away in an ill ſtate of health, equally the reſult of exceſſive fatigue and vexation, in the Bonetta ſloop. He returned to England greatly exhauſted, and his conſtitution conſiderably impaired; but he was received with the moſt gracious attention by his Sovereign, by his friends with the moſt ardent affection, by the companions of his toils and dangers with the ſincereſt congratulation. A life of tranquillity reſtored his mind to its former tone, his conſtitution to a ſtate of health, which, if not perfect, was at leaſt apparently ſo. After no long period, he married a Miſs Guillim, a near relation of the lady of Admiral Graves, who commanded at Boſton, and who was a diſtant relation of his own. Before we accompany him into private life, in which he remained nearly ten years, we muſt remark, that the active ſcenes of war did not occupy his whole attention. The leiſure of the camp and of winter quarters was filled up with ſtudy. Tacitus and Xenophon were his chief companions, and military hiſtory claimed a conſiderable portion of his attention. Few retired ſcholars read more than the officer on the alert in the advance of the army; and very few read to a better purpoſe. His mind, vaſt and comprehenſive, graſped objects beyond the reach of common intellect. He ſaw with clearneſs, and comprehended with accuracy, every ſubject in all its varied bearings, and in its moſt extended relations. His daily improvements muſt of conſequence be conſiderable; and though his own profeſſion attracted his principal attention, there were few ſubjects of ſcience not familiar to him.

(To be continued.)

BIRTHS.

LATELY, at St. Peterſburg, the Empreſs of Ruſſia, a princeſs.

The wife of John Rowe, jun. of Cawſand, ſhipwright, three daughters; one ſince dead. On the ſame day, her huſband's apprenticeſhip expired.

Nov. 18. The wife of Robert Webber, eſq. of Spaniſh-place, Mancheſter-ſquare, a daughter.

24. In North-ſtreet, Chicheſter, Lady Henry Somerſet, a ſon and heir.

26. At Brompton, the wife of the Rev. Clement Cottrell, of North Waltham, co. Hants, a ſon.

27. In Hatton-ſtreet, the wife of Mr. Charles Rivington, a ſon.

Dec. 2. At Walthamſtow-houſe, Eſſex, the lady of Sir Robert Wigram, bart. M.P. for Wexford, a ſon, being her twentieth child, and fifteenth ſon now living.

3. In Lincoln's-inn-fields, the wife of J. A. Park, eſq. a ſon.

In Old Burlington-ſtreet, the Counteſs of Clonmell, a daughter.

5. At Enfield, the wife of W. A. Gregory, a daughter.

In Ruſſell-ſquare, the wife of Claude-George Thornton, eſq. a daughter.

8. At

8. At Ochtertyre, in Scotland, Lady Mary Murray, a daughter.

9. At his house in Piccadilly, the lady of Sir Francis Burdett, bart. a daughter.

At Mrs. Chester's, at Hampton Court, the wife of Anthony B. St. Leger, esq. a son and heir.

The wife of Valentine Kitchingman, esq. of Carltonhuftwaite, co. York, a daughter.

10. At Melton-Mowbray, co. Leicester, Lady Elizabeth J. Norman, a daughter.

11. At Mamhead, Devon, the lady of the Hon. Robert Dundas, M. P. a son.

The wife of William Jones, esq. marshal of the King's Bench prison, a daughter.

In Wimpole-street, the wife of William Corbett, esq. a daughter.

At Taplow-house, Bucks, the Hon. Mrs. Grenfell, wife of Pascoe G. esq. M.P. a daugh.

20. At Edinburgh, the wife of Colonel Robert Anstruther, adjutant-general of Ireland, a son.

Marriages.

Nov. 1. JOHN Aldington Perry, esq. of Minories, to Frances, eldest daugh. of E. Colebatch, esq. of the same place.

4. James Hooke, esq. of Charlotte-str. Bedford-square, to Miss Harriet Horncastle James, daughter of Joseph J. esq.

At Edmonton, Middlesex, the Rev. J. Morgan, late chaplain of his Majesty's ship San Josef, and secretary to Vice-admiral Sir Charles Cotton, bart. to the eldest daughter of the late John Freeman, esq. of Newington-green.

15. At Holywell church, Oxford, Mr. Humphry Wightwick, wine-merchant, at Henly, to Miss Mary Turner, second dau. of the late Mr. Robert T. of that city.

22. Mr. William Ludlam, surgeon, of Leicester, to Miss Parker, of the Newark.

25. At Stoke Golding, co. Leicester, Mr. Toulmin, surgeon, of Stanton, to Miss Galloway, daughter of the late Rev. John Cole G. vicar of Hinckley.

27. At Chelsea, the Rev. Wm. Marsh, vicar of Basilden, Bucks, to Miss Maria Chowne Tilson, daughter of the late John T. esq. of Watlington park, co. Oxford.

29. At St. Mary-la-Bonne, Henry Hawley, esq. eldest son of Sir Henry H. bart. of Leybourne grange, co. Kent, to Catherine-Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Sir Jn. Shaw, bart. of Kenward, in the same county.

At Sandhill park, co. Somerset, Capt. Rich, eldest son of Sir Charles R. bart. of Shirley-house, co. Hants, to the youngest daughter of Sir John Lethbridge, bart.

Dec. . . . . Charles-Nathaniel Eyre, esq. of Ranby-hall, Notts, to Miss Pyke, of Handsworth, co. Warwick.

Dec. 1. William Forsteen, esq. of Lime-street-square, to Mrs. E. Cotton, relict of T. J. C. esq. of Sloane-street.

At Dalkeith-house, in Scotland, William Earl of Ancram, to Lady Harriet Montague, you. daught. of the D. of Buccleugh.

2. At Great Ness, co. Salop, John Edwards, to the only daughter of the Rev. George Martin, grand-daughter of the late and niece of the present Duke of Athol.

3. At Buxton-place, Edinburgh, Capt. Hastings Dale, in the E. India Company's service, to Miss Paterson, daughter of Col. P. assistant-quarter-master-general of his Majesty's Forces, and commandant of the Royal Invalids in the Tower garrison.

At Painswick, co. Gloucester, John Little, esq. to Miss Carruthers.

4. Matthew Wiggins, esq. of King's Langley, Herts, to Miss Morris, niece of Richard Carter, esq. of Esher, Surrey.

5. Ebenezer-Alexander Whytt, esq. of St. Swithin's-lane, to Miss Gordon, daughter of the late Capt. Peter G. of Islington.

6 Mr. Thomas Jacques, of Bristol, attorney, to Miss Davies, daugh. of the late Rev. Wm. D. rector of Wootton-Basset, Wilts.

7. At Enfield, Mr. Fisher, butcher in Newgate market, to Miss Polly Hollinsworth, only daughter of Mr. H. butcher, of that town.

At Gretna-green, Lieut. Fisher, of the 3d West York Militia, to Maria, 3d daughter of John Forster, esq. of Newton, near Carlisle; whose consent being obtained, they were re-married, on the following day, at St. Mary's church, Carlisle.

8. Mr. Robert Lax, of Bristol, surgeon, to Miss Sarah Salmon.

9. At Clifton, the Rev. Richard Carrow, rector of Broxholme, co. Lincoln, to Miss Elton, daughter of Wm. E. esq. merchant.

Capt. Maxwell, of the 1st Foot-guards, and eldest son of Sir David M. bart. to the eldest daughter of Samuel Martin, esq. of Englefield-green, near Egham, Surrey.

10. At Woodford, Essex, William-Henry Ashurst, esq. eldest son of Sir W. H. A. of Waterstock, co. Oxford, to the eldest daughter of the late Oswald Mosley, esq. of Bolesworth castle, in Cheshire, and sister of Sir Oswald M. bart. M. P.

11. At Liverpool, John Clayton, esq. of Enfield Old park, to Jane, youngest daughter of the late Charles Buchanan, esq. of Burton-upon-Trent.

At Painswick, co. Gloucester, the Rev. J. Williams, curate of Stroud, to Miss Eliza Cooke.

At Taunton, Lieut.-col. Prevost, to Henrietta, second daughter of C. Hamilton, esq. of Hainwood, in Ireland.

13. At Enfield, William Bond, esq. of Elm cottage, Whetstone, Middlesex, to the only daughter of Christopher Pottinger, esq. late of Thurston, Suffolk.

Edward Man, esq. of Harp-lane, Tower-street, to Georgiana, youngest daughter of Henry Delborough, esq. of the Post-office.

14. Mr. P——, of the bank of Messieurs Bellairs

Bellairs and Son, at Stamford, co. Lincoln, to Miſs Siſſon.

15. Lieut.-col. the Hon. S. H. Lumley, to Miſs M. H. Tahourdin, daughter of H. T. eſq. of Sydenham, Kent.

16. George Caunten, eſq. late of Prince of Wales's iſland, to Miſs Lucy Ellicot, of Collumpton, Devon, ſiſter of Capt. E. of the Royal Navy.

At Grantham, co. Lincoln, Mr. Beaumont Leeſon, to Miſs Eaſton, daughter of the Rev. Thomas E. vicar of that place.

At Sandbach, co. Cheſter, Henry Watkinſon Whatton, eſq. of Oſmaſton, co. Derby, to Miſs Nancy Daniell, of Haſſall-hall, co. Cheſter.

20. At Bedington, Surrey, the Rev. Philip Laycock Story, ſecond ſon of the Rev. Philip S. of Lockington-hall, co. Leiceſter, to Miſs Lydia Baring, daughter of Sir Francis B. bart. of Stratton park, Hants.

21. Hon. and Rev. Mr. Bagot, to Lady Harriet Villiers, youngeſt daughter of the dowager Counteſs of Jerſey.

23. Rev. H. Dawſon, of Babergh-place, Suffolk, to Frances, daughter of the late Rev. Jas. Powell, rector of Church Lawford and Newnham, co. Warwick.

25. Harry Aſhby, eſq. of St. Andrew's-court, Holborn, to Miſs Bell, of Colebrook terrace, Iſlington.

27. George Bramwell, eſq. of the Inner Temple, to the eldeſt daughter of Thomas Bidwell, eſq. chief clerk in the office of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

DEATHS.

Aug. ON board the Roſe in Bloom, in .... which he was a paſſenger at the time of the melancholy ſhipwreck of that veſſel, Mr. James Miller, late of Stirling, merchant in Charles-town, S. Carolina.

Sept. 24. At Baltimore, in America, Captain Houſtoun Simpſon, late of the Cumberland, of Leith, which foundered on her paſſage from Jamaica in the gale of the 23d of Auguſt. Capt. S. and 11 of the crew got into the cutter, where they laboured four days, without a morſel of proviſions, and were luckily taken up by an American, who treated them with very great humanity.

Oct. . . . At Cheam, in Surrey, Walter Gregg, many years a carrier from that place to London. He died of a very unuſual complaint, the nature of which is not yet aſcertained. He was taken ill after he left London, and had ſcarcely lain ten days before large red ſpots, in an oblong form, like a hen's egg, but more reſembling a horſe-bean, came out on different parts of his body; after which, he did not ſurvive 24 hours. His two ſons, who generally came to town with him, have ſince died, about a week after each other, and in the ſame way as their father, not living 24 hours after the ſpots began to ſwell; the one, William, a fine young man, aged 21; the other, Edward, aged 13. Another ſon, George, aged 17, was taken in the ſame way; but no ſpots appeared, and he is now recovered. When the coffins were brought home, the bodies of the deceaſed were ſo ſwoln on the breaſts that the lids were with difficulty ſqueezed on. Two neighbouring ſurgeons were ſent for, who could not ſay what was the complaint, but ſuppoſed it was ſome fever they caught in town. And thus is a caſe buried in oblivion that might have been of great uſe to the Faculty. They are all interred in the pariſh church-yard; and the father has left a wife, with two girls and two boys, to lament their loſs.

Oct. 3. At Brightheimſtone, in his 36th year, of a rheumatic gout, Thomas Williamſon, eſq. of Clifford's inn. He was deſcended of obſcure but reſpectable parents. His father, Miles Williamſon, at a very early period in life, left Appleby, his native town, and made his way to London, where he entered as a private gentleman into the ſecond troop of Horſe-guards; which led to a connexion with the late Mr. Highway, an officer in the ſame troop; upon whoſe retiring from the Army, and commencing the profeſſion of the Law, Mr. W. alſo left the troop, became clerk and afterwards ſucceſſor in buſineſs.—Mr. W. the ſubject of this paragraph, married the daughter of Mr. Marſhall, librarian to the Univerſity of Cambridge, by whom he had two children, who, with their mother, deplore the loſs of a moſt indulgent parent and affectionate huſband. Poſſeſſing very unaſſuming manners, he paſſed through life the friend of all who knew him; and, after a painful illneſs, which he bore with patient fortitude, died univerſally lamented and eſteemed.

Oct. 10. At Gibraltar, after a ſhort illneſs, Richard Lewis, eſq. apothecary to the Forces, and formerly of Stretton, Salop. From his known profeſſional abilities and great exertions, on all occaſions (particularly in the late fever, when, in addition to his own duty, he took the ſole charge of the Naval Hoſpital, after every medical officer belonging to it had died), his loſs will be much felt in the garriſon. He was reſpected and eſteemed by all who knew him; and has left a widow and ſix ſmall children.

Drowned, while bathing, the ſon of Mrs. Handy, of the Britannia inn at Ilfracome, a promiſing youth, aged 16.

11. John Gunn, a lad about 14. Deſcending a well at Birches, near Stroud, the foul air overpowered him, and he fell to the bottom. His father deſcended to reſcue

reſcue him whilſt yet alive; but before he had gained the top with his ſon, he was alſo overcome by the noxious vapour, and the unfortunate lad was again precipitated to the bottom of the well and killed.

At his ſeat in Rockingham county, in America, aged 84, Gabriel Jones, eſq. He was the oldeſt man in the ſtate; bred to the practice of the law; and for a long courſe of years ſtood in the foremoſt rank of his profeſſion.

25. At Warren, in America, General Knox. He was confined about ſix days; and his death is ſuppoſed to have been cauſed by ſwallowing a ſharp chicken-bone, which perforated his bowels, and produced a mortification.

26. Aged 23, Mrs. Harvey, wife of Mr. H. of Norwich, and daughter of Mr. Oſborne, of St. Martin's, Stamford-Baron.

At Mrs. Vaſſall's, at Clifton, John Vaſſall Archer, only ſon of John Giddies A. eſq. of Barbados.

27. In Frith-ſtreet, Soho, Wm. Almack, eſq. barriſter.

28. Suddenly, Mr. T. Frankis, of Upton St. Leonard, brother of Mr. F. attorney, of Briſtol.

29. At Newbury, Berks, after much indiſpoſition, Miſs Moſdell, of Charlton-Mackerell, co. Somerſet.

30. Suddenly, aged 71, at the Ship, in Baldwin-ſtreet, Briſtol, Mr. Wm. Lewis, corn-factor, of Cardiff. After eating a good ſupper, and drinking ſome beer and a glaſs of rum and water, he went to bed apparently in perfect health; but between one and two in the morning, one of the ſervants heard a groan, and thinking it proceeded from the room where Mr. L. lay, went in and found him expiring.

31. Suddenly, aged 59, Mr. John Elkington, baker, of Sleaford.

Nov. .... Rev. James Simons, rector of St. Stephen's, Exeter.

Rev. Jonathan Rathleigh, rector of Silverton, Devon, and of Gedney, co. Linc.

Rev. Thomas Dade, rector of Burton-Agnes, and of Weſt Hetherton, co. York.

Rev. John Kingdon, near half a century the very uſeful and much-reſpected paſtor of a Baptiſt church at Frome, co. Somerſet.

Lieut. Hicks, of the Rutland Militia.

At Rydale-hall, Weſtmoreland, George Stanley, eſq. of Ponſonby, Cumberland.

Mr. Keatlake, employed by Mr. Tucker in his buildings at Axminſter. While removing ſome wooden props from an arch, the whole gave way, and killed him.

At Foſſdyke, near Boſton, Mr. Hall, maſter of the Ship inn there.

In his 66th year, George Dingly Goodyer, eſq. of Gloucester.

Found drowned in the river at Market-Weighton, co. York, Miſs Bradley, daughter of Mr. B. butcher there. She had been miſſing only a few minutes before ſhe was diſcovered. A diſappointment in love is ſaid to have unfortunately cauſed the raſh act.

Aged 62, Matthew Jackſon, huntſman to G. Lane Fox, eſq. of Bramham park. He was upwards of 20 years a celebrated whipper-in under Mark Beauchamp, huntſman to the late Lord Darlington, at Raby caſtle, and at Hound-hill, co. York; and has, in thoſe capacities, followed the chace half a century, from the age of 12.

Mrs. Woolby, wife of Mr. Jn. W. tailor, of Sudbury, Suffolk. One of the bearers of her body to the grave, on his return to Mr. W's houſe, ſuddenly dropped down dead, whilſt drinking a glaſs of beer.

In his 76th year, Mr. John Park, attorney, of St. Neots, co. Huntingdon.

Mr. Roſs, of Stamford-hill. Having occaſion to examine his piggery, he was attacked by a boar, and ſo ſhockingly lacerated by his tuſks as to occaſion his death in a few hours.

T. Pondrill, ſon of Mr. Wm. P. of N° 2, Queen-ſtreet, Horſleydown, cooper, aged between 15 and 16, hung himſelf in the privy. About ſix months ago he had a violent fever, which affected his brain.

Mrs. Kennington, wife of Mr. K. maſter of the Baſing-houſe at the Stone's end in Shoreditch, and before that of the Angel inn at Edmonton.

Nov. 1. In an advanced age, Mr. Coulcher, father of the Rev. M. C. maſter of the grammar-ſchool at Lynn.

Mr. Robert Fourneſs, late of Gainſborough, ironmonger.

At Eaſt Leek, co. Nottingham, much reſpected, John Hardy, gent.

2. At Banchor, in Badenoch, Mr. John Gray, ſome time meſſenger at arms. His ideas and manners ſoared above his ſtation in life. To a majeſtic and graceful appearance he added thoſe qualities of the mind which excite eſteem. He was a friend to the poor, a companion for the gay, an univerſal philanthropiſt, kind and benevolent. The following epitaph was compoſed by himſelf ſome years ago:

Poor John Gray! Here he lies;
Nobody laughs, and nobody cries;
Where he's gone, and how he fares,
Nobody knows, and nobody cares.

3. At Alford, juſt after he had eaten a hearty ſupper, to which he ſat down in good health and ſpirits, Mr. Richard Lucas, of Louth, wine-merchant.

At Chefterton, in the prime of life, Mr. Timothy Paul, ironmonger, of Cambridge.

Mr. George Thring, ironmonger, oppoſite Sidney college, Cambridge.

4. At Aldenham lodge, Herts, of a fit of apoplexy, aged 71, George Maſon, eſq. well known for his valuable collection of old

old Engliſh and Foreign Literature, and author of "An Eſſay on Deſign in Gardening, 1796" (LXVI. 227), firſt publiſhed in 1768, without his name; and "Appendix to the ſame;" "A Britiſh Freeholder's Anſwer to T. Paine;" "A Supplement to Johnſon's Engliſh Dictionary," 4to; "Poems, by Thomas Hocccleve, with a Preface, Notes, and Gloſſary, 1796," 4to (LXVI. 758); "Life of Richard Earl Howe, 1803," 8vo (LXXIII. 662), who purchaſed Mr. M's paternal eſtate at Porters, 1772. Mr. M. was eldeſt ſon of Mr. M. diſtiller at Deptford bridge, whoſe widow re-married Dr. Jubb, late Hebrew profeſſor at Oxford. He has left his landed property to his brother's ſon, and has provided handſomely for a natural daughter.

At Mr. Powell's, at the Hot wells, Briſtol, inſtantaneouſly, by the rupture of a blood-veſſel, Mr. J. Williams, cabinet-mak.

5. At Old Aberdeen, in his 88th year, Mr. James Paterſon, maſter of the Muſic-ſchool, Seſſion clerk, and precentor, in that city; which offices he had held 62 years, excluſive of ſeveral years in which he acted as aſſiſtant to his predeceſſor. In the courſe of nearly 60 years he was not prevented, by bad health, from officiating as precentor a ſingle day; and he was abſent only one Sunday, while on a viſit to a friend. He was a very worthy, inoffenſive man.

6. After a ſhort illneſs, aged 42, Mr. Francis Ward, farmer and grazier, of Timberland, co. Lincoln.

7. Aged 92, Mr. George Aſkew, ſon of Mr. Edward A. of Stamford, co. Lincoln.

Mrs. Elizabeth Birch, wife of Mr. Thomas B. of Hinckley, co. Leiceſter.

8. Aged 78, the widow Warren, of Stamford, co. Lincoln; who had, for a great number of years, maintained herſelf by the ſale of a few green groceries; and, about three months ago, had the misfortune to have her ſtall turned over upon her in the market, by which one of her thighs was broken. She was of a reſpectable family, and took to an indiſcreet huſband a conſiderable fortune. Forty years of widowhood and indigence, paſſed with honeſty and reſignation, have ſecured to her a character worthy of ſurviving her.

9. In a coach that was taking him to his lodging in Roſemary-lane, of the beating he had received in a pugiliſtic conteſt in Stepney-fields, a man named Briant.

10. At Liſbon, whither he went for the benefit of his health, John Lyon, eſq. late of Exeter, barriſter at law.

At Altona, in conſequence of the wound he received in the battle of Auerſtadt, on the 14th ult. and its truly diſaſtrous conſequences, his Serene Highneſs William-Ferdinand Duke of Brunſwick Lunenburgh, a General in the King of Pruſſia's ſervice, and K. G. (of whom ſome ample Memoirs ſhall appear in our *Supplement*. He eſcaped the pain of knowing the calamities which reſulted from the battle, having, from the moment of his wound, been totally inſenſible to every thing about him. His ſon, the Duke of Brunſwick-Oels, who capitulated with Gen. Blucher, and ſo heroically defended the gate of Lubeck, arrived at his father's houſe the day after his death. His Highneſs was the companion in arms of the Great Frederick, and eſteemed a General of the moſt conſummate judgment. On his retreat from his capital, he aſſumed the title of Count of Werdtheim. His horſes were ſold, on the 13th, by public auction; his jewels, and other effects, on the 15th. His body was opened and embalmed on the 12th. On opening the ſkull, it was found that the wound would certainly and inevitably prove mortal from the firſt. His heart is preſerved in a ſilver box. His remains, dreſſed in the regimentals of the Brunſwick Dragoons, booted and ſpurred, with a large Pruſſian cocked hat, and on the left breaſt the ſtar and inſignia of the Britiſh Order of the Garter, lay in ſtate till the evening of the 18th. The coffin was plain, covered with black velvet. An eſtafette was ſent to Buonaparte, at Berlin, requeſting that the Duke's remains might be depoſited in the family-vault of his anceſtors; but nothing can exceed the brutality with which he refuſed the application. "Tell the Duke of Brunſwick," ſaid Buonaparte, "that I would rather cede Belgium, would rather renounce the crown of Italy, than allow him, or any of his ſons, ever again to ſet foot within the territory of Brunſwick. Let him take his money and jewels, but let him go to England!!" Notwithſtanding this brutality, however, in the triumphant Uſurper, the name of the Duke of Brunſwick will be mentioned with honour in the *cordatior ætas*, when the crimes of his ſucceſsful Antagoniſt will be held up to execration. Our gracious Sovereign had given orders for apartments in Hampton Court palace to be prepared for the reception and aſylum of his unfortunate Brother-in-law, which are now deſtined for his unhappy and much-afflicted Conſort, as ſoon as the ſtate of her Highneſs's health will permit her removal to this country.

Mr. Samuel Sandelands, of Severn-Stoke, co. Worceſter, father of Mrs. Rogers, of College-green, Briſtol.

11. Mrs. Tatam, wife of Mr. George T. of Stamford, co. Lincoln.

At Cheſterfield, aged 47, Mrs. Creſwick, wife of Mr. Wm. C.

12. Mr. Gimber, maſter of the Croſs Keys inn at Huntingdon. He was ſeized with a fit of coughing, which broke a blood-veſſel, and he expired in a few minutes, leaving a wife and five children.

Suddenly,

Suddenly, aged 54, Mr. Wm. Cullen, of Lincoln heath, farmer and grazier, and formerly maſter of the Crown and Woolpack inn at Lincoln.

At the Hot wells, Briſtol, aged 23, Thomas Lloyd Thomas, eſq. youngeſt ſon of Rice T. eſq. of Coed helen, co. Carnarvon.

Of a fever, the eldeſt ſon of Mr. Chapman, of Took's-court, Chancery-lane.

At Denham, near Quainton, Bucks, in his 55th year, Mr. Gabriel Allen, a moſt reſpectable grazier, of that place. He was a perſon of great ingenuity; and his mind was of a very ſuperior order. Originally brought up to trade, he followed, during ſeveral years, the buſineſs of a plumber, glazier, and painter, in which he evinced the moſt diſtinguiſhed ſkill and diligence, and acquired conſiderable property. Having become a martyr to the gout, he retired to a grazing farm in the neighbourhood of Quainton, where he paſſed the remainder of a very active and uſeful life! He had not only a mechanical but a mathematical turn; and, beſides an excellent memory, and a ſolid judgment, poſſeſſed a degree of vivacity which rendered his company highly intereſting and pleaſant. The circle of his acquaintance will bear ample and laſting teſtimony to his worth; and join the writer of this tribute of reſpect in ſincere regret for the loſs of ſo valuable a member of ſociety.

13. At Henley-in-Arden, co. Warwick, where from an unfortunate derangement of mind it was neceſſary to confine him, Joſeph Weſton, a man of lively but miſapplied talents, implacable reſentment, and ſtrong paſſions. His ſkill in muſick entitled him to be for many years organiſt of Solihull in the ſame county, from which an irritable temper occaſioned him to be removed.—In 1788 he addreſſed ſome "Lines to Mr. Greene, on viſiting his Muſeum," LVIII. 444; a Sonnet to H. Carey and T. Lifter, two "bright Buds of Genius," ibid. 823; anſwered, ib. 916; a Prologue by him, ſpoken at Lichfield, ib. 913; which he complained had been prematurely publiſhed, ib. 1058; a Sonnet to Miſs Seward, ib. 1008; an Addreſs ſpoken at the Theatre at Birmingham, ibid. 1106. Our Readers will recollect the animated Strictures of Miſs Seward on his diſlike to Pope's verſification in the Preface to his "Woodmen of Arden" (reviewed LIX. 145), in which ſhe compliments him for "his genius and his virtues;" but adds, that his prejudices are as ſtrong as his talents; ib. 291, 389, 510; defended by him, ib. 680, 875, 971, 1101, LX. 27; Miſs Seward's reply, ibid. 118; his apology on the death of her father, ib. 376; his farther anſwer to Miſs S. and to M. F. ib. 386; her reply, ib. 522; his farther remarks on the comparative merits of Arden and Pope, ib. 777, 795; M. F's final reply, ib. 905; final reply to M. F. ib. 987; continuation of his defence of the Preface to "The Woodmen of Arden," ib. 1066, 1169; hints to him and to Miſs S. LXI. 295, 232; Lines on the ſudden Death of Mr. Hucquier, Portrait-painter, LXXVI. 1052.

At Clan-down, near Midſummer-Norton, co. Somerſet, aged 91, Mr. Samuel Blaker, a reſpectable farmer.

Suddenly, aged 47, Richard Gibbeſon, eſq. of Lincoln, head diſtributor of ſtamps for the county of Lincoln.

At Market Raiſin, co. Lincoln, aged 68, G. Shuttleworth, eſq.; whoſe death was occaſioned by his horſe falling down with him on the 25th of September. He was a lieutenant in the Market Raiſin Yeoman Cavalry, and therefore buried with military honours, attended by a vaſt concourſe of people, whoſe affections he had deſervedly obtained.

In conſequence of the puncture of a thorn in his thumb, aged 58, Mr. George Biddell, farmer, of Bradfield, Suffolk.

14. The wife and infant child (about 5 months old) of Iſaac Gibbs, a poor man, of Coventry, who obtains a livelihood by aſſiſting the butchers, &c. She had been to drink tea with a friend in Cook-ſtreet; and on her return home, between 6 and 7 o'clock, through Angliſs-lane (though lighted with a candle till it was ſuppoſed ſhe was paſt all danger), owing to the darkneſs of the night, ſhe fell into the mill-dam, with the child in her arms, and both were drowned.

At Holt, co. Norfolk, aged 88, Mr. T. Fiſher, a reſpectable farmer, eldeſt brother of the Rev. Mr. F. of Linton, and father of the late Thomas F. rector of Girton, who died at his houſe a few days before him (ſee p. 1085).

Mr. Smith, of the Old Three Cranes, at Leiceſter.

Mr. Wm. Watts, of Hinckley, co. Leiceſter, liquor-merchant. He was a man endowed with ſtrong naturalabilities, aided with an excellent retentive memory. In early life he devoted moſt of his leiſure hours to reading, which enabled him to converſe with eaſe and fluency on moſt ſubjects; and, being naturally of a mild and cheerful diſpoſition, he gained the intimacy and reſpect of a large circle of acquaintance and friends; but, we are ſorry to add, for want of that reſolution which is neceſſary (particularly in the buſineſs he followed), he debilitated his underſtanding, emaciated his conſtitution, and that uſeful knowledge which he once could communicate entirely deſerted him, and reduced him almoſt to ſecond childhood, when his years would have permitted him to have been ornamental to himſelf and uſeful to ſociety at large.

Mr.

Mr. J. Bullock, of Penſford, Somerſet.

Mr. Huddleſton, of Primrole-hill, Bath.

In Pulteney-ſtreet, Bath, Mrs. Iſherwood.

15. John Parker, many years waiter at the Hop Pole at Worceſter, fell over the quay-wall, near Briſtol bridge, and was drowned.—The ſame night, Geo. White walked over the quay-wall into the river, within a few feet of the ſpot where the above accident happened, but, fortunately, was not drowned.

16. At Dublin, Mr. Stewart, a favourite but unfortunate ſon of Theſpis. With all his failings he had alſo a fund of generoſity and philanthropy which ſhould have obſcured his faults from the reſearches of his traducers: he was a good ſon, and in that capacity deſerves the unqualified praiſe of thoſe who knew his conduct to his father. Malignity, aided by the indiſcretions incident to human nature, perverted in a great degree the mental faculties of poor Stewart—melancholy ſucceeded violence; and dumb forgetfulneſs, relieved only by incoherent recollection, finally cloſed the ſcene of this once favoured and eſtabliſhed comedian. He was about 33 years of age; and had been a conſiderable part of that time upon the ſtage, but, until the production of O'Keefe's "Wicklow Gold Mines," did not riſe above mediocrity; from that period (1794) he diſtinguiſhed himſelf in low comedy, and ultimately became a prominent favourite with the Dublin audience. He has left a young widow pregnant (the late Miſs Griffiths) and two children, for whoſe benefit it is in contemplation to devote the profits of one night at the Theatre Royal.

17. At Loughborough, co. Leiceſter, in his 45th year, after much and ſevere indiſpoſition, Mr. Gamble, ironmonger, &c.

At Doncaſter, aged 61, Mr. Launcelot Harriſon, 39 years an itinerant preacher in the Methodiſt connexion.

18. W. Blunſden, a ſlater, of Oxford, in repairing a houſe on the Botley road, fell from the ladder, and was ſo much hurt that he died the next day.

Mr. J. Newland, ſen. of Broadwater, while converſing with his ſon, apparently in good health, dropped down in a fit, and inſtantly expired.

At the Hot wells, Briſtol, Mrs. Speed, a worthy woman.

19. At the Miſs Sewells', at Swaffham, Norfolk, in whoſe family ſhe had lived upwards of 32 years, aged 76, Eliz. Henley.

At his father's houſe, in Suffolk-ſtreet, Cavendiſh-ſquare, Capt. Aubrey, of the 1ſt Regiment of Guards.

After a long illneſs, and in an advanced age, Mrs. Daniel, wife of Mr. Joſeph D. ſilk-throwſter, of Derby.

20. On St. James's parade, Bath, of which city he had been an inhabitant ever ſince the year 1729, aged 82, the Rev. Michael Pembridge, a miniſter of the Roman Catholic chapel there, and author of ſeveral works of learning and piety.

21. At Upchurch, in Kent, Mr. Bourne and Mr. Ludgater, jun. went out together, with their guns, for the purpoſe of ſhooting rabbits. During the courſe of their excurſion, a rabbit ſtarted, at which they were both intent on firing; when Mr. L. unfortunately darted acroſs Mr. B. at the moment he was diſcharging his piece, the whole contents of which lodged in the back part of Mr. Ludgater's head, and he dropped down dead on the ſpot.

In Bryanſtone-ſtreet, Portman-ſquare, aged 77, John Mallet, eſq. late director-general of the hoſpitals in America and the Weſt Indies, under Ld. Grey, and brother to the late Alderman M. of Leiceſter.

22. At the houſe of Mr. Archdeacon Davies, at Brecon, while on a viſit, the Rev. Samuel Rogers, prebendary and canon of St. David's, rector of Batesford, co. Glouceſter, and late ſenior ſtudent of Chriſt Church, Oxford, where he proceeded M. A. 1760, B. D. 1766.

At Warwick, of a paralytic affection, the Rev. James Moody, late paſtor of the Independent Church there, which ſtation he had filled for the laſt 23 years.

After an illneſs of a few days, in his 51ſt year, William-Robert Mingay, M. D. of Thetford, Norfolk (and brother of Jas. M. eſq. M. P. for that borough); whoſe long and ſucceſsful exerciſe of his profeſſion had juſtly conferred on him a high degree of medical celebrity, and whoſe loſs will be keenly felt through the circle of his late very extenſive practice.

Anne Millard, daughter of a trunk-maker, in Maudlin-lane, Briſtol, a child of five years old, amuſing herſelf by cutting pieces of paper, unfortunately fell down, with the ſciſſors in her hand, which penetrated her throat, and wounded one of the large blood-veſſels. The mother inſtantly carried her to the Infirmary, but the child expired in her arms.

Suddenly, Mr. Benjamin Perry Lord, exciſe port-ſurveyor of Briſtol; whoſe honeſt and upright conduct gained him the eſteem of the commercial part of that city.

At Upton St. Leonard, near Glouceſter, Mr. Henry Frankis, father of Mr. F. attorney, of Briſtol.

As the boat belonging to the Electra frigate, Capt. Trollope, was returning from the ſhore at Leith to the ſhip, ſhe was upſet, and four of the crew, together with Mr. O'Brien, the ſurgeon, were drowned. The latter was brother to Mr. O'B. linen-merchant in Bloomſbury-ſquare.

25. At the ſeat of Henry Duncombe, eſq. at Copgrove, co. York, in conſequence

of

of a fall some weeks before, Lady Muncaster, wife of Lord M. of Muncaster-house, in the same county.

At Gosport, Mrs. Curry, widow of the late Thomas C. esq.

At Brompton, Mrs. Bigge, widow of the late Thomas-Charles B. esq. of Benton-house, Northumberland.

At Rosneath, in Scotland, John and William, and, on the 28th, Donald, the infant children of Robert Campbell, esq. chamberlain of Rosneath.

At his seat at Arbury, co. Warwick, after an illness of less than a week, aged upwards of 88, in the enjoyment of his faculties unimpaired almost to the last, Sir Roger Newdigate, bart. many years one of the representatives in Parliament for the University of Oxford, to which he has long been a liberal benefactor. He was owner of one of the finest estates of coal in the kingdom; and his extensive coal-works near Bedworth have for a long time been very productive. He several years ago cut many miles in length of Navigable Canal through his collieries and woods, to join the Coventry Canal; by far the greatest length of canal, solely belonging to an individual, in the kingdom. He was an active promoter of the Coventry, the Oxford, and Grand Junction Canals, and of the Turnpike-road from Coventry to Leicester, which has so much benefited those parts of the country. He was also a liberal benefactor to the poor, particularly in finding them employment.

Sir Roger Newdigate possessed a fine estate at Harefield, in Middlesex, where his remains were interred in the family-vault on the 5th of December. He was the seventh and youngest son of Sir Richard N. bart. by his second lady, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Roger Twisden, bart. Sir Richard died in 1727; and was succeeded in title and estate by his fifth (then the oldest surviving) son, Sir Edward Newdigate, who died in 1734, in his 18th year, and was succeeded by his youngest son, Roger, who was at that time "a King's scholar at Westminster school, where, by his own choice, he continued three years, and became a member of University college, Oxford, and made the tour of France and Italy. Soon after his return, he had the honour to be unanimously elected knight of the shire for the county of Middlesex, upon a vacancy by the creation of the Right Hon. William Pulteney Earl of Bath, in 1742; and in 1743 he married Sophia, daughter of Edward Conyers, of Copt-hall, in co. Essex, esq.; who, after a long-continued state of ill-health, died in 1774, and was buried at Harefield, where is her monument, a white marble vase, with a female figure in basso relievo recumbent; on the top an angel leaning on an extinguished torch; on the plinth are these lines from Petrarch:

"Per me non pianger piu ch' miei di fersi
Morendo eterni e nel' eterno lume
Quando mostrai chiuder gl' occhi gli asperfi."

On a tablet underneath:

"In memory
of his most truly amiable,
much and long-loved wife,
Sophia, Lady Newdigate,
daughter of Edward Conyers,
of Copped-hall, Essex, Esquire,
by Matilda, daughter of
William Baron Lempster,
born Dec. 20th, 1718,
married May 31st, 1743;
died July 9th, 1774,
Sir Roger Newdigate, Baronet,
with many tears, erected this monument."

In 1749, Sir Roger Newdigate was admitted to the degree of LL.D. at Oxford; and on the 31st of January, 1750, upon a vacancy made by Lord Cornbury's being called to the House of Peers, he had the high honour to be returned the first upon the poll for a burgess for the University of Oxford. Such is the noble example of independence and untainted purity in elections, set to all electors by that most learned and most respectable body, that to declare, to canvass, to treat, or even to be seen within the limits of the University, during a vacancy, would be, in any candidate, a forfeiture of all favour, and an utter exclusion. By this distinguished conduct, invariably pursued, by the honour they confer on the object of their choice, they reflect the highest honour on themselves. Thus honoured was Sir Roger Newdigate, not knowing that he was proposed, supported, and elected, till he received a letter from the vice-chancellor by one of the esquire beadles; and in the same manner, without application or expence whatsoever, he was re-elected in 1754, and again in 1761, and in 1768; and for the fifth time in 1774, being then absent in Italy, which he had re-visited that Summer. On the dissolution of that Parliament, in 1780, after 35 years service in Parliament, advanced in years, and his health affected by a town life, much ill health in his family, and wishing for repose, he solicited his dismission, and retired from public life. In 1776 he married his second lady, Hester, daughter of Edward Mundy, of Shipley, in Derbyshire, esq. and sister to Edward Miller-Mundy, esq. knight of the shire for that county, who died Sept. 30, 1800. In 1786 he built a villa, in a beautiful situation, which overlooks the valley of the river Colney, within a mile of Uxbridge." *Betham's Baronetage*, vol. III. pp. 21, 22.

Two

Two Royal Visits to the Lord Keeper Egerton at Harefield are recorded in the 3d volume of "Queen Elizabeth's Progresses," 1601 and 1602; where we find also that the late worthy Baronet (Sir Roger Newdigate) was once possessed of an account in MS. of this visit, with a collection of the complimentary speeches with which, as was customary on these occasions, she was addressed. The MS. is unfortunately lost; but Sir Roger Newdigate recollected that the Queen was first welcomed to a farm-house, now called *Dew's farm*, by several allegorical persons, who attended her to a long avenue of trees leading to the house, which obtained from this circumstance the name of *The Queen's walk*. Four trees of this avenue still remain, and the greater part were standing not many years ago. *Warton's Milton*, p. 46.

At Leeds, aged 72, Mrs. Mary Blayds, sister of the late John B. esq. formerly an alderman of that borough.

21. In Ely-place, St. George's fields, in her 62d year, Mrs. Gummer, wife of the Rev. Joseph G.

At his house in Leadenhall-street, aged 51, Mr. Robert Blewin, an eminent hosier, late of Great Wigston, co. Leicester.

At Mitcham, Surrey, Mrs. Gould, wife of Mr. James G. calico-printer.

At the Rev. Mr. Grant's, at Hampstead, much regretted, and in her 91st year, Mrs. Blachford.

In her 24th year, Mrs. Huskisson, wife of Charles H. esq. of Haslewell-hall, in King's-Norton, co. Leicester.

After a lingering illness, Mrs. Haynes, wife of Mr. Jn. H. of Fleet-str. Coventry.

The infant daughter of the Rev. Mr. Eden, of Queen-square, Bristol.

At his lodgings in Bath, aged 57, Arthur Blake, esq. brother of Sir Patrick B. bart. of Langham, Suffolk.

25. In Charlotte-street, aged 77, Mrs. Boucher, widow of the late John B. esq. of Edmonton, Middlesex.

This evening an inquisition was taken at the Dolphin public-house in Milk-street, Cheapside, on the body of Wm. Pippin, aged about 13. It appeared, that the room in which he slept had been repaired, and was rather damp; and that, to air it, a small chassing-dish, filled with charcoal, was placed in the fire-place. The son of the person to whom the house belongs went into the room of the deceased, about 6 o'clock in the morning, to awaken him, and discovered him lying on the floor, and a man who was a waiter in the house, and had slept with the deceased, lying across the bed, both apparently in an insensible state. He alarmed the other persons in the house; and Mr. Hingeston, an apothecary in Cheapside, was sent for, who attended, and with some difficulty restored the waiter to animation; but all means that could be devised and used to recover the unfortunate lad were ineffectual.

At his house, near Kensington Gravel-pits, Thomas Coombe, esq.; his residence in London was No. 4, Cork-street, Burlington-gardens. His fortune resulted from an ignoble trade (that of a tailor), if in a commercial country like England any trade can be deemed ignoble that is carried on with assiduity, liberality, and fair-dealing. With more than an ample income, in full health of body and ease of mind, of exuberant spirits, and blessed with the friendships of many good and even *titled* families, Mr. Coombe retired to apparent happiness and leisure at Kensington, with an amiable wife and an only son.—But, in an evil hour, listening too credulously to a plausible project, he sunk vast sums of money in a MINE, whence not a shilling ever rose again. The first grievous shock, on his being certified of his loss, and his subsequent settled chagrin, preyed most fatally on his peace of mind. Loss of spirits, sleep, appetite, and strength, progressively and rapidly ensued; till, on Tuesday, he breathed his last heavy sigh, dying literally of a broken heart!!! His health, friends, an enormous fortune, and still sweeter enjoyments, were by one sad passion, *the thirst of gain*, all rendered ineffectual; and a hazardous speculation in a MINE ruined his sublunary comforts irretrievably!

At his house in Devonshire-place, Mary-la-Bonne, in his 56th year, and after a few days illness, Admiral Sir Richard King, bart.; a most distinguished and gallant officer, whose services have richly adorned our Naval History. He was twice returned to Parliament for Rochester; and is succeeded in title by his only son, Capt. King, of the Achille, of 74 guns, which he commanded in the ever-memorable and glorious victory off Trafalgar. His remains were interred, Dec. 4, in the West aile of St. Mary-la-Bonne church, attended by a great number of his relatives and friends. The chief mourners were, his son-in-law, Mr. Babbs, Mr. James Barnet (banker), and James Horton, esq.

At Buckingham-house, Norfolk, in an advanced age, the Rev. Mr. Patterson, chaplain to Lord Petre.

Suddenly, at Woolley park, near Wakefield, Mrs. Fawkes, relict of Wm. F. esq. of Farnley-hall, co. York.

At Brixham, Devon, Robert Robson, esq. late of the Glatton East Indiaman.

Aged 81, Dorothy Dakin, a poor woman, who lived in one of the alms-houses at Ashbourne, co. Derby, accidentally set fire to her cloaths, whereby she was so much burnt as shortly to cause her death.

At Tadcaster, Mrs. Brudenell, relict of the Rev. Thomas B.

26. At

26. At Richmond, Surrey, in his 85th year, the Rev. Thomas Wakefield, B. A. 30 years minister of that parish, son of George W. vicar there from 1766 to 1776, on the death of his father; and brother of the late Gilbert W. who at his solicitation published his "Remarks on the internal Evidence of the Christian Religion, 1789," 8vo, which went through 2 editions; and to whose memory he placed a monument in Richmond church. Mr. Thomas Wakefield is succeeded by George Savage, M. A. fellow of King's college, Cambridge, who was instituted, 1788, to the vicarage of Kingston, In 1769, an Act was passed for new-modelling this vicarage, by which Kingston vicarage was confined to Kingston and Richmond, and a new vicarage was formed of Kew and Petersham. Thames-Ditton, and East Moulsey curacies were declared perpetual, and the patronage of them vested in the Patron of Kingston. Mr. Hardinge, the patron, before the passing of this Act, presented the Rev. George Wakefield, who, as vicar of Kingston, had a right to appoint to all the curacies; and a little before his death, in 1776, appointed his son Thomas to the curacy of Richmond, on his own surrender. A doubt had arisen whether the curates appointed by the vicar, vacated their curacies on his death or cession. The patron, though interested in the question, closed it in favour of what he thought the fair side of the argument; and the act declares the curacies perpetual. Mr. Thomas Wakefield, in consequence, held Richmond during his life. By this Act, after the then next avoidance of the vicarage of Kingston, and of the chapelry of Richmond, the vicarage and chapelry, including the hamlets of Ham and Hook, are to be a distinct vicarage, by the name of the Vicarage of Kingston upon Thames, with Shene, otherwise Richmond. Mr. Hardinge sold the advowson to the Provost and Fellows of King's college, Cambridge. *Manning and Bray's Surrey, I.* 394, 396.

A Correspondent adds: "Never, perhaps, was the decease of a private and retired individual so widely, so deeply, or so unfeignedly regretted. With gentle and conciliating manners, he united a manly and undeviating sincerity; and his inflexible detestation of falsehood in others was amply justified by his own rigorous adherence to truth. Of his ordinary transactions, the most conspicuous feature was a punctilious integrity. From the cold wariness of suspicion, he was equally removed, as from the baseness of artifice: but, though unwilling to attach, even to the meanest of his fellow-men, the imputation of deceit, he repelled it, when detected, with a virtuous indignation. Universal benevolence was not only the leading character of his moral system, but the confirmed habit of his life: it was rooted and entwined in every fibre of his heart. Had he been a stranger to sympathy, he would have been beneficent from principle, and, though divested of reflection, he would have been a philanthropist by instinct. His abundant bounties were neither ostentatiously displayed, nor studiously concealed: and, supported by means, moderate in themselves, but augmented by a prudent œconomy in his personal expenditure, they were carried to an extent, which, even in opulence, has been rarely surpassed. Averse to exertion, almost to a fault, in his own private affairs, in his endeavours to serve and rescue the unfortunate, he was energy itself; and the zeal with which he espoused their cause could only be equalled by his perseverance in maintaining it. When consulted by his Parishioners, whether in cases of temporal or spiritual perplexity, he never failed to approve himself a ready, able and judicious adviser: and, in the discharge of this critical office, he was equally reluctant to wound the feelings of the meanest, or to flatter the errors of the highest. In the fulfilment of his public duty, his impressive and nervous admonitions were delivered with those clear indications of piety and zeal, with that earnest but simple and unaffected eloquence, which they only, who feel what they utter, can uniformly command. But his invitations to virtue, and his reproof of vice, derived weight and authority from a still higher source. From the consciousness of his audience, that he practised what he taught, and that his doctrines were but the transcript of his life, his precepts acquired a power of persuasion, which, divested of that aid, no strength of language, no force of elocution, can ever hope to attain. Though retired and studious in his private life, he shrunk not from the call of any social duty. As a friend, his cordiality knew no limits; his confidence, no reserve: and it was almost peculiar to him, that, without profession, without adulation, without officiousness, his manner both expressed and excited the utmost warmth of attachment. As a husband—as a brother—but I forbear to wrest from his surviving connexions the grateful office of proclaiming that tenderness of affection, that softness of heart, that delicacy of attention, which they best can describe who felt it most. His serious discourse was not less distinguished by the force of his remarks, than his moments of relaxation by a playful simplicity; yet, neither did the former leave room for apprehension, nor the latter for contempt. To the merit of others he was ever ready to bear the most candid and ample testimony; and superior to all sense of jealousy,

lously, wherever he imagined that he had discovered talents which might be useful to society, he was anxious to encourage them, and bring them to light. From the same deep-rooted and extended philanthropy, which prompted him to cultivate, with unremitting assiduity, the happiness of all within his immediate influence, may be deduced his frequent and fervent wishes for the peace, freedom, and prosperity of the World. On WAR, with its long and direful train of miseries and crimes, he looked with dread and abhorrence; nor could any cause, in his judgment, but that of national defence, be a sufficient plea for the systematic destruction of man by man. To true, rational, and regulated Liberty, in all countries and on all occasions, he was unalterably devoted: but, to the practices of those, who seek to delude the multitude by fallacious visions of an impracticable equality, he was decidedly hostile. How well he understood, and how highly he valued the constitution of his native land, his occasional discourses* have sufficiently evinced. Upon the defence of that Constitution he earnestly exhorted his countrymen to stake their ease, their fortunes, and their lives; to remember that they had to contend, not only for their *King* and *Country*, but for their own private comfort, their houses and their homes, and for the *actual possession* of that liberty of which their enemies had been pursuing the phantom; and to resolve rather *to perish to a man*, than to see British ground triumphantly trodden by the armies of an Invader. Inspired as he was with this ardent desire to see all men happy and free, can it be needful to describe how strongly it excited the generous warmth of his mind even to hear of feeling and rational beings carried into distant and hopeless captivity, compelled to till the ground, without an interest in its produce, nay, even made a property, and transferred for a price, like the beasts of the field, from one master to another? Yes! ye wronged and heartbroken Africans! Ye, whom the most liberal and humane of your possessors, though they feel not the *will*, cannot renounce the *power*, *to oppress!* He was your warm, constant, and faithful advocate: and, had his *power to relieve* been equal to his *will*, not only should *your* sufferings have ceased, but the very name of *Slavery* should have been unknown upon the earth! His belief in the consolations and hopes afforded by Religion was firm, decided, and efficient. To display the incompetency of man to work out his own salvation, was no less a favourite topic of his private conversations than of his professional discourses: and, in full reliance on the all-sufficient merits of a crucified Redeemer, he looked forward with joy to the termination of his allotment in this life, as the certain introduction to a better. Such was Thomas Wakefield! By us, who had the happiness to see and converse with him, the image of his features, the benign aspect which illuminated his countenance, will long be remembered! Happy will it be for us, if we can retain with equal fidelity, and keep in our view—an object, not of esteem only, but of studious imitation—the *image of his mind!* E. P."

* See his printed Sermon on the threatened Invasion, 1803; and his Address to the Richmond Volunteers.

26. At Cheltenham, the Rev. Sir Richard Cope, of Bramshill, co. Southampton, bart. rector of Eversley, in the same county, and prebendary of Durham. He succeeded his cousin, Sir John Mordaunt C. in 1779, being the eldest son of Galen sixth son of Sir John C. the fifth baronet, who was great-grandson to Sir Mordaunt. Sir Richard married a daughter of Mr. Wyndham, of Yaxely, in the same county, and was buried at Bramshill. He was of Clare-hall, Cambridge; B. A. 1743, M. A. 1747, S. T. P. 1765.

In the prime of life, Mr. Boon, common-brewer, of Kettering, and one of the people called Quakers.

At Bristol Hot wells, Wm. Webb, esq. of Gower-street, Bedford-square.

Mrs. Holloway, wife of Mr. H. of the London inn and Talbot tavern, Bristol.

After a painful illness, Henry Tritton, esq. alderman and late mayor of Canterbury, Kent.

27. Aged 79, at his seat at Pyrland, in the parish of Taunton Dean, Somerset, Sir Wm. Yea, bart. He was so created 1759; was sheriff of the county 1760; and married Julia, eldest daughter of Sir George Trevelyan, bart. by whom he had 6 sons: William-Walter, died in December 1805, aged 48; Lacy, died 1758; a second Lacy, born 1759; George, born 1760; Thomas-Frere, born 1766; and a sixth son, b. 1770.

At Gainsborough, aged 75, Mr. Calcroft, many years supervisor of excise there.

At Beachwood, Herts, aged 81, Thomas Wheatham, esq.

At Cambridge, in his 71st year, after a lingering illness, Mr. Thomas Thackeray, an eminent surgeon of that town. In the profession in which he has been actively and laboriously engaged for 50 years past, his talents were undisputed; and the tenderness and humanity with which he exercised its important duties, will be remembered with gratitude by numbers whose sufferings his skill and experience contributed to alleviate. In his disposition he was kind and benevolent; in his manners mild and unassuming. His conduct in the various relations of life, whilst it

strengthened

ſtrengthened the natural attachment of his beſt and deareſt connexions, ſecured to him the eſteem of every man to whom his name and character were known; and more eſpecially as a parent, in the education of a numerous family, his example never failed to recommend the virtues which his inſtructions enforced. In the pious and aſſiduous attention which he received from them in the laſt and more painful moments of his exiſtence, he reaped the beſt reward of his labours which this world was capable of affording; and, though they muſt continue to lament in private, with deep and heartfelt regret, the heavy loſs which they have ſuſtained, they will have the ſatisfaction of ſeeing the honour conferred on his memory by the tribute, not leſs ſincere, of public reſpect.

At Scarborough, Martin Parkin, a fine child, 8 years old, only ſon of Mr. William P. Coming out of a ſhop adjoining to his father's houſe, where he had been to purchaſe ſome trifle, he fell forward into the ſtreet, when a loaded waggon paſſing at the ſame moment, one of the wheels went over his head and killed him.

28. Aged 6 weeks, in convulſions, on the road to London from the North, and buried in the family-vault in Enfield church, the infant grandſon of Thomas Boddington, eſq. of Hackney.

At Biſhop's Waltham, Hants, Sir Joſeph Eyles, knt. in the commiſſion of the peace for that county, and a poſt captain in the Royal Navy.

In Queen-ſquare, Briſtol, Mr. Edward-Pye Chamberlayne, comptrolling-ſearcher of that port.

In Temple-ſtreet, Briſtol, in her 68th year, Mrs. H. Levy.

At Bath, after a very ſhort illneſs, Mr. Andrew Loder, an eminent muſician, and principal of the Pump-room Band.

Of an apoplectic fit, in his 38th year, Mr. William Nicholſon, apothecary to St. Bartholomew's hoſpital, London.

In his 2d year, Charles, fourth ſon of Dr. Robinſon, of Doctors Commons.

At Cork, Samuel M'Call, eſq. of the houſe of Leyceſter, M'Call, and Co. of that city; whoſe life was a ſphere of progreſſive uſefulneſs.

29. At Norwich, in an apoplectic fit, John Green Baſeley, eſq. He was elected alderman of the Great Northern Ward in 1787; ſerved the office of ſheriff in 1789; and that of mayor in 1791.

At Greenwich, in Kent, John Aſh, eſq. formerly in the Weſt India trade.

Interred, at Glaſgow, with military honours, William Bogle, eſq. lieutenant-colonel-commandant of the Firſt Regiment of Volunteers. The Officers of all the Volunteer Corps in town, in teſtimony of their affectionate reſpect to his memory, attended the funeral, and his own Regiment fired three volleys over the grave.

30. In Stoke's Croft, Briſtol, aged 81, Mr. Anthony Lawrence.

At Long's hotel, in Dover-ſtreet, after three weeks illneſs, Lieut. Edward Betry, of the 1ſt Regiment of Life-guards.

Lately, Juſtus Arnemann, M. D. and formerly one of the medical profeſſors in the Univerſity of Gottingen, aged about 43, ſhot himſelf in Wandſbeck-wood, about three Engliſh miles from Hamburgh. Pecuniary embarraſſments are ſtated to have inſtigated him to the fatal act. He has left two female orphans totally unprovided for. His wife was a native of England. He was author of a diſſertation "de Aphthis," 8vo, Gottingen, 1787, and of a ſmaller work in 4to, intituled "de Morbo Venereo analecta quædam ex MSS. Muſei Britannici Londinenſis," printed at Gottingen in 1789.

At Montſerrat, in his 64th year, Francis Maſſon. His Botanical Obſervations during ten years in the interior of Aſia, whither he went by his Majeſty's appointment, have rendered his name conſpicuous in the annals of that uſeful ſcience. On his return to England, he publiſhed his Obſervations on ſeveral new ſpecies of the Genus *Stapilia Nova*, a Treatiſe well worth the attention of the Botaniſt. Having remained only a year in England, by his Majeſty's permiſſion he went to America, where, after a ſhort illneſs, he terminated a life ſpent in promoting knowledge uſeful to mankind.

Drowned, in Yarmouth Roads, Mr. James Jennings, purſer of H. M. S. Sparrow, and a native of Halifax, Yorkſhire. He was ſome time in the office of Mr. Jackſon, of New Broad-ſtreet, and was clerk to the Hon. Captain Fleeming in H. M. S. Diomede and Egyptienne. He was one of the moſt expert accountants and navigators in the ſervice; and he was at once the pride and ornament of all ſocieties. No man was more univerſally regretted by his numerous friends and acquaintance. He was about his 30th year.

Of a ſcarlet fever, Miſſes Auguſta and Caroline Morgan, daughters of Edward M. eſq. of Golden grove, co. Flint.

At Southampton, Capt. Woodgate. He was wounded in Egypt, and has ſince been in a bad ſtate of health; but his death was cauſed by the rupture of a blood-veſſel.

Rev. Eraſmus Warren, curate of Hampſtead, and rector of Great Bromley, Eſſex; in the former he is ſucceeded by Samuel White, whoſe father purchaſed it; the latter was ſold to J. Hanſon, eſq. lord of the manor, having firſt reſigned it, and preſented

preſented to it, 1801, Robert-Hen. Wake, rector of Backwell, co. Somerſet. He was proved inſane on a trial, Dec. 9, 1805. Mr. W. was of Trinity college, Cambridge; B. A. 1763, M. A. 1766.—Qu. if he was the ſon of Dr. Robert W. rector of Stratford-le-Bow, who died 1740, and publiſhed ſeveral tracts againſt Hoadly, ſingle ſermons, and three volumes of practical diſcourſes, 1730, 1748, 8vo?

At Hadley, aged 60, James Monro, eſq. ſon of the late Dr. John M. and formerly a commander in the E. India Company's ſervice. His death originated from a cold, caught by ſitting in his wet cloaths, after aſſiſting at a fire in the outhouſes of Archibald Paris, eſq. at Beech-hill, and afterwards by burſting a blood-veſſel. By his firſt wife, a couſin of his own name, he has left four ſons and three daughters; and by his ſecond, Miſs Martin, a daughter, born within a fortnight before his death.

Dec. . . . . . Mr. Thomas Penny, auctioneer, of Bourn, co. Lincoln.

Aged 19, Henry Green, ſtone-maſon, of Lincoln. About ten days before, while at work in a well, the roller fell into the place, caught one of his legs, and tore away the calf in ſuch a dreadful manner as to cauſe his death.

Two daughters of Mr. Clarke, of Lowſe-water, Cumberland, the one 8 the other 10 years old, were drowned in croſſing a rivulet in their way to ſchool. It appeared that the water had riſen by a heavy fall of rain the preceding night, ſo as to cover the bridge which they had to paſs; and they had put off their ſtockings, which were found tied with their garters.

As Mrs. Theodoſia Delahay was riding behind a ſervant, in the road which leads through the pariſh of Docklow, co. Hereford, the horſe ran againſt a waggon and threw her, when the wheels paſſed over her head and killed her on the ſpot.

At Dewchurch, co. Hereford, aged 82, Richard Garold, eſq.

At his ſeat at Pound, near Taviſtock, in his 81ſt year, John Lloyd, eſq. late clerk of the cheque at Plymouth dock-yard, and in the commiſſion of the peace for Devon.

At Exeter, Mrs. Crowther, wife of the Rev. Mr. C.

Rev. Robert Douglas, rector of Knightwick, Hampton-Lovett, 1794, and Salwarp, all co. Worceſter, and in the commiſſion of the peace for that county.

At Garryhench, in Queen's County, Ireland, Lieut.-col. John Warburton, many years repreſentative in the late Iriſh Parliament for that county.

Dec. 1. At Edinburgh, the wife of Cha. Murray, eſq. late his Majeſty's conſul-general for the iſland of Madeira, and daughter of the late Robert Scott, eſq. of Crailing, in Roxburghſhire.

Aged 62, Mrs. Iſabella Waugh, relict of Joſeph W. eſq. of Turn-wheel-lane, Cannon-ſtreet, merchant (ſee vol. LXVIII. p. 623). Mrs. W. was niece to Thomas Crozier, eſq. and ſucceeded in his buſineſs. She endured an illneſs of nearly two years with that exemplary patience and reſignation becoming a Chriſtian. She was a perſon of eaſy manners and great affability, acquired by an extenſive acquaintance and knowledge of the world. Indeed, her whole life diſplayed a rectitude of conduct, both to her family and friends, which makes her loſs ſeverely felt.

The infant ſon of Mr. Newton, of Warwick-ſquare, Newgate-ſtreet.

In an apoplectic fit, aged 62, Mrs. Boughton, of King's Cliffe, ſiſter to Mr. B. of Stamford, co. Lincoln.

Aged 57, George Hatriſon, eſq. of Fiſkerton, near Lincoln.

2. At Laytonſtone, Eſſex, aged 90, Mrs. Eleanor Nelſon, widow.

In an advanced age, Mrs. Carter, wife of the Rev. Jonathan C. rector of Flempton with Hengrave, Suffolk.

This morning, about 3 o'clock, J. Birkett, driver of a poſt-chaiſe belonging to Mr. Webſter, of the White Hart inn at Kendal, was drowned in the river Kent, near Nether bridge, as were alſo the two horſes. On returning home, he had driven them, as uſual, to waſh their legs, into the river, which, being very much ſwollen, immediately precipitated them down the ſtream. The body of the unfortunate young man, one of the horſes, and a part of the chaiſe and harneſs, were found about a mile below the place where the accident happened.

2. Aged 83, after a long and very painful illneſs, the Rev. Thomas Towle, B.D. at his houſe in Cripplegate-buildings, of which he had been an inhabitant above 40 years. He married, about the year 1746, Miſs Sarah Brent, of Horſleydown, a ſenſible and agreeable lady, by whom he had two ſons; one died an infant, the other ſtill ſurvives. She died, aged 50, May 7, 1778, ſincerely lamented by him. He was buried with her December 10, in Bunhill-fields, when the Rev. Mr. Kello of Bethnal-green, delivered an appropriate addreſs over the grave; and on the following Sunday a Funeral Sermon was preached in his Meeting-houſe by the Rev. Mr. Kingſbury of Southampton, to a crowded auditory. A Correſpondent adds, "This accompliſhed Scholar, who had for ſome years paſt been the father of the Diſſenting Miniſters, was born Feb. 15, 1724. His parents being perſons of conſiderable reſpectability and property, having determined to devote him to the ſervice of the Sanctuary, placed him under the ſuperintendance

perintendance of the Rev. Mr. Taylor at Deptford, a gentleman of very remarkable attainments in mathematical and claſſical knowledge. At this ſeminary for Diſſenting Miniſters he made conſiderable proficiency in Literature. After leaving the academy at Deptford, Mr. Towle completed his ſtudies under the care of Dr. Marriott, who preſided over the regular Diſſenting Seminary in London. For this gentleman, who was at that time the beſt Greek ſcholar amongſt the Diſſenters, Mr. T. entertained the utmoſt veneration, never mentioning his name but in terms of the higheſt reſpect. He had been for perhaps more than half a century, miniſter of the Independent Congregation, meeting formerly in Ropemaker's alley, Little Moorfields, near where the Romiſh chapel now ſtands. In 1764, the building being very much decayed, a new meeting-houſe was built, to which he contributed 100l. by the congregation at Aldermanbury Poſtern, and at which he regularly officiated twice every Lord's day. But a few years ſince, Mr. Barber's congregation at Founder's-hall, Lothbury, being deprived of their place of worſhip, united themſelves to Mr. Towle's church; and the two paſtors divided the work of the miniſtry between them, Mr. Towle preaching in the morning, and Mr. Barber in the afternoon, till within the laſt two years, during which Mr. Towle had been unable to officiate, and moſt part of the time confined to his bed, languiſhing by a complication of diſorders, the chief of which was the ſtone in the bladder, and which terminated in his death. His father had many years before died of the ſame diſorder; and the ſtone which was taken from him was conſidered of extraordinary magnitude, but that which has ſince Mr. Towle's death, been extracted, far ſurpaſſed it, both in ſize and weight. It was nearly as large as an egg, and weighed upwards of three ounces, with rugged-edged ſurface; ſo that the pain which it muſt have occaſioned to the good man was moſt excruciating. The writer of this article, who had for ſeveral years been frequently honoured with his company, has often ſeen him, while inwardly enduring the ſevereſt torture, endeavouring, by reviving cheerfulneſs, to mitigate the anxiety his friends experienced for him. Indeed, he was, when in health, a moſt entertaining and inſtructive companion, ever ready to communicate knowledge from out of the abundant ſtores of his mind; fond of ſociety, eſteemed by the wiſe and good of every denomination; and enlivening every party to which he was invited by pleaſing urbanity and the moſt chaſte effuſions of attic wit. His advice was eagerly ſought for in caſes of difficulty, he being, as it were, the chamber-counſellor of Diſſenters, and none more proper than him for that office; for, if the proper ſtudy of mankind is man, he certainly had proſecuted that ſtudy to the utmoſt. His penetrating mind was able to dive into the deepeſt receſſes of the human heart; ſeveral inſtances of the ſhrewdneſs of his anſwers to various queſtions might be given, but the following anecdote may ſuffice. A perſon one day applied to him for advice, on a caſe which, he affirmed, lay on his mind. He was about to marry a young lady of property, who, as a *ſine qua non*, inſiſted on a ſettlement previous to marriage. "Sir," ſaid this perſon to Mr. Towle, "It is not that I have ſuch an objection to grant this requeſt, but there is a text in Scripture which oppreſſes me very much, and militates againſt the demand; it is John iv. 18, *perfect love caſteth out fear*. Now if this lady perfectly loved me, ſhe would have no fear to marry me, without requiring a ſettlement." Mr. Towle, who quickly perceived his artifice, inſtantly replied, "Why, Sir, Divines may differ in their interpretations of this text; I myſelf think, in this caſe, it bears a different meaning; let us examine the words, *perfect love caſteth out fear*, that is, if you perfectly love this lady, you will not be afraid to grant her a ſettlement." It is needleſs to add, the perſon left him mortified indeed. As Mr. Towle knew the value which was ſet upon his judgment, he was in general very cautious in giving his opinion, without ſifting every ſubject to the bottom. He was, in religious principles, a Calviniſt, not believing it poſſible to defend the omniſcience of the Deity, without embracing thoſe doctrines. As a preacher, his ſermons were very methodical and exact, addreſſed moſtly to the underſtanding; indeed, his opinion was, that Miniſters ſhould chiefly aim to elucidate the Scriptures; and with this view he had for many years been engaged in an expoſition of the Bible, and having gone through the whole of the Old Teſtament, had proceeded ſome way through the Goſpel of St. Matthew in the New Teſtament. But it was in prayer he was moſt peculiarly admired. The ſublimity, pathos, humility, and devotion he diſplayed in his adorations, confeſſions, petitions, and interceſſions, could not fail to influence the affections of thoſe who had the happineſs of uniting in his addreſſes to the Throne of Grace. Mr. Towle was an unwearied ſcholar, and in the knowlege of the Claſſicks and general Literature, perhaps none of his contemporaries ſurpaſſed him. He was a man of an independent fortune and high independent ſpirit, till broken by illneſs and ſevere domeſtic troubles. But,

as his character, drawn by more maſterly hands, will appear in the Funeral Sermon which will ſoon be publiſhed, the writer of this article forbears to expatiate on this ſubject. He is not known to have publiſhed any thing but an ordination Sermon at Thaxted in Eſſex, and two funeral Orations over his reverend brethren, Edward Hitchin, B. D. and Samuel Morton Savage, D. D.

3. Mr. Robert Radford, of Friday-ſtreet.

At her brother's houſe at Tiverton, Devon, Mrs. Hill, widow of the late R. C. H. eſq. captain in the Enniſkillen Dragoons.

At Saxlingham, Norfolk, a girl, about 10 years old, daughter of a man of the name of Brightly, in the act of emptying ſome water out of a chamber-window, was, by the exertion, precipitated to the ground, and falling upon the utenſil, a piece of it entered her left ſide, near the heart; ſhe, however, got up, covered with blood, and had juſt ſtrength to enter the houſe, when ſhe ſank down, and inſtantly expired.

4. At his houſe in Bunhill-row, Moorfields, of the palſy, aged 32, Mr. Thomas Greenwood, wholeſale woollen-draper, of the Old Jewry, ſecond ſon of the Rev. Mr. G. vicar of Calne, Wilts. He was a man of ſtrict integrity; whoſe loſs is deeply regretted by a large circle of reſpectable friends. His remains were depoſited in the pariſh church of St. Olave Jewry, in Ironmonger-lane, Cheapſide, on the 11th.

At Mr. Powell's, ſurgeon, Broad-ſtreet, Briſtol, Mrs. Parſitt, relict of the late Mr. John P. pilot, of Pill.

At the Haſles, near Preſcot, of a rapid decline, aged 18, Miſs Eleanor Birch, ſecond daughter of Joſeph B. eſq.

Michael Becher, eſq. of Southwell, co. Nottingham.

At Edinburgh, John Jackſon, eſq. chief proprietor of the Theatre Royal in that city, which, as a tribute of reſpect to his memory, was cloſed for a few days. He had attained a very great age; and wrote a Hiſtory of the Scotiſh Stage, Edinburgh, 1793, 8vo; in which he gave memoirs of his own life.

5. Rev. W. Alphonſus Gunn, curate of St. Mary Woolnoth, Lombard-ſtreet; lecturer of St. Margaret, Lothbury, St. Mary Somerſet, Upper Thames-ſtreet, London, and of Broad-way chapel, Weſtminſter; and late of Magdalen-hall, Oxford. He was a very zealous and popular Preacher among the Methodiſts; and undoubtedly ſhortened his days by his perpetual profeſſional exertions in the pulpit. His remains were accompanied to the church of St. Mary Woolnoth by a very conſiderable number of gentlemen's carriages.

At his houſe at Upper Clapton, Middleſex, William Lownds, eſq.

At Southampton, aged 40, Mr. James Whatman Lobb, merchant.

On Boſton Deeps, on his paſſage from London to Scotland, Mr. Paterſon, maſter of the Tweed packet. He was in the act of caſting the lead, when he unfortunately over-reached himſelf, and fell over-board.

In his 14th year, Gabriel, eldeſt ſon of Gabriel Goldney, eſq. of Clifton.

In her 93th year, Mrs. Mary Walton, the laſt of five maiden ſiſters belonging to an old and moſt reſpectable family at Bath.

At Loughborough, co. Leiceſter, Mr. Handley, grocer.

6. At his houſe at Wimbledon, Surrey, Thomas Wilcox, eſq.

At Iſlington, aged 65, Mr. Thomas Woolley, late of Hatton-ſtreet.

Aged 21, Miſs Harriet Parr, third dau. of William P. eſq. of Norfolk-ſtr. Strand.

At Wrington, Mrs. Mackenzie, relict of Wm. M. eſq. of Belmathudie, co. Roſs.

Mrs. Barlow, wife of the Rev. R. B. maſter of Winwick ſchool, Cumberland.

7. At Kelſo, Pringle, ſecond ſon of David H. eſq. of Hilton.

At his ſeat at Tredegar, co. Monmouth, in his 82d year, beloved and reſpected by all who knew him, the Right Hon. Sir Charles Morgan, bart. (ſo created Oct. 30, 1792), LL. D. many years military judge advocate-general, and repreſentative in ſix Parliaments for the county of Brecon. No man was more attached to his Sovereign, or more zealous for the good of his Country; in private life moſt honourable, ſincere in his friendſhip, charitable and humane. He is ſucceeded in title and eſtate by his ſon, Colonel Morgan, of Ruperra, M. P. for the county of Monmouth.

8. Andrew Dalzel, M.A. F.R.S. Edinb. and profeſſor of Greek in the Univerſity of Edinburgh.

At Whale, near Lowther, co. Weſtmoreland, aged 66, Mr. Thomas Yarker, gamekeeper to Lord Viſcount Lowther.

In her 70th year, Mrs. Anne Evill, widow of Mr. George E. of Bath.

At Thomas's hotel, in Berkeley-ſquare, after a ſhort illneſs, in his 57th year, univerſally regretted, James Hatch, eſq. of Clayberry-hall, Eſſex; for which county he ſerved the office of high ſheriff in 1794. His large poſſeſſions formed the leaſt part of his worth; and his loſs will be deeply felt and ſincerely lamented, not only by thoſe who, as relatives and friends, were moſt intimately acquainted with his excellence, but by a larger circle, who have greatly benefited by his employ, his beneficence, and his Chriſtian example. In the duties of huſband, father, and friend, he was exemplary; and the poor of his extenſive neighbourhood will long regret the loſs of a kind, liberal benefactor. With a mind which had been actively and ſucceſsfully

ceſsfully employed in the purſuits of this world, he poſſeſſed a diſpoſition ſo guileleſs, gentle, and kindly-affectioned, as, it may be humbly hoped, was fitted to ſecure to him an intereſt in an happier ſtate. He married, 1775, Wilhelmina-Caroline Addington, ſole heireſs of the elder branch of the family of Lord Viſcount Sidmouth. By this lady, who ſurvives him, he enjoyed a very large fortune, and had iſſue James, fellow-commoner of Trinity college, Cambridge, who died in 1804, in the 21ſt year of his age, and three daughters, the elder of whom is married to John Rutherforth Abdy, eſq. of Albyns, co. Eſſex.

9. At his houſe in St. Thomas's hoſpital, Southwark, in his 83d year, Mr. Richard Leeſon. He had been an officer in St. Thomas's hoſpital upwards of 50 years; the laſt 42 of which he had been the ſteward of it. During his long life, the integrity of his conduct, the independency of his character, and the ſuperior cultivation of his mind, when compared to what is uſually found in perſons of his ſtation, had uniformly procured him the eſteem and reſpect of thoſe who knew him. He was a native of the pariſh in which he died; and was never married.

Mrs. Hamilton, wife of William H. eſq. of Lincoln's-inn-fields.

Mrs. Rudd, wife of Richard R. eſq. of Great Queen-ſtreet, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

At his houſe in Grove-place, Hackney, aged 61, Mr. Jarvis Chambers.

In his 60th year, John Samuel, eſq. late of his Majeſty's ſhip Rainbow.

Mrs. White, wife of Robert W. eſq. of Aghadoe, in the Queen's County, Ireland, and eldeſt daughter of the late James Hamilton, eſq. of Sheep-hill.

10. In ſtrong convulſions, Mary Maſon Rippiner, of Newark, Notts. The verdict of the Coroner's Inqueſt was, that ſhe died in conſequence of taking a quantity of laudanum, for the purpoſe of procuring ſleep, not with intent to deſtroy herſelf.

At Burton-on-the-Wolds, co. Leiceſter, the wife of John Noon, eſq. of that place; a very worthy and much-reſpected woman.

After a ſhort illneſs of the gout in his ſtomach, while on a viſit to James Bradford, eſq. at Swindon, Wilts, the Rev. John-William Aubrey, rector of Hardwick, Bucks, and of Little Hinton, Wilts.

At Finchley, Middleſex, Mrs. Wardell, widow of the late Mr. J. W. of ſame place.

Mr. Limerick, who had recently got an appointment as a writer in the Eaſt India Company's ſervice, and was waiting to take his paſſage in the General Stuart Eaſt Indiaman to India, where his father is, and from whom he had been abſent 19 years, was accidentally ſhot, on Southſea common, by a ball from the piſtol of Mr. Hamilton, which unfortunately went off as he was about to fire at a card for a wager. Mr. L. immediately dropped his piſtol, and, after running about 40 yards, fell down. He was taken to the bathing-houſe, and thence to the Crown inn, where he expired early the next morning. The moſt perfect friendſhip ſubſiſted between them; and the unfortunate deceaſed made oath that his death was accidental.

Edward Edwards, eſq. one of the Aſſociates of the Royal Academy; of whom we ſhall give ſome intereſting particulars in our Supplement.

11. Aged 18, Smith Steel, of Ingham, near Spittal, co. Lincoln, only child of Mr. S. farmer and grazier there.

At Woodbridge, the Rev. Joſeph Gunning, M. A. rector of Spexhall, and vicar of Sutton, both co. Suffolk; and formerly of Chriſt Church college, Oxford.

12. At his houſe at Hammerſmith, Jn. Hatchett, eſq. coach-maker to their Majeſties, and in the commiſſion of the peace for Middleſex and Weſtminſter.

In New Ormond-ſtreet, Mrs. Langdale, wife of Mr. Marmaduke L. ſtock-broker, and eldeſt daughter of Robert Kelham, eſq. of Buſh-hill, near Edmonton, Middleſex. She has left 4 ſons and 3 daughters.

Aged 14, Charles, ſecond ſon of John Calverley, eſq. of Leeds.

Mr. Joſeph Deniſon, of St. Mary-Axe, merchant, probably above 80 years of age, an extraordinary inſtance of ſucceſs and proſperity in his undertakings; being undoubtedly immenſely rich, though probably not to ſuch an enormous degree as has been repreſented. He was a native of the Weſt part of Yorkſhire, his parents in the humbleſt walk of life. But by ſome means he made his way to London, and after ſome time became clerk in the counting-houſe of a Mr. Dillon, an Iriſh Catholic merchant, who, "among the various changes of this mortal life," in after-times himſelf failing, was glad to become clerk to his own *ci-devant* clerk Mr. Deniſon. At length he entered into buſineſs for himſelf; and, by unabated induſtry and the moſt rigid frugality, worked himſelf into very high credit and an increaſing fortune. He dwelt for a conſiderable time in Princes-ſtreet, Lothbury, and afterwards removed to Jefferies-ſquare and St. Mary-Axe. He became connected with the family of Haywood, bankers at Liverpool, and other conſiderable merchants in the North of England. He always profeſſed himſelf a Diſſenter. In the beginning of his life he married a countrywoman of his own of the name of Sykes, diſtantly related to the mother of the well-known Antiquary Mr. Ralph Thoreſby, who bore that name: ſhe was of great ſervice to him, and very aſſiſtant to his proſperity, keeping his books, and looking after

after his affairs, when he was abſent upon buſineſs; ſhe died above 40 years ago, without iſſue. He afterwards married Elizabeth, only child of a Mr. Butler, formerly a hat-maker in or near Tooley-ſtreet, Southwark, a well-educated and very amiable woman, who lived with him only three years and a half, dying, Nov. 27, 1771, aged 32, much regretted by all her acquaintance: ſhe left a ſon, William-Joſeph, member of the laſt Parliament but one for Camelford, and lately returned for Hull, who is unmarried; and two daughters: Elizabeth, married to Henry Earl Conyngham, and has iſſue, and Maria, married to Sir Robert Lawley, bart. and has no iſſue. He bought of Lord King, the eſtate of Denbies, near Dorking, in Surrey, formerly the property of the well-known Jonathan Tyers; and afterwards, of the Duke of Leeds, for above 100,000l. (as has been ſaid) the eſtate of Seamere, near Scarborough, in Yorkſhire.

13. Mr. Thomas Jewell, one of his Majeſty's yeomen-prickers. He was ſeized with a pain in his ſtomach while hunting, near the King's dog-kennel, whither he went for ſome refreſhment, and expired in about half an hour.

Mr. Seſtini, ſon of Mr. S. late of the Opera-houſe.

Mr. Fentum, muſic-ſeller, in the Strand.

In his 2nd year, Mr. James Smith Gallaway, ſurgeon, ſon of the late Rev. John Cole G. vicar of Hinckley, co. Leiceſter.

Suddenly, at the Ship, in Prince's-ſtreet, Briſtol, Mr. William Burford, cooper, ſon of the late Capt. George B. of Briſtol.

At Wilsford, co. Lincoln, Tho. Tyler; who was digging a well there, when the earth fell in and inſtantly cruſhed him to death, leaving a wife and two children.

Between 12 and 1 o'clock at noon, as Mr. Alexander Grierſon, merchant, of Great Crosby, formerly, for many years, commander of a Liverpool trading-ſhip, was walking arm in arm with a friend in Paradiſe-ſtreet, Liverpool, two carts, going at a quicker rate than uſual, in oppoſite directions, came in contact with each other at the corner of the ſtreet. Mr. G. who was cloſe to one of them, attempting to ſpring from it, failed in his effort, and fell down, when the cart paſſed over his head, and he expired in about 10 minutes. The owner of one of the carts, riding in it at the time, was thrown out by the violence of the concuſſion, and the cart paſſed over his body; he ſurvived the accident; but his life is deſpaired of.

Aged 100, Mary, widow of Joſeph Walton, of Windy Nook, Heworth, Cumberld.

Rev. John Bailie, upwards of 30 years a Diſſenting-miniſter in Newcaſtle.

14. At Stapleford, near Hertford, aged 78, Mrs. Mitchell, wife of Mr. M. farmer there, and daughter of Mr. John Camfield, who, and his eldeſt ſon after him, held a farm there for near a century.

15. At Penrith, aged 70, Mr. John Dawſon, pariſh-clerk and bellman; whoſe emphatic annunciations, in the latter capacity, have for many years attracted the attention of many a ſtranger.

Bartholomew Churchill, eſq. of Chobham, Surrey.

Accidentally ſhot, at Hammerſmith, co. Middleſex, Thomas Harris. — Bedford, a gardener, in the employ of Mr. Brooks, of Hammerſmith, depoſed before the Coroner's Jury, that the deceaſed, whom he had long known, was working with him in a nurſery; and at half paſt 4 they retired together to a ſhed, to depoſit their tools. A gun was ſtanding in the ſhed, which he (Bedford) took up, ſaying, 'Here is Frank's gun,' meaning his young maſter. He had ſcarcely touched the piece when it went off, and lodged the contents in the body and arm of his companion. Several perſons proved that the parties were ever good friends; and that the deceaſed, previous to his death, attributed it to accident.

Suddenly, at his houſe in Crown-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, Thomas Marſh, eſq.

16. Found dead in his bed, having been in a decline for ſome time, Mr. Wade, baker, of Humberſtone-gate, Leiceſter.

Aged 61 Mr. Nicholſon, of St. John's place, Wakefield, co. York, formerly an eminent mathematician and writing-maſt.

At the Hot wells, Briſtol, Miſs Maria Roper, daughter of the Hon. Philip R.

17. Aged 69, Mr. William Pearſon, farmer, of Stamford, co. Lincoln.

At his ſeat, Foxcoat, in Warwickſhire, Francis Canning, eſq.

At Briſtol, Mrs. Hague, wife of Mr. Daniel H. ſen.

At Charterhouſe, co. Somerſet, aged 92, Mrs. Rogers, relict of the Rev. J. R. and laſt ſurviving ſiſter of the late Dr. Squire, Biſhop of St. David's.

At Brigham, co. Cumberland, aged 94, Mrs. Whinney, mother of Mr. John W. of Broughton-bridge.

At Newcaſtle, aged 58, Mr. George Richardſon, upwards of 20 years maſter of St. Andrew's free-ſchool.

18. Aged 61, Mr. Lancaſter, for a ſeries of years an eminent ſurgeon and man-midwife in Blackburn, co. Lancaſter.

Aged 48, Mr. Alderman Elger, draper, of Stamford, co. Lincoln. He ſerved the office of mayor in 1805.

19. At Cockermouth, aged 72, Mrs. Mary Roſe.

In the prime of life, after a ſhort illneſs, Elizabeth, wife of Captain Towry, of the Royal Navy, daughter of George Chamberlaine, eſq. of Devonſhire-place; a true pattern of all that is eſtimable in woman.

At

At Exeter, after a long illneſs, the Rev. Richard Buller, vicar of Colyton, Devon, and ſon of the late Dr. B. Biſhop of that ſee.

Mr. Imlet, maſter of the Angel inn at Edmonton, and formerly of a public-houſe and lodging-houſe at Woolwich, Kent.

20. At Weſtacre High-houſe, Norfolk, in her 61ſt year, Mrs. Hamond, wife of Anthony H. eſq.

At the Rev. John Bramſton Stane's, at Foreſt-hall, Eſſex, Samuel Newton, eſq. of Portland-place.

21. At Taunton, in his 65th year, Oliver George Standert, eſq.

Of apoplexy, Mrs. T. A. De Guiffardier, wife of the Rev. Charles De G. of Cleveland-row, St. James's, rector of Newington, Surrey, of which he was vicar by the gift of the Biſhop of Hereford.

22. Mrs. Towſe, wife of Mr. T. of Ironmongers-hall.

At Almely, co. Hereford, aged 86, the Rev. Henry Allen, D.D. The neighbourhood will long regret an active and impartial magiſtrate; the poor, a moſt munificent benefactor. A ſpeaking whole-length portrait of him adorned the great room of the New inn at Hereford, where he preſided over the Society or Club of Gentlemen of the Neighbourhood and County, who ſtatedly met there. He was of Wadham college, Oxford; M.A. 1747, B. and D.D. 1789.

23. Mr. Patrick, formerly of Bloomſbury-place, ſurgeon.

Aged 68, Mr. Richard Chambers, of Biſhopſgate-ſtreet, brother of the late Sir Robert C. chief judge of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Calcutta, and of the late Mr. William C. interpreter of the ſame Court.

24. An inquiſition was this day taken, at Binfield grove, near Sunning-hill, Berks, on the body of Miſs Supple, a young lady 25 years of age, who was ſhot by a young man, incautiouſly amuſing himſelf with a loaded gun. The deceaſed, who was on a viſit at the houſe of a friend, was at needle-work in a parlour adjoining the kitchen, where fire-arms are kept. Two young gentlemen belonging to the houſe took a loaded piece off the rack, and one of them jocoſely pointed it at the deceaſed, when by ſome accident it went off, and mortally wounded her.

25. At Leeds, aged 74, Mrs. Blayds, who was the ſurviving ſiſter of the late John B. eſq. of that place.

26. Sincerely lamented by all who were honoured with her acquaintance, the wife of Tho. Willet, eſq. of Little Buſhey, Herts.

At Enfield, advanced in years, by falling into the fire, the wife of Mr. Gates, butcher; and a ſiſter of Mr. Ilbury, of the ſame town, met with the ſame fate a fortnight before.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from November 25, to December 23, 1806.

Chriſtened.			Buried.			Between					
Males	835	1657	Males	886	1723		2 and 5	196	50 and 60	155
Females	822		Females	837			5 and 10	59	60 and 70	131
							10 and 20	71	70 and 80	83
Whereof have died under 2 years old				502			20 and 30	123	80 and 90	34
							30 and 40	169	90 and 100	6
							40 and 50	188	100 0	105

Peck Loaf 4s. 5d.; 4s. 5d.; 4s. 4d.; 4s. 5d.; 0s. 0d.

Salt £.1. 0s. 0d. per buſhel; 4d. ½ per pound.

PRICES OF FLOUR, December 22:

Fine 70s. to 75s.—Seconds 65s. to 70s.—Pollard 25s. to 28s.—Bran 8s. to 10s. 6d.

Return of Flour, December 6 to December 12, from the Cocket-Office:

Total 20,974 Sacks. Average 74s. 3d. ½—0s. 3d. ½ higher than the laſt Return.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, December 20, 42s. 11d.

Average Price of SUGAR, computed from the Returns made in the Week ending Dec. 24, 1806, is 38s. 9d. per Cwt. excluſive of the Duty of Cuſtoms paid or payable thereon on the Importation thereof into Great Britain.

PRICE OF HOPS, December 22:

Kent Bags	4l. 10s. to 5l. 12s.	Kent Pockets	5l. 0s. to 6l. 10s.
Suſſex Ditto	4l. 10s. to 5l. 5s.	Suſſex Ditto	4l. 15s. to 5l. 16s.
Eſſex Ditto	4l. 10s. to 5l. 5s.	Farnham Ditto	8l. 0s. to 9l. 9s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, December 22:

St. James's—Hay	2l. 18s. 0d. to 4l. 10s. 0d.	Average	3l. 18s. 0d.
Straw	2l. 8s. 0d. to 3l. 14s. 0d.	Average	2l. 11s. 0d.
Whitechapel—Hay	3l. 10s. 0d. to 4l. 14s. 0d.	Average	4l. 2s. 0d.
Clover	3l. 0s. 0d. to 5l. 0s. 0d.	Average	4l. 10s. 0d.
Straw	1l. 18s. 0d. to 2l. 10s. 0d.	Average	2l. 4s. 0d.

SMITHFIELD, December 22. To ſink the offal—per ſtone of 8lb.

Beef	4s. 4d. to 5s. 4d.	Pork	4s. 8d. to 5s. 8d.
Mutton	4s. 8d. to 5s. 8d.	Lamb	4s. 0d. to 5s. 6d.
Veal	4s. 8d. to 6s. 0d.	Beaſts 2700. Sheep and Lambs 11,000.	

COALS, Dec. 23: Newcaſtle 40s. 3d. to 50s. 3d. Sunderland 38s. 0d. to 41s. 0d.

SOAP, Yellow 78s. Mottled 88s. Curd 92s. CANDLES, 11s. per Doz. Moulds 12s.

TALLOW, per ſtone, 8lb. St. James's 2s. 9d. Clare Market 3s. 0d. Whitechapel 3s. 0d.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN DECEMBER, 1806.

Days	Bank Stock.	3perCt. Bk Red.	3perCent. Consols.	4perCt. Consol.	5perCt. Navy.	5perCt. 1797.	Long Ann^s.	Short Ann^s.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Exchequ. Bills.	South Sea Stock.	Old Ann^s.	New Ann^s.	Omnium.	Irish 5perCt.	Imp^l 3perCt.	Eng. Lott. Tickets.	English Prizes.
28	212	60½	60 a ¾	78⅛	95¾	———	17⅛	1⅛	181⅞	2 a 3 pr.	par 3 pr.	66¼	60½	———	3 pr.	———	59⅛	19 15 0	2 perCt. dise.
29	———	60	60 a 59¾	77⅛	95	———	17	———	179½	2 a 1 pr.	3 p. 1 dis.	———	———	———	2½ ¼ pr.	———	———	19 15 0	2 perCt. dise.
30	Sunday																		
1	209¼	58⅝	58⅛ a 59⅛	76⅛	94½	———	16⅞	———	178½	par 2 dis.	2 p. 2 dis.	———	———	———	1 dis. par	———	———	19 15 0	2 perCt. dise.
2	210	58⅞	59⅛ a ¼	76⅜	shut	———	16⅞	1⅛	178½	3 dis. par	3 a 3d. par	———	———	———	par ¼ pr.	88⅛	57⅜	19 15 0	2 perCt. dise.
3	209½	59⅛	60⅛ a ⅜	76⅜	shut	———	17	———	shut	1 dis. par	1 dis. 1 p.	———	58⅞	———	¼ ½ pr.	89½	58	19 15 0	2 perCt. dise.
4	212	59½	60⅛ a ¼	77⅛	shut	———	17⅛	———	shut	1 a 2 pr.	par 2 pr.	———	———	———	2½ 2 pr.	90½	———	19 15 0	2 perCt. dise.
5	———	59½	60⅛ a ¼	77⅛	shut	———	17	———	———	2 a 3 pr.	1 a 3 pr.	———	59¼	———	1½ ½ pr.	———	58½	19 15 0	2 perCt. dise.
6	211½	59½	60⅛ a ⅜	77⅛	shut	———	———	———	shut	1 a 3 pr.	2 a 5 pr.	shut	———	shut	1½ pr.	———	58¼	19 15 0	2 perCt. dise.
7	Sunday																		
8	———	59½	60⅛ a ¼	77⅛	shut	———	17	———	shut	2 a 3 pr.	1 a 4 pr.	shut	———	shut	1½ pr.	———	58¾	19 15 0	2 perCt. dise.
9	211	59½	60⅛ a ¼	77⅛	shut	———	17	———	182½	1 a 2 pr.	par 3 pr.	shut	———	shut	1½ pr.	———	———	19 15 0	2 perCt. dise.
10	210	59½	60⅛ a ¼	77⅛	shut	———	17	1⅛	shut	1 a 2 pr.	par 3 pr.	shut	———	shut	1½ pr.	89½	———	19 15 0	2 perCt. dise.
11	———	59½	60⅛ a ¼	77⅛	shut	———	16⅞	———	shut	1 a 2 pr.	1 a 3 pr.	shut	———	shut	———	———	———	19 15 0	2 perCt. dise.
12	———	59½	60⅛ a ¼	77⅛	shut	———	17	———	shut	1 a 2 pr.	1 a 3 pr.	shut	———	shut	1½ pr.	———	58⅜	19 15 0	2 perCt. dise.
13	———	59⅜	60⅛ a ½	77⅛	shut	———	16⅞	1⅛	shut	1 a 2 pr.	par 3 pr.	shut	———	shut	———	89⅛	58⅜	19 15 0	2 perCt. dise.
14	Sunday																		
15	———	59⅛	60⅛ a ¼	77⅛	shut	———	16⅞	———	shut	1 a 2 pr.	1 a 2 pr.	shut	———	shut	1½ ¼ pr.	———	57⅞	19 16 0	2 perCt. dise.
16	211½	59	60⅛ a ¼	77⅛	shut	———	16½	———	shut	2 a 3 pr.	par 3 pr.	shut	———	shut	1½ 1 pr	89½	———	19 16 0	1 perCt. dise.
17	210	58⅛	60¼ a ⅜	76⅛	shut	———	16½	———	shut	1 pr. 1 dis.	1 a 2 d.	shut	———	shut	¼ ¼ pr.	———	———	19 16 0	1 perCt. dise.
18	210	59	60⅛ a ¼	76⅜	shut	———	16½	———	shut	par 1 pr.	1 p. 1 d.	shut	———	shut	¼ ¼ pr.	———	———	19 16 0	1 perCt. dise.
19	209¾	59	60⅛ a ¼	76⅜	shut	———	16⅞	1⅛	shut	par 1 pr.	2 p. par	shut	———	shut	¼ pr.	———	57⅜	19 16 0	1 perCt. dise.
20	———	59	60⅛ a 60	76¼	shut	———	16⅞	———	shut	———	2 d. par	shut	———	shut	¼ pr.	———	———	19 16 0	1 perCt. dise.
21	Sunday																		
22	209	58¾	60⅛	———	shut	———	16⅞	———	shut	1 dis.	par 2 d.	shut	———	shut	½ pr.	———	———	19 16 0	1 perCt. dise.
23	———	58⅝	60⅛ a ¼	76⅞	shut	———	16⅞	———	shut	1 a 2 dis.	2 d. par	shut	———	shut	———	88⅛	———	19 16 0	1 perCt. dise.
24	209	59	60⅛ a ¼	76⅞	———	———	16⅞	———	shut	1 dis. par	2 d. par	shut	———	shut	———	———	57⅞	19 16 0	1 perCt. dise.
25	holiday																		
26	holiday																		
27	209¾	59	60¼ a ⅜	76⅞	———	———	16⅞	———	shut	1 dis. par	2 d. par	shut	———	shut	———	88½	———	19 16 0	1 perCt. dise.
28	Sunday																		

N. B. From the 2d of December, 3 per Cent. Consols. fold as above, with the Dividend, for the Opening.

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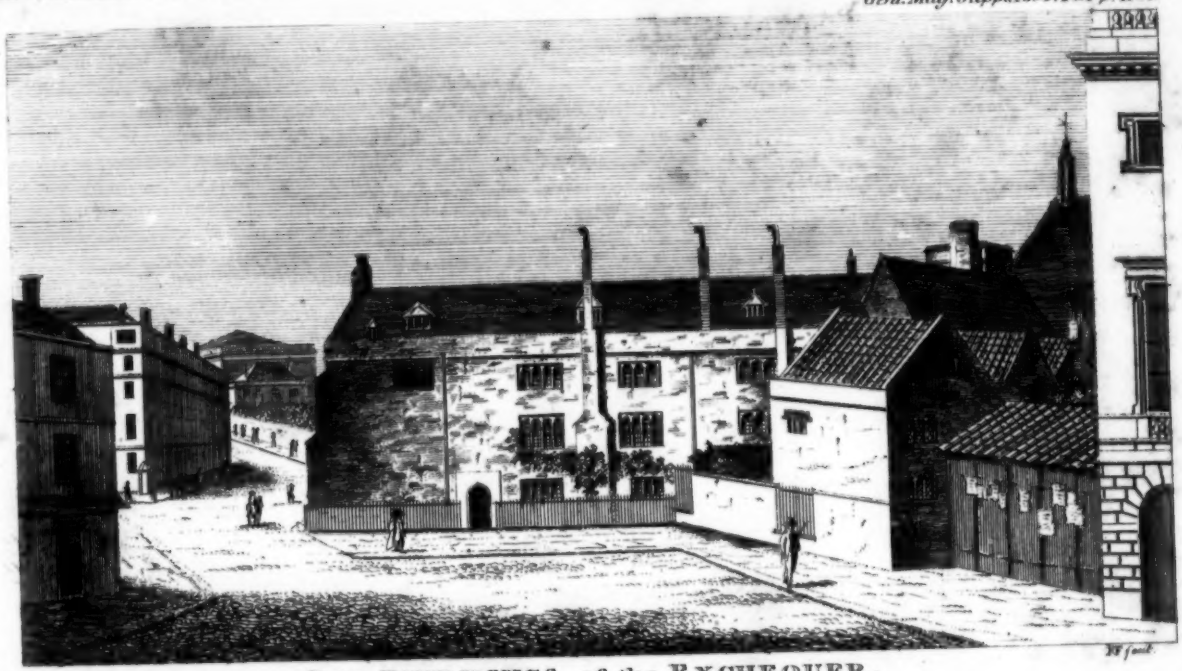
BRANSCOMB and Co. Stock-Brokers, 11, Holborn, 37, Cornhill, and 98, Hay-Market.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN DECEMBER, 1806.

Gent. Mag. Suppl. 1806. Pt. I p. 1185.



OLD BUILDINGS of the EXCHEQUER.

SUPPLEMENT
FOR THE YEAR 1806.

Embellished with a neat Perspective View of the old Buildings at the Back of the EXCHEQUER; and a Representation of the LOORY from Amboyna.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 26.

THE inclosed Drawing *(Plate I.)* is a back view of the old buildings of the EXCHEQUER, which were removed in the Spring of 1793; and was taken from a window in the Ordnance Office, in St. Margaret's-street, since also removed, by an ingenious young gentleman, then in that office under his Grace the Duke of Richmond, at the request of Yours, &c. P.

PRESENT STATE OF YORK [1806].

(Continued from p. 1029.)

PERMIT me to notice that since my last paper I have sedulously perused Drake's "History of York;" and, though fervid my ardour for the Antiquities there abounding previous to such reading, I now feel it in a much more refined and keener sense. What before was Admiration is heightened to Enthusiasm; and I burn to engage in the defence of so renowned and magnificent a City. I may well enquire, after all the neglect and havock that I have beheld wrought on walls, towers, gates, and holy fanes, if such a Bank of learning, such a Firm of historic lore, as Drake's intrinsic and laborious folios are known to the present Citizens? Have these descendants from men who have rendered York famous in the annals of the Country, ever turned over, page by page, the recording memorials that still keep from perishing so much greatness and so much glory? Have they pondered, with reverential and pious awe, on the manes of Emperors, Kings, Martyrs, Saints, Bishops, and other holy men; dwelt with rapture on the list of virtuous, heroic, and patriotic deeds; blessed the memories of those who have died to save their City, and the crowns of the Kings their masters? Has this latter race, I say, each successive day pointed out to their rising offspring the wondrous theme? What breast, full fraught with the marvels springing out of the very stones of York, but would become real votaries to, and staunch protectors of those remains of Antiquity, those marks of honour, which have been transmitted from father to son for so many ages, in great measure unimpaired and unpolluted?

Before I proceed to survey the Cathedral, I shall submit some notices of certain Antiquities about the City, not directly gone into by the "Architect," as being my own proper concern on this occasion.

Allhallows Church. Exquisite paintings in the windows; many of them perfect. In the East window a chaste and elegant figure of St. Anne. By a strange and unaccountable predilection for novelty, most, if not all, the reading-desks and pulpits in the City have been turned against the Communion-table. The occasional practice of this sort in London, has more than once been under strictures in this Miscellany, as extremely irreverent and indecorous. What shall I say, by way of protest, to such warping from clerical decency as is evinced in this Church, where the Pulpit is found raised on an arch, supported by two posts, in a situation immediately before the Altar rails. Hence the appearance of the Preacher is, sometimes, by this whimsical contrivance rendered ludicrous and farcical.

Guildhall, erected temp. Hen. VI. The interior is grand; it is divided into three ailes, by six divisions of octangular columns and arches. The windows have good tracery. The covering over head is made out with arches and open timber work. Adjoining the South end of the hall, and overlooking the river, is a chamber in the same style; lightsome, pleasing, and cheerful, not "gloomy," "uncomfortable," and "mournful;" metaphors familiar to the general herd of illustrators who describe the effects of old mansions.

Taking the parish churches in the gross, they seem not to be in the best repair;

OLD BUILDINGS of the EXCHEQUER.

repair; it is true these fabricks cannot be called large and stately, yet each has some peculiar interest in regard to decorations, which demand attention, at least, from their parochial guardians. In fact it may be said the churches are propped up by "Necessity," and plastered over with the cant phrase "They will last our time."

St. Dyonis's Church suffers through this want of common attention; for in bringing some navigable cut by its walls, either from accident or design, or the miners not being willing to dig a few feet out of their premised course, the Eastern part, or Chancel, by far the most respectable religious parochial work in the City, has been *taken* down, or *thrown* down. No one will call me to an explanation about the words "taken," or "thrown." It is down, and that is enough.

St. Lawrence Church has a rich and curious Saxon doorway, though not of sufficient consequence to rival *St. Margaret's Porch* *, yet still stands possessed of some very excellent sculptures. The honest parishioners (blind to all these good things) have built up against it a paltry, barn-like, brick porch†, hiding the major part of the work.

Allhallows Church, on the pavement, has that degree of celebrity with the inhabitants which seems denied to every other Church. This fane rests on the octagon tower, or lanthern. Far be it from me to take one iota of its consequence away; its general design, proportion, and choice of decorations, are charming. But in descending to the detail of parts I have to note that the whole building has lately been repaired, *restored*, and all the rest of it; and if judgment must go by what has been done in this guise we may exclaim, "Ruthful relicks, Allhallows, of thy former self! How art thou debased, humbled, and brought low!" By way of mitigation to this sacrifice, we are amused with assurances that a certain great man, wantoning in all the plenitude of absolute sway over the destinies of our antient piles, has copied the lanthern for some mansion of civil establishment, to serve as a sky-light to a grand stair-case; but *where*, or to what appropriate *effect*, the record saith not.

I now intend to submit my thoughts on the state of those condemned innocents, those suffering gemells of art, those chief jewels in the civic crown of York, *Ouse Bridge* and *Chapel*, otherwise, "Nuisances." The abutments, piers, arches, corbelled preparation for making the pass wider on the Bridge than its sides or uprights seem to warrant, and the whole of the Chapel, I conceive to be the remains of the first erections after the downfall of the wooden bridge in Sir William's days, about the twelfth century. The other particulars, as the parapet, houses, &c. are of later workmanship. The expedient for extending the path, by means of the above corbels, is not along useful, but affords a striking effect. The East end of the Chapel is an excellent piece of Architecture, combining grandeur with simplicity. On the sides of the Chapel are some door-ways and windows, partly Saxon, and partly of the succeeding Pointed style: documents sufficient (supposing there were no other proofs to be found in the kingdom of this nature) to confirm the student that the latter mode had its origin from the former. In the interior of the Chapel a screen divides the extreme length, West and East, with columns, arches, diagonals, and three bustos, of most excellent sculpture, and highly to be prized for their costumic references. These last subjects are of that importance that they alone should avert the impending fate of this sacred structure, and the Bridge also. While I aver thus much, I am not either dreaming, in a state of mental derangement, or labouring under the impressions of "Popery;" but I am, I humbly conceive, in full command of my eyesight, sober judgment, and bound under no infatuation but that of love to the Antiquities of my country. To proceed, I do not much wonder, in truth, that those who do not fall directly into my way of thinking hold the Chapel in contempt, when they ruminate on the vile use made, and condition, of the interior; where are to be viewed, a Sunday school, a pillory, fire engine, lumber of all varieties, filthy cabins, coal holes, a privy, &c.

The reasons urged for the approaching over brow of the Bridge is want of room thereon for the rapid dash of equestrians and

* Engraved in "Antient Sculpture and Paintings."

† By a visitation this summer from a power ever zealous to promote as far as may be the welfare of Antiquity, this mock fence has been ordered to be taken down.

and barouche drivers; improving the ready communication between the City and the Race ground; the Stand at the one and the Drop at the other; and prevents the bringing about a ſcheme for a new ſtreet from Lounger's Corner, in the croſs ways Conyng ſtreet, to Mumper's bounds, outſide Micklegate Bar. There is held a maxim, "That if a man throws in an objection to a propoſed meaſure, he ought, by all means, to advance ſome more eligible plan than the one he has preſumed to condemn." Here will be no difficulty in this; and I now ſubmit my quota of advice for a NEW WAY from the heart of the City to Micklegate Bar, without trenching on one piece of Antiquity; obtaining thereby a direct, ſtraight, and regular line of ſtreet, and in a more airy and convenient courſe than it can poſſibly take by the demolition of the "Nuiſances." Begin the line immediately from the South tranſept of the Cathedral down Stone gate, paſs by the Guildhall, croſs the river with the new bridge in embryo, ſkirt Allhallows Church, and from thence to Micklegate Bar. By this way of procedure Ouſe Bridge and Chapel may be preſerved to the Antiquary and the man of conſtant habits, and become a bridle way for old Remembrance and ſure footed Gratitude. As for the new Bridge, ſhould it be erected in the ſituation I have marked out, the road may be made wide enough for Speculation and Folly, Diſſipation and Want, to ride over abreaſt! J. C.

(To be continued.)

LETTER XXXVI. ON PRISONS.

Sambrook Court, Jan. 15.

Mr. URBAN,

Nil actum reputans ſi quid ſupereſſet agendum*. LUCAN.

HAD not the enquiries begun by HOWARD into the ſtate of Priſons, been occaſionally continued by NEILD, the impreſſions on the public mind, however ſtrongly they might originally have been made, would gradually have vaniſhed, or at leaſt have become too weak to have kept up the attention neceſſary to promote priſon reformation. The ardour, perſeverance, and exertions of the ſurvivor of theſe god-like characters have happily augmented, rather than diminiſhed; and thus the public feeling has preſerved an active impulſe in promoting thoſe objects of improvement, which their experience and humanity had ſuggeſted, and which the co-operation of the magiſtrates will accompliſh, as the preſent and ſome preceding letters will amply prove.

In a private communication with which my friend has recently favoured me, he remarks: "Every week brings me pleaſing intelligence how favourably our great work goes on, and ſufficiently ſhews how liable every new regulation, if not conſtantly the object of attention, is to fall into neglect, and that our gaols were verging to their old ſtate, without much additional and unremitting care, and the benefits produced by Howard's attention to this object would prove merely temporary. A letter from Worceſter informs me, that the horrid dungeon there has been filled up, and levelled with the court in 1804. I expreſſed myſelf in a ſtrong but reſpectful manner on this ſubject, on my two laſt viſits, Nov. 1802, and Auguſt 1803. At a meeting of the magiſtrates, ſome were of opinion, that it might be uſeful in caſe of a riot; its demolition, however, was concluded upon, and the humane gaoler immediately carried it into effect. It was in the middle of the area, 26 ſteps under-ground, circular, and 18 feet diameter, with barrack bedſteads. The iron-grated aperture in the area (like that of a coal-hole in the ſtreet) three feet diameter; and even in this ſtrong and deep dungeon, priſoners were formerly chained together all night, by a chain threaded through the main link of their fetters, and iron rings faſtened to the floor." In the warmth and ſenſibility of his heart, he adds: "Let us go on, my friends: ſoon there will not be a dungeon left in the kingdom! When I was High Sheriff of Bucks, I had ours at Ayleſbury bricked up, to efface it from remembrance; and, you ſee, the very ſame work, at the very ſame time, was going on at Worceſter; and that at Southwell, I am informed, is to ſhare the ſame fate. A glorious day, and thrice happy you and I, to live to ſee it!" If I inſert, *verbatim*, his expreſſions, I have not the vanity to aſſume any other merit, than that of being the humble herald of his important remarks. The modeſty of my friend induces him to ſhare merits that

* Thinking that nothing was done, if any thing remained to do.

are entirely his own, with his grateful and admiring friend J. C. Lettsom.

Stafford County Gaol and Houſe of Correction. Gaoler, *John Harris.* Salary 200l.; and three Turnkeys, (who are likewiſe allowed 2 cwt. of coals a week for the Lodge fire, from 1ſt Oct. to 1ſt of April, and 1 cwt. a week the remainder of the year,) 40l. *per annum* each. Fees: Debtors, as *per* Table. Felons, 1s. 6d. each copy of warrant. Garniſh, aboliſhed. For tranſports, makes a bill. Chaplain, Rev. *Henry Rathbone.* Salary 30l. Duty, prayers every Wedneſday; and a ſermon every Sunday, Chriſtmas Day, and Good Friday. Surgeon, Mr. *Hughes*; ſalary 30l.; now (1805) 42l. Allowance. "Ordered that the following be the dietary of convicted priſoners, when in a courſe of *Labour.* Every morning for breakfaſt, each one ounce of oatmeal, one third of a pint of new milk, and $\frac{1}{4}$th of an ounce of ſalt, made into porridge with water; three half pints each. Supper every evening the ſame as the breakfaſt. Dinner, *Sunday*, each 1lb. bacon, or 10 oz. of beef before cooked, and 1lb. potatoes, or 1lb. of cabbage, ſtripped from the ſtalk, and fit for boiling. *Monday*—Soup, two ounces of Scotch barley, 2 oz. of peaſe, $\frac{1}{2}$lb. of potatoes, 1 oz. onions, $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce of ſalt *each*, with the proportion of 20 middle-ſized turneps, 10 carrots, 10 parſnips, a handful of parſley and thyme, and a table-ſpoonful of pepper for 40. The potatoes to be boiled in a ſeparate copper, put into the cups, and three half-pints of the ſoup poured on them. *Tueſday*, 2lb. potatoes each. *Wedneſday* ſoup, as Monday. *Thurſday* meat, as Sunday. *Friday*, ſoup, as Monday. *Saturday*, potatoes, as Tueſday. Each priſoner one pound of bread every day, and one ounce of ſalt each every week, to eat with the meat and potatoe dinners. N. B. Thoſe that do not behave orderly, to have no Sunday dinner; and ſuch as do not perform a given quantity of work, at the diſcretion of the Governor, to have a potatoe dinner on *Thurſday*, inſtead of a meat one. That ſuch priſoners as have the above allowance be not ſuffered to purchaſe any article of food whatever. That the Debtors and Felons, and other priſoners not in a courſe of labour, have each the following allowance of food, viz. *Monday*, potatoes each 4 lb. *Tueſday*, 2 lb. bread, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. cheeſe. *Wedneſday*, as Monday. *Thurſday*, 2 lb. bread. *Friday*, as Monday. *Saturday*, 3 lb. bread; and $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. cheeſe. In all caſes the potatoes are conſidered in the rough and full grown; a proportionate reduction muſt be made when young potatoes are ſerved. The ſick to have no allowance of food but what is ordered by the Surgeon. Signed, Harrowby.

John Sparrow,
George Talbot."

N. B. Debtors, who receive the ſixpences from their plaintiffs, have no County allowance of food.

Remarks. This priſon is ſurrounded by a boundary wall, incloſing three acres of ground; the entrance at the Turnkey's Lodge has on the right hand a room for the Turnkeys, on the left a reception room for priſoners to be examined as to their health, before admitted into the interior; a warm and cold bath, and an oven for fumigating and purifying their cloaths, which are taken from them and the priſon uniform put on; above, are four reception cells, 7 feet by 6, and 8 feet high, a ſtore room for the priſoners cloaths, and two ſleeping rooms for the Turnkeys: over theſe, on the lead flat, is the place of execution. In the centre (detached by a neat garden, of 30 yards by 14) is the Gaoler's houſe, the hall of which you paſs through to every part of the priſon. On the ground-floor is the Viſiting Magiſtrates room, the Gaoler's parlour and office, and a ſmall room, uſed by the debtors to ſee their families in, none being permitted to go into their day-room, or court-yard. Behind the Keeper's houſe is an inner court, 65 feet by 40, which leads to the men debtors day-room, 30 feet by 26, fitted up with two fire-places, coppers, &c. for the purpoſes of frugal cookery; on each ſide are 8 ſmall work-rooms, and two ſmall ſpaces, or ſlips, where the relations and friends of the priſoners are allowed to ſee them at fixed times. Men debtors have a ſpacious court 56 yards by 30, the greater part of which they are allowed to cultivate for their own uſe, and there are arcades for wet weather. Fifty ſleeping cells, each 9 feet by 8 feet 6, with arched roofs, well ventilated, and divided by paſſages or lobbies 6 feet wide; to each cell there is an iron bedſtead, a ſtraw mat, three blankets, and a coverlit, allowed by the county. Female debtors have a ſeparate court, 30 yards by 8, a day-

room

room 24 feet by 15, and over it a ſleeping room, the ſame ſize. They have the ſame allowance of bedding as the men, but their bedſteads are wood with ſacking bottoms. For criminal priſoners, there are 14 ſeparate courts, the ſmalleſt of which (intended for 13 priſoners) is 13 yards by 11, four are 35 yards by 18; and the average of the remainder 30 yards by 10. Every claſs has a day-room, 23 feet by 21 feet. The male felons before trial are divided into two claſſes, with each a ſeparate court, and day-room; they ſleep in ſeparate cells, of which there are 26 the ſame ſize as the debtors. Female felons before trial have a ſeparate court, a day-room, and 13 ſeparate ſleeping-cells. Male priſoners, after conviction, are divided into two claſſes; each claſs has a ſeparate court and day-room, and the cells are the ſame ſize and number as the felons before trial. Female priſoners, after conviction, are divided into two claſſes, with work-rooms, and 18 cells, the ſame as thoſe before trial. The male Houſe of Correction priſoners, are alſo a ſeparate claſs; they have a large work-room, which is alſo their day-room, and 18 cells, the ſame as before deſcribed. The female convicts, in the Houſe of Correction, are included in the ſecond claſs of female priſoners, after conviction. The cell of every convicted priſoner is fitted up with an iron bedſtead (on ſtone bearers) ſtraw mattraſs, two blankets, and a coverlit, is 7 feet by 6, and 8 feet 6 inches high, with arched roof and double doors, the outer one iron-grated, the inner wood. There are no ſleeping-rooms on the ground floor. On the firſt ſtory is a neat chapel, properly pewed off to ſeparate the ſexes and the claſſes. Four large day-rooms, for the different claſſes of priſoners, and 84 ſleeping cells, divided by well-ventilated lobbies 5 feet wide. There are four ſolitary cells for the refractory, and ſix ſet apart for thoſe under ſentence of death. The upper ſtory has the ſame number of day-rooms and ſleeping-cells, and two ſtore-rooms. Each claſs of priſoners have a ſtone gallery, with iron railing, which leads to a door opening into their ſeveral diviſions in the chapel, where all priſoners are obliged to attend, or they are puniſhed by a deduction in their allowance of food. In the Keeper's houſe, on the ſecond ſtory, are two large rooms ſet apart for the ſick, and two ſtore-rooms. The cells are the ſame throughout the gaol, except that thoſe for the debtors have glaſs windows, and the others wooden ſhutters. There is a room built over a large water-engine, adjoining to which is a day-room for vagrants, and over it a ſleeping-room. Deſerters, when on their march, occaſionally ſleep on ſtraw in the upper room. The gaol is well ſupplied with water, and a ſewer in every court yard. Tranſports have the King's allowance of 2s. 6d. a week. All convicted priſoners are obliged to work, and have one-ſixth of their earnings. There are about three acres of ground belonging to the gaol without the walls, which is cultivated with vegetables, for the uſe of the priſon, by thoſe who are ſent to the Houſe of Correction. Many parts of this gaol are very damp, and the conſiderate Magiſtrates humanely allow to the men debtors day-room 2 cwt. of coals *per* week, from the 1ſt October to the 1ſt April, and 1 cwt. *per* week the remainder of the year; but if the number of debtors exceed 20, they are allowed the above quantities to each fire in the room. Female debtors are allowed 1 cwt. *per* week all the year. Felons, before trial, are allowed 1½ cwt. to each fire, from 1ſt October to 1ſt April, and 1 cwt. *per* week the remainder of the year. The convicted priſoners are allowed 1½ cwt. *per* week to each fire, from the 1ſt October to the 1ſt April, only. The ſick, when in the infirmary, are always allowed coals, and ſuch diet as the Surgeon thinks neceſſary. The Rules and Orders (which are excellent) direct that a journal ſhall be kept by the Chaplain and Surgeon, ſtating the times of their attendance and obſervations, and books are provided for that purpoſe; but I was ſorry to obſerve no minutes had been entered theſe *ten* years. The Act for Preſervation of Health, and Clauſes againſt Spirituous Liquors, are conſpicuouſly hung up. The ſmall portion of the court-yards which is paved prevents this gaol from being kept properly clean. Priſoners, Nov. 19, 1801: Debtors, 18; Felons, &c. 83. Nov. 1, 1802: Debtors, 20; Felons, &c. 55; Deſerter 1. Oct. 30, 1805: Debtors, 20; Felons, &c. 53.

It appears, on the 11th of October, 1796, there was a balance of 171*l.* 5s. remaining in the hands of the County Treaſurer,

Treasurer, out of a sum which was subscribed for the benefit of the unfortunate prisoners at the time a fever raged in the old gaol, on which day Mr. Wright, the late County Treasurer, bought 300*l.* in the 3 per cent. Consols, in the name of Mr. Hinckley, the Clerk of the Peace, the dividends on which have been regularly received and applied to the use of the prisoners, under the direction of the visiting Magistrates. There were committed to this prison from the Lent assizes 1794 to the Lent assizes 1795, Sixty-nine; to the Lent assizes 1796, Sixty-one; 1797, Sixty-four; 1798, Ninety-eight; 1799, Seventy-one; 1800, One Hundred and Eighteen; 1801, Two Hundred and Thirty-four. The earnings and maintenance of prisoners in the Gaol and House of Correction as follows, from Michaelmas 1801 to Michaelmas 1802:

	£.	s.	d.
Ordinary County allowance of food	293	10	9
Deduct the King's allowance of 2s. 6d. *per* week to convicts under sentence of transportation	55	15	0
	237	15	9
Extra expence of food	82	1	4
Total maintenance	319	17	2
Earnings by picking cotton	118	8	4
Do. by making shoes	6	13	8
Do. by cutting a drain in the Foregate field, Stafford	3	13	0
Sundry other earnings in the gaol	69	8	5
Total earnings	198	3	5

Michaelmas 1802 to Michaelmas 1803.

	£.	s.	d.
Ordinary County allowance of food	265	8	7
Deduct the King's allowance of 2s. 6d. *per* week to transports	53	5	0
	212	3	7
Extra expence of food	74	18	9
Total maintenance	286	17	4
Earnings by picking cotton	113	8	3
Ditto by making shoes	28	14	2
Sundry other earnings in the gaol	60	3	8
Total earnings	202	6	1

Michaelmas 1803 to Michaelmas 1804.

	£.	s.	d.
Ordinary County allowance of food	259	13	3
Deduct the King's allowance of 2s. 6d. a week to transports	85	15	0
	225	18	3
Extra expence of food	48	5	0
Total maintenance	274	3	3
Earnings by picking cotton	91	3	7
Ditto by making shoes	24	16	4
Sundry other earnings in the gaol	54	10	2
Total earnings	170	10	1

In the entrance door are two apertures to receive donations: over the one is painted "For poor Debtors;" over the other, "For the encouragement of penitence, and orderly behaviour, in criminal prisoners."

Stafford,

My dear Friend, *Oct.* 31, 1805.

This account of Stafford Gaol will convey to you a pleasing proof how considerate and humane the County Magistrates are, in the Rules and Regulations for its government; yet, when we consider the difference of commitments in 1794 and 1801, to be 165, it exhibits a melancholy proof of the increase of crimes. I wish I could pass the Borough Workhouse here over in silence; but the state of it is really deplorable. The poor, 17 in number, are farmed at 3s. 3d. *per* week, *per* head, washing, soap, and firing, included. The building is very old, almost tumbling down, the rooms and casements small, the cielings low, the bedding old and dirty. No sick room. The woman told me, that about four years ago a fever broke out in it, and out of 48 persons 22 died of it. The lower rooms are very damp, the upper dark and dirty.

With cordial esteem and regard,
believe me yours truly,
James Neild.

To Dr. Lettsom, London.

Mr. Urban,

The late Brand Hollis, esq. presented to the British Museum the sepulchral stone chest found neglected many years ago in the mill at Chesterford, in Essex, wretchedly engraved in Horsley's

Horſley's Britannia Romana, p. 331, pl. 75; and copied into the laſt edition of Camden's Britannia, pl. II. from a better drawing and print by the late Mr. J. Strutt for the late Dr. Gower of Chelmsford, who procured it to be removed from its original ſtation, where it had been degraded to a water-trough at a ſmith's forge, to his library, and at length preſented it to Mr. Brand Hollis. The Doctor ſuppoſed it a receptacle of aſhes of the kind called by Montfaucon and others *Quietorium*. It is a half octagon with a flat back, about three feet long, and about a foot or 18 inches deep. In four compartments are reliefs of human figures down to the waiſt in tolerable preſervation. That in the middle, which ſeems older than the others, has nothing in its hands: that to the right holds a kind of patera with a handle, perhaps a *prefericulum*; one to the left, in a *paludamentum*, has a ſingular weapon like a trident with a bar acroſs the top, or perhaps a *ſcrillum*; the other, but half a figure, holds a ſpear. Theſe may repreſent one perſon in different characters, or a family. Camden, vol. II. p. 69.

It is recommended to the Society of Antiquaries to give to the publick a correct engraving of it, from the original in the Britiſh Muſeum.

Yours, &c. ANTIQUARIUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 6.

THE fallibility of all human calculations, and the vanity of all human hopes, ſo awefully exemplified by the hiſtory of the laſt ſeventeen eventful and tremendous years, muſt certainly induce every one, whoſe mind is not benumbed by the lethargical influence of conſtant diſſipation, to enquire for what purpoſe the Almighty Ruler of the Univerſe thus permits his fearful judgments to walk the earth; why he continually fruſtrates deſigns that are apparently founded in equity, wiſdom, and truth; and crowns with almoſt unvarying proſperity the ſeemingly romantic and impracticable attempts of a man, whoſe whole hiſtory is a tiſſue of injuſtice, cruelty, and falſehood; whoſe public declarations are a perverſion of language; whoſe hands are ſtained with the blood of innocents; whoſe heart never knew mercy; whoſe feet are ſwift to evil; and whoſe eyes are ſo to devour the children of men: a man, who has not only ſaid in his heart "there is no God," but who has publicly avowed his atheiſtical principles, and gloried in his ſhame; and now, for political purpoſes, inſults the faith he formerly diſowned in France, Egypt, and Syria, by the moſt hypocritical blaſphemies; pretending zeal for the glory of that God, whoſe worſhip he has confounded with pageant mockery; pleading his reverence for the precepts of the Goſpel at the very inſtant that he tranſgreſſes them: and applauding himſelf for deeds, which he muſt know are diametrically contrary to all divine and human laws. It cannot be, Mr. Urban, that this compound of ſanguinary malice, inſatiable ambition, and perfidious ſophiſtry, ſhould indeed enjoy the favour of the great and holy God, whoſe eyes abhor iniquity. His proſperity muſt be a ſnare to himſelf, a chaſtiſement to an offending world, and ultimately deſigned to ſhew forth the wiſdom, the glory, and the power of the Higheſt.

It is impoſſible for the weak comprehenſion of ſuch beings as man to divine how much the deſtroyer of nations has yet to run of his bloody career. We have ſeen the moſt powerful confederacies diſſolved, the fineſt armies routed, the ſtrongeſt fortreſſes taken, the moſt impenetrable defiles and barren deſerts penetrated with the ſame velocity and eaſe as an open fertile country. In fine, with the ſole exemption of the ſubjugation of *this* empire, we have beheld all the wiſhes of Napoleon realized, and throne after throne crumbled into ruin as he willed their deſtruction. As our preſervation amid this cruſh of worlds galls his proud ſpirit as poignantly as the unbending firmneſs of Mordecai lacerated the inſatiable pride of Haman, our utter annihilation as a free and powerful people is not only the firſt wiſh of his impetuous paſſions, but his judgment alſo points to our deſtruction as abſolutely neceſſary for the preſervation of his gigantic, ill-compounded empire, which will never patiently endure his bondage, while one example of independence remains in Europe. At this hour of extreme danger, when we are fighting for our exiſtence as a people, the moſt diſtinguiſhed bulwarks of our civil and religious rights, the braveſt of our heroes, the wiſeſt and the beſt, among many valiant, good, and wiſe, have been arreſted in their glorious career by the hand of death. One year has deprived us of the talents

ob

of a Pitt and a Horsley, a Nelson and a Cornwallis; yet our danger increases as our protectors fall!

I am not, Mr. Urban, a herald of despondency: fully convinced that our cause is just, and our resistance imperative, I would have "each his adamantine coat gird well, and each fit well his helm, gripe fast his orbed shield." But from the severe chastisements of God let us learn this awful lesson, that the arm of flesh *alone* cannot save us; and to the most firm and determined exertions of all our corporal and mental strength, to the open purse, the strenuous hand, the provident counsel, and the upright intention, let us, in full conviction that "except the Lord keep the city the watchman waketh but in vain," unite a deep and constant dependance upon Him who alone is able to save, and implore Him to prosper our endeavours to preserve the blessings with which he has endowed this peculiarly-favoured nation. And let not this dependance be shown by one formal act of solitary worship, on the annual return of prescribed humiliation and consideration; but let us sanctify the Lord God in our hearts and lives, submitting with pious confidence to *all* his dispensations, whether they seem to us good or evil; and above all, let us labour to become an holy people, by keeping the sabbaths and honouring the sanctuary of our God; let us also renounce those needless divisions which must be considered as crying offences against that Gospel which prescribes unity and peace; and, finally, let us put away those individual sins which, in the aggregate, bring on national chastisements, and then we may be assured our heavenly Father will suspend those corrections by which he sought to rouse us from the supine indifference incident to great temporal prosperity. A reliance on second causes, and a lukewarmness, almost amounting to apathy in religious concerns, were, and I fear still are, though I hope in a less degree, the prevailing features of the present times. Were our piety but equal to our patriotism, this nation need never despair, even if her powerful military array were defeated, her floating bulwarks sunk in the ocean, and every son eminent for talent, or renowned for enterprize, consigned to the tomb. The shepherd's sling and stone would be sufficient to overthrow this Goliah, or the tyrant would literally realize, by his death, the prophetical prediction, and actually "fall without a hand," after myriads have been raised against him in vain.

I feel, Sir, the firmest assurance (though I presume not to point out the period or the degree of her trials), that this nation will finally be preserved. A branch of the true Church of Christ is planted on her happy soil, and we are divinely informed that the gates of Hell shall never prevail against that Church. On the like indubitable testimony I rest my conviction, that the triumph of the violator of all divine and human laws will be but transient. As an individual, we all know that, unless he repents, his future lot must be everlasting death; but I speak of his temporal state. Every event which has lately taken place in Europe, (that great theatre on which civilized man acts and suffers) seems to certify that the close of the awful drama is near at hand, and the fulfilled prophecies hastening to their accomplishment. You lately devoted some pages of your Miscellany to the review of a work that has excited uncommon interest, I mean Mr. Faber's "Treatise on the Great Prophetical Period of 1260 years," which seems to unite the two rare qualities of clear conception and modest elucidation. The subject is so deeply interesting to all ranks, sexes, and ages, as citizens, Christians, and human beings, that the Editor of a very valuable Work *, principally addressed to mothers and instructors of female youth, has with propriety entered upon the subject in the conclusion of a system of Christian education; in which the antient idea of a personal Antichrist is again revived, and some opinions on the nature of the Millennium are modestly submitted to the attention of the learned world. Commentators must be expected to differ respecting the issue of future events, which are darkly shadowed out in Holy Writ, under the difficult and lofty images of Oriental metaphor. Some will, doubtless, expect a literal, and some an allegorical fulfilment; but certainly, if we allow that the Holy Spirit of God, in reviewing the state of his faithful servants from *anno Domini* 96 to the end of time, meant to pourtray in lively colours the deeds and character of *one*

* The Guardian of Education.

individual

individual enemy, and not (as has been generally ſuppoſed) the ſucceſſive agents of our great ſpiritual deceiver Satan, acting in the threefold character of the Papal, the Mahomedan, and the Infidel Antichriſt, the features of this inveterate, but finally unſucceſsful, oppoſer of God, bear a ſtriking ſimilitude to he preſent Emperor of the French. There is ſome danger, however, in ſuppoſing the deliverance of the Church to be ſo very near at hand as to be accompliſhed by his deſtruction; and we muſt emember that the ſame outline of ſpecious pretences, inſatiable malice, ambition, cruelty, and revenge, may be filled up with the recorded exploits of former tyrannical powers, who have been ſignalized by an uniform reſiſtance to the Goſpel, ſome of whom, and indeed the moſt conſpicuous, have affected the ſame regard for peace, mercy, and juſtice, which Buonaparte now pretends to entertain. But, though the point of his being, in his own perſon, the predicted Antichriſt may be diſputable; as certain as the Scriptures are the word of God, ſo ſurely he is in league with, and at this time the oſtenſible agent, of thoſe Antichriſtian powers, whoſe enmity to God, and final defeat, are ſo ſublimely yet clearly pointed out in different parts of the prophetical writings; eſpecially by Iſaiah, Daniel, Zechariah, Joel; by the prophecies of St. Paul in the 2d chapter of the 2d of Theſſalonians, by St. Peter in the 2d chapter of his 2d Epiſtle, by St. John in his 1ſt Epiſtle, 2d chapter, and 22d verſe, and principally by the viſions recorded in the Apocalypſe, that myſterious book, whoſe value becomes more conſpicuous to the Church of Chriſt, as the ages it deſcribes paſs away.

That we are haſtening to the cloſe of the time of trial, if not ſtanding on its verge, every event on the Continent ſeems to aſcertain. Buonaparte's recent addreſſes to the Jews are moſt ſtriking circumſtances. If the great prophetical period is nearly expired, moſt aſſuredly we muſt either be preſerved as the *ſealed* ſervants of God, or periſh with his enemies at the fatal battle of Armageddon; where every ravenous bird ſhall be gorged with the fleſh of Antichriſtian kings and captains. What awful reflections does this idea ſuggeſt to us, as individuals as well as a people! How ſuſpendons is the thought of being admitted to fight the battles of the Lord as a righteous nation, at the final conflict, figuratively ſtyled the vintage, which ſhall eradicate fraud, cruelty, and ambition, and baniſh hypocriſy and infidelity to Hell! Let us, therefore, ſearch the unſealed book, which God has ſtrictly enjoined us neither to add to, nor diminiſh from*, with that laudable ſpirit of piety, charity, and ſelf-humiliation, which will preſerve us from partaking of the plagues which it denounces on the ungodly.

Yours, &c. J. W. L. B.

THE PROJECTOR, N° LXV.

Victus, cultuſque corporis ad valetudinem referentur, & ad vires, non ad voluptatem. Atque etiam ſi conſiderare volumus, quæ ſit in naturâ hominis excellentia & dignitas; intelligimus quàm ſit turpe diffluere luxuriâ, & delicatè ac molliter vivere; quamque honeſtum parcè, continenter, ſeverè, ſobriè.

CICERO DE OFF. 1.

To the Author of the PROJECTOR.

SIR,

AMONG the various modes of conveying inſtruction to the human mind there are none, perhaps, which the literati, particularly the writers of periodical publications, have employed more happily, or with greater claſſic beauty, than the ſtyle of *Allegory*. But this, in common with every human invention, combines defect with excellence. It, indeed, delights the calm contemplatiſt: it ſooths *his* penſive ſoul in the ſlumber of imagined happineſs, and, for the moment, makes it real; it feaſts *his* roving mind upon the ſtainleſs picture of Perfection; and at leaſt leads him on to that firſt ſtep to the practice of virtue, an admiration of the Great and Good. But to him who needs the moſt inſtruction, to the gay and thoughtleſs, to the man who only reads becauſe he is tired of looking round him, an Allegory too often conveys the idea of a ſolemn melancholy tale; a tale far better calculated to thicken than diſpel the clouds of indolence. The book is conſequently thrown aſide, and the moral left unnoticed, becauſe the title did not pleaſe him. How then muſt he proceed who toils to catch in his flights of fancy the attention of the light and volatile ob-

* Revelation, chap. xxii. ver. 18, 19.

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ſerver? He muſt open a ſhort eſſay with the airy ſcene of mirth or humour; and imperceptibly drawing the mind into the trammels of contemplation, either arouſe the aſſertion of its dignity by a faithful picture of depravity, or fire the ambition of true greatneſs by diſplaying, in their native charms, the excellence of virtue and perfection. But to my ſtory. I called the other morning upon my fat old friend Sir John Dory, formerly deputy of the *Vintry*, but now alderman of the *Portſoaking* ward. The worthy Knight was at his breakfaſt, and taking me by the hand, "My dear ſir," ſaid he, "you muſt ſit down and hear a moſt wonderful dream I had laſt night, that the narrative may prevent me from eating any thing, for I am engaged to a turtle-feaſt at Fiſhmongers' Hall, and would not ſpoil my dinner for half the new loan. Beſides, I'll tell it exactly in your way, juſt like a philoſopher, and moralize very gravely upon all the good advice it contains." I complied with his requeſt, and after ſedately wiping off the effects of the only bit of toaſt he had eaten, which being a middle piece and ſoaking in butter was pronounced irreſiſtible, the worthy Alderman began in the following manner: "You muſt know, that after ſleeping pretty ſoundly for ſome time, I fancied myſelf walking gently along Cornhill, in my beſt ſuit, with a damaſk napkin tucked under my chin, and in every reſpect ready for the firſt courſe of a city feaſt; when my attention was directed towards *Birch's* (for I can never help juſt looking in as I paſs) by obſerving the delicious fumes from his ſoup-kitchen, riſing in clouds unuſually large. I gazed for ſome moments, and ſoon perceived a female figure breaking through the vapours, and advance towards me. She was tall, but much too fat to be what you call handſome; her eyes were red and prominent; her noſe carbuncled, and her cheeks ſwelled and bloated; at leaſt that's what you would have ſaid of her; but in my opinion ſhe looked like one that loved good eating and drinking and knew the value of an invitation to dine with the India Directors. Her robes, which hung looſe and negligent, appeared to be made a good deal like a livery-man's gown and hood, and were *taſtefully* ſtained with Burgundy and burnt hock; while by her ſide crawled ſlowly (for he was far too fat to walk) a moſt delicious-looking turtle. She was ſweetly perfumed, not with your maukiſh lavender and bergamot, but with the real *haut-gout* of a foreſt haunch in the dog-days. 'My name,' ſaid ſhe, addreſſing me, 'is *Gluttony*; my elder ſiſter *Luxury* has often ſeduced the votaries of my temple with the variety of her entertainments; but they have been lately ſo much refined by our ſilly couſin *Faſhion* as to leave me far beyond them in thoſe ſolid enjoyments of ſenſuality, which are alone worthy of your wiſhes.' A forced ſmile now dwelt upon her livid lips, and ſtretching forth a hand, that certainly trembled with debility, ſhe beckoned me to follow her. We then approached that delightful theatre of feſtivity the London Tavern, when, lo! the lofty building melted into air, and a ſpacious and magnificent temple roſe, with ſolemn grandeur, from its baſis. My fair guide now entered, and encouraged me to follow her, into the moſt ſplendid banqueting room I had ever beheld. She ſeated herſelf upon a ſofa of the richeſt velvet, and placing me by her ſide, I was for ſome minutes abſorbed in mute aſtoniſhment at the princely luxuries that were every where ſpread around me. The gorgeous tapeſtries which covered the walls of the pavilion repreſented in the moſt lively tints the gardens of the Heſperides, Dido regaling Æneas, Jupiter feaſting upon ambroſia on Mount Olympus, and Alexander emptying the cup of Hercules. The niches were filled with the buſts of Heliogabalus, Apicius, Eropus, and the moſt celebrated epicures of antiquity; while, on the lofty columns that ſupported the dome, were richly emblazoned the arms of the City companies. Immediately adjoining the palace was a grove, in which, taking a ſhort turn before dinner, juſt to get an appetite, I beheld the choiceſt kinds of game and wild-fowl flock round me in countleſs varieties; ſnipes, teals, and ptarmigans, the fatteſt in nature, kept hopping before me chirping to be killed; while woodcocks nothing but trail and thigh, and partridges all breaſt, flew inceſſantly before my eyes, bearing in their beaks the choiceſt delicacies of *Burgeſs* and *Burtonalle*. In the centre of the grove, which I forgot to tell you was ſtocked with foreſt bucks and red deer, carrying the nobleſt haunches imaginable, I perceived a ſpacious lake for the moſt rare and delicate of the finny tribe; here

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my name-ſake the John Dory (my darling ſon and heir as I call him) raiſed his pretty pouting mouth, and floated between carp and tench without a ſingle bone in their bodies; even the very turbots had their backs transformed into bellies, and ſwam with live lobſters that made my mouth water to look at them; while every rock was covered with the fineſt native oyſters that could not ſhew a beard amongſt a million of them; and turtle, unable to ſtir for ſize and fatneſs, lay baſking on the ſhores. I now re-entered the ſaloon, and immediately ſat down to a boundleſs profuſion of every delicacy that appetite could wiſh for, or luxury invent; wines of the richeſt flavour ſparkled with tenfold luſtre, and excluſive of theſe *natural* incitements to enjoy the ſplendour of the repaſt, the youthful attendants of my bounteous hoſteſs waited with extracts of the moſt ſtimulating herbs, prepared by ſupernatural powers, to ſharpen the blunted edge of appetite; while their companions impregnated the air we were inhaling with the tonic properties of æthereous minerals, forming indeed the *Ne plus ultra* of thoſe *refined* diſciples of Epicurus, who, when Nature is far more than ſatisfied, ſtill ſcorn to leave a dainty diſh behind them. Here every rarity that I could wiſh for preſented itſelf before me, and each morſel became, in its paſſage to my lips, the moſt delectable of the delicious; in ſhort, I now completely revelled in the very lap of luxury.

"Theſe delights, however, were but of ſhort duration: the banquet ended, and was ſucceeded by a weary laſſitude which pervaded my whole frame, and while it ſuſpended the animation of enjoyment, debarred the ſoothing ſweets of ſleep. I turned my eyes around, and when on the point of ſoliciting my generous patroneſs for freſh delights to remove the horrors that overſpread me, I felt them encreaſed inſtead of diminiſhed by the livid paleneſs that covered the once-ſmiling faces of the whole aſſembly. Every eye now ſunk dejected, and every hand burnt with the fever and trembled with the debility of intemperance. The boundleſs proſpects of the landſcape were ſuddenly buried in a gloomy miſt; the ſplendid furniture, the ſculpture, columns, and embroidered tapeſtries had ſhewn their beauties, and now ceaſed to pleaſe; the air which had been fanned in gentle zephyrs, and purified with the moſt coſtly productions of nature, ſunk into a dark and noiſome fog; the ſmoaking cenſors, that exhaled ambroſial odours, now rolled their fumes into a ſulphurous and heavy cloud; the lamps, which, as they cheered the eye with their luſtre, regaled the ſenſes with incenſe and perfume, now ſunk beneath the miſty vapours that overſpread them; they expired one after another, and left the moſt magnificent of palaces a gloomy cavern.

"But this was not all; freſh horrors ſtill heaped themſelves upon me; though I was already juſt ſinking to the ground with terror and diſmay. A bloated and diſtorted monſter, whom I inſtantly knew to be *Gout*, crawled from a vaſe crowned with the richeſt products of India, fixed his cruel talons in my fleſh, and as he drew it from my ſmarting bones, ſat ſmiling at my agonies, while I writhed in torture unable to eſcape his fury. Cloſe behind ſtood *Palſy*, a body ſcarcely animated, and trembling like a reed. Next to him was *Dropſy*, a ſwelled unwieldy maſs, all but a corpſe; and *Apoplexy*, who diſplayed *one moment* the ruddy countenance of health and vigour, *and the next* ſunk ſpeechleſs beneath a ſtupifying tremor, which chilled his flowing blood, and, lulling his faculties in an endleſs torpor, left him nothing but the pale image of diſſolution. I cried for ſuccour, but I cried, alas! in vain. *Gluttony* and her crew, with all their boaſted powers of enjoyment, could but give me that which only ſharpened the pangs I ſuffered, and now left me imploring the mercy of death to relieve me from torture and deſpair too cruel for feeble nature to ſupport. I ſunk expiring upon a ſofa; when raiſing my eyes to behold once more the ſcene of folly which had ſo fatally deluded me, I ſaw, with inexpreſſible ſurpriſe and exultation, the heavy vapours diſſolving into air, and a female of angelic beauty divide the parting clouds, and move towards me with the ſweeteſt ſmile of pity and benevolence. Her dreſs was rich, but formed with the ſimpleſt modeſty; a placid ſerenity beamed from her countenance, and heightened the glowing charms of every feature. Health had ſpread its loveliеſt bloom upon her cheeks, and her eyes ſparkled like the morning planet with a bright but ſteady luſtre, a vigorous energy marked her

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ſtep, adorning every motion with a graceful elegance, eaſy without negligence, and unaffectedly majeſtic. Behind her walked two beauteous children ſmiling with tranquillity and delight, while their youthful limbs diſplayed the manly force of health and vigour. In their hands they bore a cake of homely bread, with a cryſtal vaſe of water from the cleareſt ſpring, and gazed upon their kind protectreſs with a look that owned every happineſs they felt as proceeding from her bounty. As ſhe advanced her hand waved in the air, when the blackened clouds broke from each other and rolled ſlowly on. The varied landſcape gradually recovered all its beauties; the ſulphurous fog that overſpread the atmoſphere melted imperceptibly, and left a cloudleſs ſky; a ſerene and peaceful ſtillneſs pervaded the ſpacious manſion ſo lately the ſcene of revelling and riot; while the bloated buſts of Apicius and Eropus fell from their pedeſtals, and were replaced by thoſe heavenly models of ſelf-command and virtue Socrates and Plato. *Gout* and his hideous crew ſlunk murmuring from her ſight, and gave me juſt ſtrength enough to beg ſhe would not leave me. 'My name,' ſaid ſhe, 'is *Temperance*, the daughter of *Virtue*, the ſiſter of *Peace*, and the mother of *Health and Vigour*; I fear you have, as yet, but little known me; think not, however, poor deluded mortal, that I come to puniſh you for reſigning ſuch ſimple fare as mine to taſte the ſeducing luxuries of my inſidious rival. You have now revelled in the hall of *Gluttony*. You have ſeen for what tranſient pleaſures the joys of health, perhaps the ſmiles of Heaven, may be loſt for ever: your exulting ſoul has towered over *Reaſon*, in the mad riots of intemperance, and ſunk beneath *Deſpair* in the tortures that enſued. From thoſe tortures calm patient *Reaſon*, whom you ſpurned from your boſom, is now waiting to relieve you. For the poiſon you have ſwallowed, neglected *Temperance* now tenders you an antidote. Live on theſe homely offerings, and learn to think them dainties; they command the ſprings of health; they are every thing that nature wants; and in all beyond life-ſtealing luxury too often mingles her ſweet but fatal potion. Turn then from theſe deluſive follies, you have found them worſe than vain. Let not the thinking lord of the creation be baſely ranked with the poor brute his ſubject. Call forth the noble dignity that nature gave you, when ſhe gave you reaſon, and embrace the wiſdom which *Experience* offers, ere, like a pilot to a foundered ſhip, ſhe comes too late to ſave you.' With joy and gratitude I accepted her bounteous offer; and taſting the bread ſhe gave me, found it far ſweeter than all the coſtly dainties I had feaſted on; the ſparkling water as it paſſed my lips gradually diſpelled the pangs I ſuffered, and compoſed me in a balmy ſlumber that refreſhed me, long before I woke, from the tumultuous horrors of a fevered brain. Such was my dream; and ſo ſtrong a hold has it taken of my imagination, that were I not, my dear fellow, poſitively engaged this very day to the only turtle-feaſt I am likely to enjoy for ſome time, perhaps a week to come, I verily believe that I ſhould ſend an excuſe to the Fiſhmongers, and dine quietly at home upon a make-up dinner."

I commented with my old friend upon his dream, in which I endeavoured, but in vain, to prove it friendly counſel; and leaving him reſolved upon his feaſt, I could not help reflecting how often even the beſt and wiſeſt of mankind have harboured vices in their own boſoms, which, at firſt, they only pitied in another; and, like faint-hearted lovers, fondly gazed on *Virtue*, enraptured with the charms they had not courage to embrace.

I am, Mr. PROJECTOR,
Yours, &c. S.

Mr. URBAN. *Dec.* 10.

IN anſwer to a requeſt of one of your Correſpondents, ſome months ſince, I ſend you the Pedigree of the family of Lytton, of Knebworth, in Hertfordſhire. The preſent family who poſſeſs the Lytton eſtates are *ſtrangers in blood* to the old Lytton family. The laſt of that antient family was Strode Lytton, who died in 1710, a bachelor. He was deſcended from the Lytton family by a female branch; the male blood expired in William Lytton, eſq. who died in 1704 without iſſue. By his will he deviſed all his landed eſtates to his great nephew, the above-mentioned Strode Lytton; upon which event, and in compliance with the directions in the will of his great uncle William Lytton, Strode Lytton took the name of Lytton Lytton; he died in the year 1710 unmarried, and is buried in Knebworth

Knebworth church. By his will he gave all the Lytton eſtate to William Robinſon, eſq. of Denbighſhire, his maternal uncle, from whom the preſent Richard Warburton Lytton is deſcended, as the annexed Pedigree will ſhew.

The family of Lytton came originally from Litton in Derbyſhire, and poſſeſſed the eſtate at Knebworth in the reign of Henry VII. and from that period to the year 1710 in regular ſucceſſion. During that time they lived in conſiderable ſplendour, and in great repute, in their family reſidence at Knebworth. The family manſion is yet ſtanding, and is perhaps the only houſe in the county of Hertford remaining in its original ſtate.

When Philip of Spain fitted out a formidable ſea-armament (the Armada), and with a very conſiderable body of land forces, under the Duke of Parma (one of the moſt celebrated generals of that day), threatened an invaſion of this kingdom, Sir Rowland Lytton, of Knebworth, was then lieutenant of the county of Hertford, and commanded the county militia at Tilbury camp, where Queen Elizabeth aſſembled a large body of forces. Sir Rowland was afterwards appointed cuſtos rotulorum of the county of Hertford, and was made captain of the band of penſioners. Several of the family have ſerved the office of ſheriff; and, by intermarriages, the females are connected with many noble families exiſting at this day.

The undermentioned Pedigree is taken with great accuracy from the inſcriptions upon the monuments in Knebworth church; from Chauncy's Hiſtory, and Salmon's and other Hiſtories of Hertfordſhire; from Viſitations in the Heralds' office, and from old title-deeds; and the latter part from the proceedings in the Court of Chancery, where the latter intermarriages and deſcents were proved, and may be found in the Law Reports, under the title of Lytton *v.* Lytton, in the courſe of the laſt century. HERALDICUS HERT.

The Pedigree of the old family of LYTTON, and the families of ROBINSON and WARBURTON.

- 2. Rebecca Chapman. = Sir Rowland Lytton, knt. ob. 1674. = 1. Judith Edwards, ob. 1659.
  - Rebecca, mar. Lord Falkland.
  - William, ob. ſ. p. 1704, mar. 1. Mary Harriſon, 2. Philippa Keylyng, both ob. ſ. p.
  - Rowland, ob. ſ. p. 1699.
  - 1. Robert = Judith, ob. 1672. = 2. Sir Nic. Strode, of Middleſex, ob. 1707.
    - Robert Abbot, ob. ſ. p.
  - Anne, ob. ſ. p. mar. Sir Fra. Ruſſell.
  - ..... = William Robinſon, took the name of Lytton.
    - Richard Warburton, dead. = Barbara, dead.
      - Richard Warburton Lytton, born 1745, living. = Elizabeth Joddrell, living.
        - William Earle Bulwer, of Norfolk, colonel in the army, = Elizabeth Barbara, heir apparent, born 1773, married 1798.
          - Six children, all living in 1806.
      - A daughter, ob. ſ. p. vita patris, = John White.
    - Eleanor Brereton, ob. 1790, = John Robinſon, ob. 1762.
      - John Robinſon Lytton, heir-general, ob. ſ. p. 1710, changed his name to Lytton Lytton, and gave all his eſtates by will to his mother's family, the Robinſons.
  - 2. Margaret = George. = 1. Bridget Moſtyn, ob. ſ. p.

Mr. URBAN, *Slawſton, Dec.* 29.

ON the 10th of this month a milk-white ſky-lark* was ſhot in Slawſton lordſhip, where it had been ſeen at different times in the preceding ſummer. Its weight was one ounce nine drachms avoirdupoiſe; its length, from the point of the bill to the tip of the tail, ſeven inches and a quarter; its breadth, when the wings were fully expanded, from one extremity to the other, eleven inches three quarters. It was perfectly white, without a tinge of any other colour. Another of the ſame kind and colour was ſhot within a quarter of a mile of the ſame ſpot in September laſt, which might probably be

* Its note, manner of ſoaring, and length of the hind claw, clearly proved it a lark.

be its mate, as this was a hen and the former a cock bird. They are both preserved and stuffed, and placed in glass cases, by an artist at Harborough, who supposes them great and singular curiosities.

This summer, also, my haymakers found a nest of milk-white mice in the same lordship; the two old ones escaped, but two of the young ones they brought home alive, which I endeavoured to rear, but they died in two or three days after they were taken.

Yours, &c. J. Tailby.

Mr. Urban,

In answer to the queries in p. 1029, John Weever was born in Lancashire in 1576; the exact place of his birth does not appear to have been ascertained by his biographers. He was educated at Queen's College, Cambridge, under Doctor Robert Pearson, Archdeacon of Suffolk, and shortly after went abroad in search of antiquities, a study to which he was peculiarly attached. At his return to England he travelled over most parts of that country, and of Scotland, under the protection and encouragement of Sir Robert Cotton and the learned Selden. In 1631 he published his "Funeral Monuments," and the next year died at his house in Clerkenwell-close, aged 56. He was buried in St. James's, Clerkenwell, with the following epitaph of his own composition:

Lancashire gave me breath,
And Cambridge education;
Middlesex gave me death,
And this Church my humation;
And Christ to me hath given
A place with him in Heaven.

Wood states him to have been a man of very diminutive size, and accuses him of being "too credulous in many matters."

Weever's "Funeral Monuments" is a work of great information. It contains a variety of the most useful and entertaining matter, which must have cost the author much labour, and which he has executed with the greatest fidelity and diligence. The title is "Ancient Funerall Monuments within the United Monarchie of Great Britaine, Ireland, and the Ilands adiacent, with the dissolued Monasteries therein contained: their Founders, and what eminent Persons haue beene in the same interred, etc. Intermixed and illustrated with variety of Historicall Observations, Annotations, and briefe Notes, extracted out of approued Authors, infallible Records, Leger Bookes, Charters, Rolls, old Manuscripts, and the Collections of iudicious Antiquaries, etc: Composed by the Studie and Trauels of John Weever, *Spe labor levis*. London, Printed by Thomas Harper, 1631. And are to be sold by Lawrence Sadler, at the signe of the Golden Lion in little Britaine." Prefixed is an engraved title by Cecill: it contains pp. 871, exclusive of the dedication to King Charles, Epistle to the Reader, and Index; and is illustrated with woodcuts. The Author dates his Epistle "From my House in Clerkenwell-close, this 28 of May, 1631." It appears that, had he lived, he intended to have published Modern Monumental Inscriptions, as a companion to his former work, of which a second edition appeared folio Lond. 1661, with a head of Weever.

Your late ingenious correspondent, Mr. Weston, p. 997, mistakes the date of the Second Edition of "The Grete Herball:" it is in 1526. "The Grete Herball whiche geveth parfyt Knowlege and Understandyng of all maner of Herbes and there gracyous Vertues:" at the end, "Imprented at London in Southwarke by me Peter Treueris, dwellinge in the sygne of the Wodows. In the yere of our Lorde God 1526, the 27 day of July." It abounds in wood-cuts, and is a book of great rarity and value. Another Edition, omitted by Mr. W. is folio 1529.

P. 1016, col. 2, line 47, for "Samuel Botley *Hatchet*," read "Samuel Botley *Teacher*," etc. P. B.

Illustrations of Horace,
Book I. Epistle III.
To Julius Florus,

Introduction.

At Rome it was usual for the great, even in the time of the Republic, and much more under the Cæsars, especially when they repaired to their governments, or were going journies on affairs of state, to have about them, besides their freedmen and slaves, a number of free-born persons, particularly devoted to them; and, in quality of humble and obsequious friends, were treated on a familiar footing; and sometimes, besides the honourable functions to which they had been brought up, were likewise occasionally charged with private commissions and offices

offices of a less honourable nature. These gentlemen were called *comites, amici, cohors amicorum*, also *contubernales* and *commensales*, and consisted either of persons who had a certain post near the Patron, as private secretary, physician, cash-keeper, and the like; or, especially in the times of which we are speaking, of such as formed the suite of a great nobleman, more for state and for filling his table, than from any real want of them, and who had more need of his bounty, than he had of their services. As these people, by the frequent opportunities they had of making themselves agreeable to the great man, or of gaining his confidence, not unfrequently acquired a handsome fortune; so it is easy to guess how considerable a place must be in the cohort of a prince who belonged to the family of Augustus, and consequently, was near enough to the fountain-head of all favours, posts of honour and wealth, for enabling a man to derive copious channels from it for the service of his friends.

Julius Florus, to whom the present Epistle and the second of the second book are written, and who probably bore the name of Julius, as a client of the Julian family, but in other respects is an unknown person, was at that time in the cohort of the friends of Tiberius Claudius Nero, step-son of Augustus, by his consort Livia, when he was sent to Armenia in the year 434 for the purpose of there installing Tigranes in the royal dignity. But what redounds much more to his honour in the eyes of posterity, is, that he enjoyed, as it appears, no mean place among the friends of Horace, whose name in process of time is become as illustrious as that of Tiberius is stigmatized with infamy.

How little enviable the place was which this Julius Florus enjoyed with the other choice spirits after whom Horace inquires in this Epistle, at the table of the gloomy, suspicious, crafty, and deliberately cruel Tiberius, we shall notice from Suetonius on another occasion.

However, far better hopes were entertained at that time of this Prince, than the sequel of his history was found to authorize. He was then about 21 or 22 years of age, and from the awe in which he stood of Augustus, as well as his desire of obtaining the esteem of the Romans, he was under the necessity of studying the arts of disguise, and concealing his vices under the mask of their opposite virtues. Moreover, he addicted himself much to the literature of both languages, and always affected to have about him a court of learned men, by which his house had the appearance of an academy, and gave rise to the opinion, that he passed his hours of relaxation in company with the Muses, though the most important questions he used to discuss with his convivial friends were of no greater consequence than, for example, how Hecuba's mother was called? What name Achilles assumed while he passed for a girl in the Gynæceum of Lycomedia, and the like*.

One thing that deserves notice, I think, is this; that it is not known whether or not either Julius Florus himself, or Titius, the pretended Pindar and Æschylus of Rome, justified through their works the praises he flowed on them by Horace. We find no mention of them any where else; and the silence of Quinctilian, who certainly would not have forgot them in his recension of the Roman poets†, if they had ever been reckoned among the eminent bards of the Augustan age, seems alone to be a decisive evidence against their poetic talents and renown. It is therefore to be supposed, that Horace, either from friendship or from discretion, was more favourable in his judgment of them than posterity; and I think that herein he rather deserves to be praised than blamed. It was very becoming him, who can never be reasonably suspected either of bribing any panegyrist of his own talents by such means; or of wanting to elevate such pretenders to the poetic bays, that he might make his own merits so much the more conspicuous among them; him who might be so assured of his own pre-eminence, and was at the same time so little proud of it; I say it was highly becoming him to encourage inferior talents, and even to bestow his approbation on attempts that, perhaps, might give room to easy prognostics of future excellence. With regard to Titius Septimius, yet another reason appears, which we shall have occasion to mention in another place.

The urbanity which every where characterises the works of Horace, in

* Sueton. in Tiber. c. 70.

† Instit. Orat. lib. x. cap. 1.

this letter looks ſo much like good-nature, that we cannot help giving it that appellation. In his judgments, indeed, the friend is conſpicuous; but we are at the ſame time convinced, that his praiſe is the praiſe of a maſter who loves and underſtands the art, and points out with delicacy and diſcretion, the ſhoals to be avoided by the perſon he praiſes. That he was not wanting in frankneſs to tell his friends diſagreeable truths, we ſee from the caution he delivers to Celſus, and which, though enveloped in the moſt facetious ſimilitudes, might not be very eaſy of digeſtion to the juvenile Poet; but which he chuſes to employ, as he had already ſo often cautioned him in vain. Moreover, the affectionate manner wherein he gives Julius Florus to underſtand what it is that prevents him from making greater progreſs towards perfection, as well as the warmth wherewith he ſtrives to re-unite the diſſevered band of friendſhip between him and his friend or relation Munatius, is a proof that he took more than common intereſt in the welfare of theſe two young perſons.

Claudius Auguſti privignus (1).

(1.) Tiberius is here called merely the ſtep-ſon of Auguſtus; as it was not till after the death of Caius and Lucius Cæſars, that he was adopted as the grand-ſon of the Emperor, in the year 757.

An pingues Aſiæ campi colleſque morantur? (2).

(2). Detain on the march for a while. We may conclude from theſe fifth verſes, that Tiberius took his way through Macedonia and Thrace, and that this Epiſtle was written in the year of Rome 735.

Bella quis et paces longum diffundit in ævum. (3).

(3). Horace, who had always too high a ſenſe of honour, to forget the relation in which he ſtood in his youth to the laſt free Romans, Brutus and Caſſius, declined in as graceful a manner as poſſible, and as long as he could, the ambiguous honour of making the actions of Auguſtus the ſubject of his muſe, as Mæcenas and Auguſtus himſelf, no doubt, would have deſired he ſhould. He always excuſes himſelf by pretending that he had not breath enough for ſo great an enterprize, and muſt leave it to Poets of more egregious talents. The true reaſon it is not difficult to gueſs; though it would by no means have been proper for him to produce it. On the other hand, he was too complete a Courtier, not to ſhew at leaſt his good will on that occaſion. Accordingly, he here begins his inquiries after the ſeveral employments of the learned cohort of Tiberius, with the queſtion: which of them had propoſed to himſelf to ſing the exploits of Auguſtus? This at any rate ſounds as if he intereſted himſelf about it, and wiſhed nothing ſo much as to ſee that executed by another, which, from want of ability, he could not undertake himſelf.

Quid Titius? (4).

(4.) A gloſs in an old manuſcript calls him Titius Septimius, (which perhaps ought to have been written *Septiminus*) and aſſerts that a Roman knight of that name was living about this time, who wrote tragedies and lyric poems, but of whom nothing is extant. The family of Titia was not without ſplendour in Rome. Cicero ſpeaks with great applauſe of the orations of a Caius Titius. But neither he, nor four or five other Titii that are named in his epiſtles, nor the M. Titius whom we read of in Plutarch and Dio, [Plutarch in Anton. Dio, lib. 50. p. 402. 420. edit. Leunclav.] and during the time of the triumvirate was always on the fortunate ſide, is the perſon here ſpoken of. But that he was a ſon of the ſaid Marcus might perhaps be rendered probable, if any one choſe to take pains about it.

An tragicâ deſævit & ampullatur in arte? (5).

(5.) That Horace by the word *ampullatur* (which can only be imperfectly expreſſed in Engliſh) might have had the Greek word ἀναθύζειν in view, as Lambinus and Torrentius believe, may very well be; but that he meant ſomething elſe by *ampullari*, than what the Greek word implies, I am much inclined to believe with the latter. Horace was certainly of too refined a way of thinking to be an admirer of the bombaſtic ſtyle and the yard-long words by which the tragedians of Rome thought themſelves ſo many Æſchyluſſes; and I ſhould, therefore, imagine that under the word *ampullatur* a genule irony may lie concealed, and that he intended indirectly to warn the young Titius againſt the danger of treſpaſſing beyond the limits of the true ſublime, which he was the more liable to do as an admirer and imitator of Pindar. Horace in general rather praiſes the boldneſs

of

of the young poet, in aspiring to be a Roman Pindar, than the act itself; and that he did not succeed may be concluded from the commencement of the 2d Ode of the ivth Book, which seems to have been written several years after this Epistle.

Quid mihi Celsus agit? (6).

(6.) Probably the same Celsus of Albinova, to whom the Eighth Epistle is addressed, and who at that time was a secretary of Tiberius.

Scripta Palatinus quæcunque recepit Apollo. (7).

(7.) Three years subsequent to the battle near Actium, A.U. 726, Augustus dedicated to Apollo a temple with a spacious gallery in his house on the Palatine Mount, in which a Greek and a Latin library stood open to the learned. That Augustus had the magnificent library of Lucullus, in which all the Greeks who came to Rome assembled, according to the expression of Plutarch, as in a prytaneum or literary council-chamber, brought to this Palatine, is, after strict inquiry, a mere supposition, though a probable one. But that he placed in the Palatine library the colossal statue of Apollo, thirty ells in height, which Lucullus had procured from Apollonia in Pontus, and erected in the capitol at Rome, as the Abbé Belley affirms, Memoir. de Litterature, tom. xiv. p. 14. and appeals for his authority to the 7th Chapter of Book xxxiv. of Pliny, this same Pliny does not mention a syllable.

—— *moveat cornicula risum*
Furtivis nudata coloribus. (8).

(8.) An allusion to a well-known fable of Æsop. Horace's peculiar manner of omitting the terms of comparison, and inserting the subject of comparison in the place of the object, gives his metaphors, allusions, and similies a singular spirit, and is to be reckoned among the most ingenious elegancies of his style.

Si patriæ volumus, si nobis vivere cari. (9).

(9.) This passage, in a mere occasional letter to a confidential of Tiberius, appears to me exceedingly remarkable. It shews, I think, that Horace had virtue more at heart than, according to the vulgar prejudices against his principles, is usually imagined. As he was one of those Romans who had seen the republic and zealously wished its preservation; so he could not thoroughly accommodate himself to the great revolution which left *nihil prisci et integri moris* remaining; and at every moment, so to speak, there escaped him a thought, a sentiment, that was too generous, too old Roman, for such corrupted times, and was therefore no longer in season. He cannot part with the illusion, that a Roman had still a country, and accordingly he felt it not at all ridiculous to speak to a young courtier concerning wisdom and virtue with warmth and in the same tone of confidence as an experienced physician talks to a patient concerning the diet he is to keep and the medicines he is to take. This, in my mind, does much honour to the heart of our poet, and so much the more honour, as, with a moderate share of attention and good sense, we may observe this way of thinking apparent through all his works.

Quantæ conveniat, Munatius. (10).

(10.) Who this Munatius was; whether a son, a nephew, or some other relation of the L. Munatius Planeus, who was a dependent on Julius Cæsar, and after his death Consul in the year 712, then Pro-consul in Gallia Comata, in the sequel one of the foremost partisans of Antonius, and after abandoning him, went over to Octavius, was very much beloved by the latter, and in the year 742 was Censor with Æmilius Lepidus for his colleague; or whether he bore the name of the Munatian family for other reasons usual with the Romans; is as much unknown as it is of any consequence.

An male farta. (11).

(11.) The *male farta*, needs not in my opinion to be fetched from a tailor's workshop, as Baxter thinks it ought; the whole dilogy suits just as well to a wound.

Report of the Trial on the Will of the late Lord Chedworth.

(*Continued from p.* 1082.)

Court of Chancery, *Aug.* 7.

White and others, *v.* Wilson and others.

THE application this day to the Court was, that a new Trial should be directed by the Lord Chancellor; and this motion was made on behalf of Colonel Wright, the heir at law.

Mr. Perceval supported the application on the following affidavits:

Alexander Wright, of Park place, St James's, in the city of Westminster, Lieut. colonel

colonel in His Majesty's 77th Regt. of Foot, and one of the Defendants in this Cause, maketh oath, that since the trial of the issue at law, directed by this honourable Court, this Deponent hath received information of a witness, whose evidence would have been most important for this Deponent on the said trial, which at that time he had no knowledge of; and this Deponent hath been credibly informed, and verily believes it to be true, that the evidence of such witness will tend to establish the insanity of the Testator John Lord Chedworth, if a new trial is granted by this honourable Court.

A. Wright, the Heir at law, sworn the 4th Aug. 1806, states, that the witness, whose evidence was alluded to in the Deponent's former affidavit, sworn in this cause, is the Rev. Samuel Parr, Doctor of Laws, of Hatton, in the county of Warwick and in a conversation with the said Samuel Parr, on the 3d day of August instant, he the said Samuel Parr declared it to be his firm conviction, from long and intimate observation of the character and conduct of the late John Lord Chedworth, that he was at times insane; that so strongly was this conviction impressed on his mind, that he the said Samuel Parr should not have been the least surprised to have heard that the late Lord Chedworth was confined in a straight waistcoat; that several parts of his Lordship's conduct appeared to the said Samuel Parr to be perfectly irreconcileable with any rational principle, and only to be accounted for on the grounds of insanity; that the said Samuel Parr informed Deponent, that previous to the late Trial on the subject of the said Lord Chedworth's Will, he had been written to on the part of the executors, to give evidence of the sanity of his Lordship; to which he had answered, that the executors had better not call him as a witness, as his evidence would prove the direct contrary; and that in consequence, as he supposed, of such answer, he was not called to give it.

That within these two days, Deponent had received information of another witness, a Mr. Mackey, a gentleman of respectability in the county of Suffolk, whose evidence, as the Deponent hath been informed, and verily believes to be true, will coincide with that of the said Samuel Parr; but with whom, as yet, the Deponent had not been able to have any communication.

Samuel Parr, LL. D. sworn 2d August 1806, states, that he made oath, and with unfeigned reluctance, and in consequence of an application from Lieut.-col. Alexander Wright, of His Majesty's 77th Regt. and of Park-place, St. James's, in the county of Middlesex; which, after much discussion, and much reflection, seemed to the Deponent irresistible; saith, that from his, the Deponent's, personal acquaintance with the late Lord Chedworth, which began when his Lordship was a boy at Harrow school, and which continued, though with frequent intervals between the letters and interviews of the Deponent to and with his Lordship, to the time of his Lordship's death; and from the Deponent's long and serious observations upon his Lordship's character and conduct, the Deponent was led to believe, and did then believe firmly, that, with great talents, attainments, and virtues, his Lordship united an understanding not completely sound, and liable to be much affected by that propensity to insanity, to which, perhaps, his Lordship was subject from his birth, and which, in the judgment of the Deponent, was increased by some unfortunate events in his Lordship's life.

The Lord Chancellor then observed, that before the motion proceeded any farther, he must read the report of Lord Ellenborough, of the trial of the cause in the Court of Law, (which Report has already been given in pp. 1030-1032).

This was the whole of the evidence; and his Lordship desired the learned gentlemen who were to support this motion for a new trial, to direct their attention to this consideration: Whether, if Dr. Parr, for whom his Lordship professed great regard and affection, were in the box as a witness in the Court of Law, and were to swear what he had done in this his affidavit, it would alter the verdict? And whether, if another trial were had in this cause, and the next verdict were different from the present, upon this evidence, he must not send it to a third, a fourth, or a fifth trial, until the Verdict should be given again the same as it is at present? Whether it was possible for any Jury in their senses to find any other verdict than that which they have found in this case? His Lordship protested that after the evidence which had been given in support of this will, of the sanity of Lord Chedworth, if there had been twenty such evidences as that of the affidavit of Dr. Parr, it could not make the slightest difference in their verdict.

Mr. Leech, on the part of Col. Wright, submitted, that he had a right to a new trial in this case, in like manner as if he were to bring another action of Ejectment, and in that form of action he would bring as many as he pleased, and could never be stopt in them by any thing but a *Bill of Peace*, a course of proceeding which was quite uncommon, and in no instance allowed until after three Ejectments had been tried. He submitted that this was the

the caſe of an Heir at Law, who had diſcovered evidence material to the iſſue after the trial, and that he was entitled to try the effect of it before another Jury.

The Lord Chancellor obſerved, that if this was the rule of Law, it was unneceſſary to argue the matter, becauſe, however right the verdict might be, the Heir at Law could not be compelled to ſubmit to it until it had been repeated twice. But he had no ſuch conception of the law. If he was wrong, the remedy was clear.

Mr. Richards and Mr. Perceval argued on the ſame ſide at great length. They admitted that the verdict was right, upon the evidence which was given at the Trial; but they contended that the Heir at Law ought to have another chance, on account of the evidence which he might hereafter bring forward; and if he had not, this caſe would preclude him for ever.

Mr. Attorney General, Mr. Solicitor General, Mr. Fonblanque, Mr. Bell, and Mr. Wiſhaw, ſupported the verdict; maintained that the affidavit of Dr. Parr ſhould be taken in the ſtricteſt ſenſe and grammatical meaning of the words, becauſe the Reverend Deponent's characteriſtic was accuracy of expreſſion; and that affidavit did not in the leaſt degree alter the caſe as proved before the Jury. The learned Counſel ridiculed the expreſſion of "propenſity to inſanity," &c. in that affidavit. Beſides, the idea of the inſanity of Lord Chedworth was totally inconſiſtent with the numerous letters which Dr. Parr had written to Lord Chedworth, on various occaſions, which, the learned Counſel ſaid, it was unneceſſary to ſtate to the Court.

The Lord Chancellor ſaid it was quite unneceſſary, and he hoped they would not be ſtated.

Mr. Wilſon, the Deviſee under Lord Chedworth's Will, and the Party in the Cauſe, ſaid that any pecuniary advantage he derived under this Will, was a paltry conſideration in his mind, in compariſon with the regard he had for the memory of Lord Chedworth; and therefore he inſiſted on having theſe letters read, to ſhew the manner in which Dr. Parr had thought fit to write to his Lordſhip, and to do juſtice to the memory of that Nobleman; which they were, as follows:

Richard Wilſon, eſq. one of the Defendants in this cauſe ſworn 6th Auguſt, 1806, ſtates,

That ſince the death of the ſaid John Lord Chedworth, he hath found amongſt his Lordſhip's papers, ſeveral letters addreſſed to the ſaid Lord Chedworth, ſigned "S. Parr," and which this Deponent verily believes to be the ſignature and hand-writing of Samuel Parr, Clerk, Doctor of Laws, of Hatton, in the county of Warwick (the greateſt intimacy, to the knowledge of this Deponent, having ſubſiſted for many years between the ſaid John Lord Chedworth and the ſaid Samuel Parr); three of which ſaid letters are in the words and figures, or to the effect following, (that is to ſay):

"*Hatton, Sept. 6th*, 1801.

"My Lord, On Friday night I had the honour of receiving from Warwick your Lordſhip's letter. On Saturday there was no poſt, and therefore I could not have the ſatisfaction of ſending any anſwer before to-day. My Lord, I tell you the real ſentiments of my ſoul, when I declare to you, that ſcarcely any event in my life gave me ſuch exquiſite delight, or ſo much honeſt triumph, as I felt from the peruſal of your Lordſhip's letter. The importance of the offer itſelf, the gracious manner in which it is conveyed to me, the courteous and friendly ſpirit which pervades every ſentence and every expreſſion, demand my moſt unfeigned and reſpectful acknowledgments; to the latoſt moment of my exiſtence I ſhall remember your kindneſs, and in that remembrance I ſhall find a pure and perpetual ſource of gratification to my beſt moral feelings, and of ſolace under the infirmities of approaching old age. At preſent, my Lord, I have only the living of Wederton, in Northamptonſhire. The yearly profits of it, after various deductions, are ſomewhat leſs than 120l.; but from the legal conditions of diſtance, the rectory of Wederton cannot be holden, even by diſpenſation, with the vicarage of Winterborne, and therefore I am under the painful neceſſity of confeſſing my inability to avail myſelf of your moſt generous intentions in my favour; but the merit of thoſe intentions has no dependence on the untoward circumſtances of my ſituation, and therefore I will once more intreat your Lordſhip to accept my ſincere and cordial thanks. To your injunction of ſecrecy I will pay a temporary, but I am quite incapable of yielding an unqualified and unlimited obedience. My gratitude, my pride, my ſenſe of propriety and juſtice, will not ſuffer me to conceal from the world, for ever, that Lord Chedworth has been pleaſed to conſider me as not unworthy of his protection; and permit me, my Lord, to own to you yet farther, that in the account which they who ſurvive me may probably be inclined to give of my purſuits as a Scholar, of my principles as a Religioniſt, and my fortune as an Eccleſiaſtic, I ſhall not only be deſirous, but ambitious of having it recorded that you were my patron. Pardon me for referring this tribute to the diſintereſted friendſhip, to the *intellectual attainments*, to the literary, political, and moral

moral ſympathies of a Nobleman whom I have long been accuſtomed to reſpect; and be aſſured, that I will not diſtreſs your delicacy, nor obſtruct your views in the diſpoſal of the living now vacant, by proclaiming the contents of your letter, till you have made choice of ſome other incumbent. Thus far, my Lord, I have been diſcharging a ſacred duty to your friendſhip, and it is with mingled feelings of reluctance and confidence that I venture to throw myſelf upon your candour, for excuſing the very great and very unuſual liberty which I am about to take, in ſubmitting to your Lordſhip's conſideration that which follows: In truth, my Lord, I ſhall not preſume to riſque the loſs of good opinion and good will from any human being by ſuch a communication, unleſs my mind were deeply impreſſed with the conviction of ſterling good ſenſe and radical good nature, in the perſon to whom it is made: I can have little doubt that your Lordſhip will, in the circle of your own acquaintance, find a proper object for your patronage; nothing indeed can be more adverſe to what I ought to do, or more remote from what I wiſh to do, than to interfere in any meaſure you mean to take about the living of Winterborne. You will therefore have the goodneſs to conſider me not as urging a requeſt, but as ſtating a caſe, when I ſay that in my neighbourhood there is a Clergyman whoſe perſonal deſerts and perſonal misfortunes have long intereſted me in his worldly concerns. He has the care of a ſmall country ſchool, with a tolerable houſe, and an annual ſalary of about 80l. He was educated at Oxford. He is more than 50 years old. He has for many years ſerved two curacies, very diſtant from each other, for a ſtipend which, with the ſurplice-fees, amounts nearly to 60l. a year. He has no patron, and in conſequence partly of charity, and partly of ſentiments more congenial to the true ſpirit of the conſtitution than the miſerable and mercileſs prejudices of the day, he has no chance of preferment. But he is a very good ſcholar: he is a very ſenſible man. His principles are honeſt, his application to books is extenſive, and his conduct quite irreproachable. He has an excellent wife and ſix children, and is not unlikely to have more. With an income ſo ſcanty as that for which he toils, it is utterly impoſſible for him to make the ſmalleſt proviſion for ſo numerous a family at his death; and with an aching heart have I known, that, during the late ſeaſon of general diſtreſs, he has found it very difficult to procure food and raiment for the paſſing day. My Lord, I am doing an act of homage to your wiſdom and humanity, in that which I have thus written about a beloved friend. But I once more beſeech your Lordſhip to acquit me of all intention to embarraſs you by ſolicitation; and once more, I will implore your pardon for troubling you with a ſtatement, which, neither the experience I have had of your kindneſs, nor the truſt I can repoſe in your liberality, would permit me to ſuppreſs. Pray do me the favour of preſenting my beſt compliments and beſt wiſhes to our enlightened friend Mr. Green. In a year or two I ſhall, in all probability, viſit Norfolk; and happy ſhall I be in obtaining your leave to partake of that refreſhment to my ſpirits, and that exercife to my underſtanding, which the converſation of Mr. G. and Lord Chedworth will abundantly ſupply. I have the honour to be, My Lord, with great reſpect, and great thankfulneſs, your Lordſhip's moſt obliged and obedient faithful ſervant, S.P.

Right. Hon. Lord Chedworth, &c. &c."

"My Lord—After many ſcruples and much conſideration, I have determined to lay before you my wiſhes, and as they are founded on my reſpect for you, and my gratitude towards you, I confide in your *good ſenſe* and your candour to excuſe the unreſerved communication of them. Be aſſured, my Lord, that to the lateſt hour of my life, I ſhall remember with joy your intended patronage to myſelf, and your noble protection of the man whom I recommended to your favour. He, his wife, his children, his relations, his well-wiſhers, and eminently among them the writer of this letter, will often recollect, and often pronounce with heartfelt ſatiſfaction, the honoured name of Lord Chedworth. Now I will not diſſemble from you the anxiety I feel to poſſeſs ſome permanent and viſible mark of the diſtinguiſhed good will you bear towards me, and will you forgive me, my Lord, for adding, that I ſhould be delighted to ſee a piece of plate inſcribed with the name of my noble Friend and Patron. In this way I already poſſeſs ſome memorials of thoſe whom I love, and by whom I have the happineſs to be not wholly diſregarded. Mr. Coke, of Norfolk, gave me a precious cup; the late Lord Dartmouth gave me an eſpergne; and ſeveral of my pupils have given me other marks of their eſteem, and their names are recorded on their preſents. Upon ſuch a delicate ſubject as this, and to ſuch an excellent man as your Lordſhip, *nil extra numeram curo feciſſe modumque*, ſaid a wiſe obſerver of human life, and ſurely I ſhould be very deficient in judgment, and very coarſe in manners, if I were to preſume to point out any one article as preferable to another in the way of mere convenience; no, my Lord, it is not the intrinſic value of the thing that intereſts my pride, it is the ſpirit of the giver which

which I regard, and the ſolicitude I feel to have ſome becoming memento of his great kindneſs, on which I may caſt my own eyes in ſeaſons of feſtivity, and on which my children may look hereafter with ſympathetic joy and thankfulneſs. More I need not ſay, and for ſaying ſo much I have no other excuſe than the courage and mind with which I am animated, by my repeated experience of your diſintereſted and generous friendſhip towards me. You will be glad, aye my Lord, you will be very glad to hear that part of my errand to town was to make arrangements about a prebend eſtate, which next year will come into my poſſeſſion, and add conſiderably to the comfort of declining life. I have been much harraſſed by buſineſs, and ſorely afflicted with the academical cold. I leave town on Monday, and ſhall hope to be indulged with a letter from you, directed to me at the Rev. Dr. Routh's, Preſident of Magdalen college, Oxford. I am much vexed at not having ſeen you here during my ſtay. It is an awful time, but I have not yet abandoned all hopes of peace.—Pray preſent my beſt compliments to Mr. Green; his book is ſafe, and I will return it as ſoon as I can without hazard. My houſe at Grittletonwill be fitted up for ſummer reſidence, ſo as to receive me in 1804, and I hope to have the honour of ſeeing your Lordſhip there and Mr. Green. Perhaps I ſhall make reprifals by a trip to Ipſwich. I have the honour to be, my Lord, your Lordſhip's much obliged and ſincere friend, and very reſpectful obedient ſervant, S. Parr.

March 16, *Friday*, *No.* 38, *Carey-ſtreet.*"

"My Lord—Accept my very beſt thanks for your laſt very obliging letter. I incloſe for your peruſal a little inſcription which I lately wrote for a temple of Liberty began by the late Duke of Bedford, and completed according to his dying inſtructions by the preſent Duke. I think that your Lordſhip and Mr. Green will like it for its plainneſs and conciſeneſs, and you will have the goodneſs to let it be tranſcribed as I have no other copy. Your own erudition and taſte will ſuggeſt to you, that in Latin inſcriptions, all pomp of phraſeology ſhould be avoided, as having no warrant from antiquity; and in conformity to this rule, I ſhall prepare what is to be engraven on the preſent which your Lordſhip intends for myſelf*. May I take the liberty of aſking your Chriſtian name? There is a ſtruggle between my reſpect and delicacy to your Lordſhip on the one hand, and my regard to claſſical propriety on the other. I cannot quite determine on the form of words till I know the kind of thing for which they are to be uſed, and when I do know it, perhaps my judgment may not induce me to ſpecify it. You, my Lord, are well aware of the numberleſs and inexpreſſible difficulties which a man of letters muſt feel in adapting his ideas and words for modern objects, to the antient models for inſcriptions. You ſee the ſource of my ſcruple and fears, and you will exerciſe your own diſcretion in removing them. I have the honour to be, with great reſpect, and with a truly thankful ſenſe of your kindneſs, My Lord, your Lordſhip's very faithful friend and obedient humble ſervant, S. Parr.

Hatton, April 1.

Right Hon. Lord Chedworth, Ipſwich, Suffolk."

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* The article of plate which was preſented by Lord Chedworth to Dr. Parr, at the requeſt of the latter, conſiſted, we underſtand, of a tureen and ladle; and the following is the inſcription on it, with a tranſlation:

"Samueli Parr, LL. D.
Viro, ob ingenium peracre et perelegans,
eruditionem multiplicem et reconditam,
ſingularem Libertatis amorem,
et mentem ſimultationis omnino neſciam,
eximio,
hoçce ſummæ ſuæ obſervantiæ
et conſtantiſſimæ erga eum benevolentiæ monumentum
Johannes Baro de Chedworth,
anno ſacro MDCCCIII."

(Tranſlation.)

"To Samuel Parr, LL. D.
A man celebrated for an extraordinary acute and elegant genius,
univerſal and profound erudition,
a diſtinguiſhed love of Liberty,
and a mind unconſcious of deception,
John Baron Chedworth
has dedicated this memorial,
in teſtimony of his high opinion
and uninterrupted regard,
A. D. 1803."

That

That the original letters which have been herein before ſet forth are now in the Deponent's poſſeſſion, and ready to be produced, with many others of a ſimilar tendency.

Mr. Perceval replied, and contended, that at all events this cauſe ſhould not be taken out of its courſe in the way of farther directions, but that the Heir at law might be allowed to take the chance of whatever evidence he might be able to procure. He hoped that the Lord Chancellor would not now conclude his caſe, which would ſhut him out for ever.

The Lord Chancellor ſaid, that he had no idea this matter was to have been brought before him this morning, but, as it had, he ſhould decide it immediately. Under other circumſtances he ſhould, moſt undoubtedly, have rather given his opinion at once, than have ſtated the reaſons on which he formed it. But there were circumſtances attending this caſe which had made him purſue a different courſe, to hear Counſel on both ſides at length, and to attend to every thing that could be ſuggeſted by ingenious minds. The adminiſtration of juſtice, ſaid his Lordſhip, would be more pleaſant, and, perhaps, in many inſtances more ſatisfactory, if judges were wholly unknown to the parties litigating before them; but the habits of Engliſh life and Engliſh manners render that impoſſible; that defect in our juriſprudence, if it be conſidered one, is moſt admirably remedied by the form of our Trials, in which 12 men, unconnected with either of the parties, whoſe names are drawn out of a box, have the province of deciding on the facts. But they are not to decide the Trial alone. There is no ſuch thing as a Trial by Jury taken nakedly as ſuch; but that admirable courſe of trial which the wiſdom of our anceſtors, under the providence of God, has given us, and which we have enjoyed from age to age, is a mixture, in which the Jury are aſſiſted by the Judge, who is not merely to be confined to conſiderations of the law, which is the reſult of a verdict when given; but the Jury are to receive aſſiſtance from the experience as well as from the learning of the Judge; and a great part of the reverence of a trial ariſes from the reſpect which the Jury ſhew to the obſervations of the Judge; and when motions are made in this Court for a new Trial to be had in a Court of Law, it is the conſtant courſe of thoſe who ſit here to learn whether the Judge before whom the cauſe was tried was ſatisfied with the verdict; and although the evidence given upon this Trial is quite notorious, yet if there had been any thing which might be called evidence on the oppoſite ſide to that on which the verdict was found, ſo as to make it a queſtion of what might be called a balance, I ſhould not determine this caſe without hearing the opinion of my Lord Ellenborough upon that verdict. But the opinion of any Judge on this caſe it would be ridiculous to ſtate, becauſe it is moſt manifeſt that neither any Judge nor any Jury could poſſibly have drawn any concluſion but that which was drawn at this Trial. In this caſe I am ſingularly circumſtanced. The Plaintiff, Colonel Alexander Wright, is a near relation of the late Lord Chedworth, whoſe will is the ſubject of the Trial we are now diſcuſſing. The Colonel's father and mine were intimate friends, and at a particular period of my father's life, he derived great comfort and conſolation from the friendſhip of that Gentleman; I have, therefore, a great regard for Col. Wright, and ſhould be happy of an opportunity to ſhew him the ſenſe I have of the kindneſs of his family to mine. The Gentleman who ſits before me, Mr. Wilſon, who is the party on the other ſide, is very well known to be my Secretary, a ſituation of no conſequence to him, but which I aſked him to take the trouble of filling in conſequence of a long and intimate acquaintance. The principal witneſſes who gave evidence at the Trial, are perſons concerning whom I have already expreſſed my ſentiments, and they are of the firſt rank in talents as well as ſtation; and I hope I may, without offence, prefer their evidence, in a caſe like this, to Dr. Parr's, on account of their profeſſional habits, accuſtomed as they have been to ſuch diſcuſſions; nothing can be more ſincere than my affection and eſteem for them. There are two motions now before the Court upon this ſubject: the one for a new Trial, the other is to advance the farther directions to be given in the cauſe to a ſpeedy hearing, in the event of my confirming the verdict. With regard to the firſt, I take the law of the caſe, and the practice of the Court, to be as the Solicitor General ſtated. It is a right which the Heir at law has to have his caſe tried by a Jury, that the facts on which the Will is conteſted may be there determined; and it is a great ſatisfaction to me, in looking at the account which is given of the Trial, that the Learned Counſel ſtated, the Chancellor was in a condition in which he had no diſcretion, but was bound to grant the iſſue; for, if I had any diſcretion, it would have been extraordinary, to have granted the iſſue on the circumſtances of that caſe; for not one of the witneſſes here examined (though

(though I ſhall not reſt my judgment upon that), was better acquainted with the late Lord Chedworth than myſelf, and particularly with that event which had a conſiderable influence on the temper of that Nobleman, and diſpoſed him to that ſhyneſs and retirement from the buſy world, of which the witneſſes ſpoke; and I was inſtrumental in putting him forward to obtain juſtice in that event, which he did obtain upon that ſubject. The law of the Court upon the ſubject now before us, I take to be perfectly clear. On a motion for a New Trial in ſuch a caſe as this, I am to conſider whether, on the whole of the matter diſcloſed in evidence, the verdict which has been given is perfectly ſatisfactory to me; and that I can only collect from the report of the learned Judge. And, in judging of human infirmities, thoſe of the human mind are what I have had the moſt occaſion to examine; and, whatever my own defects are, it is a ſubject on which, I truſt, I am the leaſt likely to be defective; for I ſat within the Bar, as Counſel, for 22 years and upwards; and, during that period, I was, without a ſingle exception, engaged in every cauſe of inſanity that occurred, not only in the great Forum of this mighty Capital, but alſo in every one that occurred in every part of this kingdom that related to queſtions of that nature: ſometimes under a leader in that profeſſion, but chiefly having the lead myſelf; and I have the ſatisfaction to ſay, that I adopt entirely the rule of law as laid down by my Lord Thurlow, in the caſe of the Attorney General *v.* Panther.

Here his Lordſhip gave an account of that caſe, explained the law as laid down in it, and made many admirable obſervations on the nature of inſanity, diſtinguiſhed as it was by a certain *morbid image* when a certain ſtring was touched upon, although the patient might be perfectly ſane in every other particular; which his Lordſhip illuſtrated by reference to the caſe of a gentleman of the name of Greenwood, a Barriſter, who had taken up an idea that his brother attempted to poiſon him with a glaſs of brandy and water, and was quite ſound in his mind in every other point; but of this there was nothing pretended in the caſe of Lord Chedworth; on the contrary, he was of perfectly ſound mind in every particular. His Lordſhip was ſo well convinced of this, that he now took occaſion to declare thus publicly, that he never would ſet aſide this Will; that the *kernel* of the cauſe was diſpoſed of, and nothing remained but the *ſhell* of it, under the title of further directions; and that there was no chance of this Will being ever ſet aſide, unleſs he ſhould be ſucceeded by ſome perſon who was in the ſituation it was wiſhed by ſome perſons to eſtabliſh Lord Chedworth to have been; and therefore a new Trial was out of the queſtion: but the other part of the caſe, namely, the delay of farther directions, if it was perſiſted in, he ſhould comply with, merely becauſe it ſhould not be ſaid of him that he had refuſed that which was, apparently, of courſe; but, as the caſe was ſo totally deſtitute of merits on the part of the Heir at Law, his Lordſhip truſted that no pertinacity would keep up this conteſt, ſo as to make it his duty to expreſs his diſapprobation of it in diſpoſing of the queſtion of coſts.—The reſult was, that as to the new Trial, it was refuſed for ever, and the further directions were ordered to ſtand over until the Seal before the Term. But again, his Lordſhip adviſed the Heir at Law to give up the point, and allow the farther directions to be given without delay, as they were perfectly of courſe, and it was only keeping the Deviſee out of the property peeviſhly for a few weeks, without any uſe.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 31.

WHEN individuals complain of private wrong in a miſcellaneous Work, facts and dates are the things to be made clear; inferences ought to come from the readers. Your late indulgence, however, in ſo much prolixity about the Life-boat is an exception opportune, at a moment when ſo many families have endured a *woeful* Chriſtmas from the miſtake, and its conſequences, at Conway ferry. (*See p.* 1230.)

I have been much uſed to boats of paſſage in many countries, and can aver that in every place the conſtruction of boats has been fitted for the waters and particular ſhores to be contended with. Conway ferry I know not; but entertain no doubt of ſufficient ingenuity there, as far as common wood and form go. Boats overloaded are viſibly dangerous: this point boatmen take care of for their own ſakes. The moſt uſual cauſe of ſuch misfortunes, when wind drives in flurries, is belaying the main-ſheet: this rope during ſqually times ſhould be in hand, ready to ſlacken at the word.

Would this Ferry-boat have been ſaved by an outſide gunwale of cork? Without pretending to a poſitive Yes or No, ſhe moſt likely muſt have eſcaped by ſuch a great buoyancy to leeward. Let the Conway boat be con-

conſtructed how it may, a moveable cork gunwale can be fitted to her. The boat itſelf wants only a ſufficient number of hooks or eyes to be ſcrewed along her outſide; the cork gunwale might be put on in pieces, with correſponding eyes and hooks, as we ſhip our waſh-boards now; only theſe laſt fix upon the ſummit of the boat's ſide, which cork gunwales, even at their upper edge, would never quite reach.

A boat thus prepared can neither ſink nor be overſet, except by determined preſs of ſail, nor ever may be more than partially water-logged: the worſt conſequence of this laſt diſaſter is only the loſs of ſo much cargo as muſt be thrown overboard to lift the boat above the ſurges.

We have all read, Mr. Urban, of Marine collars and belts, and of other contrivances to render an unſtable element more completely our own: in ſtormy days if paſſengers could be furniſhed, at either ferry-houſe, with ſomething ſimilar, (a ſhort cork jacket ſay) the ſmall additional expence for ſuch abſolute ſecurity would, I truſt, be paid with cheerfulneſs, and add to the profits of the ferry.

Sometimes a ſhort hint is enough: may ſome good neighbour of Conway Ferry deſerve this Civic crown!

Yours, &c. W. P.

Mr. Urban, *Dec.* 11.

IT ſhould not be forgotten that the late "ſincerely-lamented Rector of Stanlake" (ſee p. 683, col. 2), diſperſed, in 1799, a folio ſheet of "Propoſals for printing by ſubſcription a new Work, intituled *Bibliotheca Univerſalis Americana*; or, an univerſal American Library: containing a general Catalogue of Publications, relating to America and the Weſt Indies, from the firſt diſcovery thereof by Columbus in 1492, to the end of the preſent Century: by the Rev. Arthur Homer, D.D. and Fellow of St. Mary Magdalen College, Oxford." An ample "Proſpectus of this Publication" is ſubjoined to the Propoſals, with the "Conditions of the Subſcription." The Work was to conſiſt of two quarto volumes: the price to Subſcribers two guineas, in boards, to be paid "when the whole is completed;" and to be dedicated to Gen. Waſhington. Several improved impreſſions of the Propoſals and Proſpectus were circulated in 1799, to which was annexed a numerous and reſpectable Liſt of Subſcribers. Upon the death of Waſhington "a neceſſary change in the intended Dedication" took place; and, in 1800, a new impreſſion of the Propoſals, &c. was publiſhed, in which was the following paragraph: "The Dedication will be addreſſed, by particular permiſſion, to the Right Reverend Dr. Watſon, Biſhop of Landaff, the learned and pious Author of the Apology for the Bible, as a ſincere token of the Editor's eſteem for his Lordſhip's defence of every thing moſt dear and valuable to man, in anſwer to the impious and heretical opinions of a perſon, whoſe works he ſhall neceſſarily have occaſion to record." From this new impreſſion it appears, that the liberal and indefatigable Author, who had in contemplation a ſcheme of perſonally viſiting the Continent of America, for the ſake of obtaining more full and effectual information on the ſubject, was become a "Correſponding Member of the Maſſachuſetts Hiſtorical Society." In 1801 another impreſſion of the Propoſals, &c. was publiſhed; in which "the Compiler pledges himſelf to give up all the emoluments to the benefit of two diſtinct Funds in this country and the United States of North America; the ſubſcriptions in this country to be applied to the uſe of the Incorporated Society for the Propagation of the Goſpel in foreign parts; thoſe in the United States to the purchaſe of books for the benefit of a Public Library in the new Federal City or Univerſity intended to be eſtabliſhed within the limits of the diſtrict of Columbia, if ſuch an Univerſity ſhould receive the ſanction of the Legiſlature; if not, for the uſe of any other Public Library which the Subſcribers themſelves ſhall pleaſe to nominate. To this alteration in the terms of the original Propoſals, ſo agreeable to the principles of common equity, it is preſumed that no objection can reaſonably be made, eſpecially as it has already received the ſanction of that Society, to which the Editor had before intentionally dedicated the excluſive profits." A P. S. iminates that "As the number of Subſcriptions already received to this Work are more than ſufficient to defray the expences of the preſs, it affords the Editor the greateſt ſatisfaction to obſerve, that every additional ſubſcription will be a conſiderable benefit to the inſtitutions which

which it is meant to ſerve." The "Subſcriptions already received" are then particularized, and are cloſed with the following "Advertiſement to the Reader:" "The Editor of this Work having hitherto been prevented by very important, though private, reaſons from putting into execution his intended excurſion to the Continent of America, begs leave to inform his Subſcribers, that he has by no means abandoned that ſcheme altogether, but has only poſtponed it to a more favourable opportunity, when thoſe reaſons ſhall no longer exiſt. In the interim, he truſts that they will readily excuſe the neceſſary delay, which this will occaſion in the publication of his undertaking, from the hopes which he entertains, of rendering it more perfect by a perſonal viſit to that country, eſpecially with reſpect to its provincial productions, and conſequently more worthy of the generous patronage which it has received." In 1803, however, he addreſſed a printed letter to his ſubſcribers, dated "Magd. Coll. Oxford, Feb. 5," announcing his having "entirely given up, or at leaſt ſuſpended for a conſiderable time," the further proſecution of the work. His premature deceaſe is on many accounts deeply to be regretted, and may probably have prevented any teſtamentary direction relative to it. In the aforementioned letter he conſiders his ſubſcribers as fully releaſed from the terms of their ſubſcription, and with many thanks for their intended ſupport of the undertaking, concludes thus: "The materials, however, which have been collected at much expence to myſelf, and infinite pains for ſeveral years paſt, ſhall not be wholly loſt, but, when reviſed and duly arranged, publiſhed at my own riſk, or depoſited in ſome public library, where free acceſs may be had to them for the information of any future writers upon American Hiſtory and Literature." It is ſurely much to be wiſhed that his repreſentatives may fulfil his truly liberal intentions, and depoſit theſe valuable materials in ſome public library accordingly.

He undertook to complete the edition of Livy left unfiniſhed by his learned brother of Cambridge, whoſe death on May 4, 1791, is regiſtered in your volume for that year, p. 492, col. 1; in which "his numerous literary friends" were called upon to furniſh you with "a true delineation of his abilities and modeſt worth." That call has not hitherto been complied with. But his great friend Dr. Parr has made ample and honourable mention of him in his energetic "Remarks on the Statement of Dr. Charles Combe; Lond. 1795;" relative to the review of the ſplendid edition of Horace in the third volume of the Britiſh Critic; and he has given a Catalogue of the Works, in which Mr. Henry Homer had been engaged; and it appears, that he was admitted of Emmanuel College in 1768; and that he there proceeded regularly B. A. 1772; M. A. 1776; B. D. 1785. His worthy father, who was born in 1719, and M. A. 1743, ſurvived him little more than two months; his death on July 14 being regiſtered in p. 685 of the ſame volume; wherein he is again mentioned in p. 1158, col. 1. He is alſo noticed in p. 148, col. 1, of that for 1774. In that for 1792, pp. 587,8, occurs his pleaſing ſketch of the character of his fellow collegian Archdeacon Townſon, whoſe Epitaph you have inſerted in p. 924 of your volume for 1803. He was alſo the author of two octavo pamphlets, entitled "An Eſſay on the Incloſure of Common Fields, &c. Oxford, 1766;" and "An Enquiry into the means of preſerving and improving the Public Roads of the Kingdom, &c. Oxford, 1767." In the Church-yard of Birdingbury, which pariſh has been incloſed * ſince his death, the following inſcriptions are on the ſides of the family tomb near the Eaſt end of the church:

"Henricus Homer, Hujus et Eccleſiæ Willoughby Paſtor, per quadraginta et quatuor annos: Septendecim liberos amplexus paterfamilias, (Quorum decem erant ſuperſtites,) Annos natus ſeptuaginta et unum, Mortuus Julii die decimo quarto, Anno Dⁿⁱ. M.DCC.XCI. Hic ſepultus, non vixit fruſtra."

"Hic juxta deponuntur reliquiæ Henrici Homer, Filii natu maximi Henrici & Suſannæ Homer, Viri, qui, poſt vitam brevem, inter ſtudia non inhoneſta neque inutilia peractam, tabe tandem et nimiâ mentis exercitatione confectus, Animam caſtam et puram tradidit, in manus Dei clementiſſimi, quarto Maii

* It is a ſingular circumſtance, that it was not incloſed during his life; he having himſelf been concerned as a truly intelligent commiſſioner upon moſt of the incloſures that took place within any reaſonable diſtance of his reſidence there.

&c.,

die, Anno Do^ni. M.DCC.XCI.
Ætatis fuæ trigesimo nono.
Tu, frater, valeas, cursuque remotus ab ægris,
Cum patre expectes præmia danda piis:
Et, tuba cum strepitu rumpet monumenta per orbem,
O! prope vos surgens cingar amore Dei!"

In your volume for 1793, p. 1148, is recorded the marriage of the youngest daughter of the venerable patriarch; whose lately deceased son Arthur appears, from p. 276 of your volume for 1800, to have had some ecclesiastical preferment previously to his college living of Stanlake, vacated by the death of Mr. Gabell, M. A. 1756, B. D. 1764, who is registered in your Obituary for 1802, p. 182. Dr. Homer's Travels in foreign parts would, as detailed in various letters from him to his father, &c. make several very entertaining articles in your valuable Miscellany, could they be procured for that purpose. His ingenious brother, Philip Bracebridge Homer, one of the present masters of Rugby school, is the author of "The Garland: a Collection of Poems: Oxford, 1788:" 4to. reviewed in p. 994 of your volume for that year. Several of them had already appeared in your Magazine with the signature of P. H.; under which, in 1789, 90, 91, he again furnished your poetical department with many a choice specimen of true simplicity and elegance. In pp. 64, 65, of the latter year his "Poems translated from the Italian of Metastasio: Coventry, 1790:" 16mo. are duly estimated. His "Observations on a short Tour, made in the summer of 1800, to the Western Islands of Scotland; interspersed with original pieces of descriptive and epistolary Poetry," are slightly noticed in p. 241 of your Review of last year. He succeeded to his brother's fellowship at Magdalen College in 1802, which he has, not long since, vacated by marriage.

ACADEMICUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 5.

I AM sure *Fidelis* will pardon my borrowing a letter of his to another Correspondent, as it is reviewing Mr. Stone's sermon, see p. 1046, already before the publick, and is intitled to the fullest circulation.

"The people of the Jews expected, and with the utmost propriety, that *Messiah* would be, 1, of the tribe of Judah; 2, of the *posterity* of David; 3, in the *direct line* of that prince, so that had he enjoyed his own as a descendant from David, his right to the throne itself was unquestionable; 4, *born in David's town*, Bethlehem-Judah. Compare John vii. 42; Matthew xxii. 42, 45; Mark xii. 35, 37. I should be glad also to refer your readers to the late edition of Calmet's Dictionary of the Bible; Fragments 329—335.

"Now it happens, that no other parts of the Gospels but these impugned chapters prove this fact, so that if we had not these chapters, whatever we might think of the person nick-named 'Jesus born at Nazareth,' 'Jesus the Nazarene,' we could not prove that we received as *Messiah* Jesus born at Bethlehem; we could not prove that this person traced his descent from David, still less in the immediate line and direct descent from him: we could not even prove that he was of the tribe of Judah; all which particulars are *absolutely indispensable* in determining the person of *Messiah*; because we readily admit so much of Mr. Stone's principle as to accept Jewish prophecy for one criterion, and a principal one too, of the truth of Christianity.

"And then what will follow?—That the Jews in rejecting Jesus born at Nazareth as *Messiah* were perfectly laudable, for he was defective in a main branch of that evidence which was necessary, indispensably necessary, to vindicate his claim to this title. Supposing him to be born at Nazareth, he was not of Judah but of Galilee: he was not of Bethlehem, by the terms of the affirmation: he was not descended from David, or at least there could be no proof of it; for how should the town records of Bethlehem concern themselves about a birth at Nazareth? *Ergo*, he could not be *Messiah*.

"It appears, that those who were unacquainted with the early history of Jesus, uniformly considered him as a Galilean: Matthew xxi. 11; Luke xxiii. 6, *& seq.*; John vii. 41. They also unanimously described him as born at Nazareth; and this was a circumstance of such direct opposition to a justly founded characteristic mark of *Messiah*, that we cannot but approve of Saul's opposing with all his might the prevalence of Jesus born at Nazareth. Indeed, a prominent topic of discussion between those who favoured and those who opposed Jesus,

Jeſus, was, the place of his birth; and unleſs we can prove *negatively* that he was not born at Nazareth or in Galilee, as the Jews affirm, and *poſitively* that he was born in Judah and in Bethlehem, of which the only proof lies in theſe to be exploded chapters: then we have no (complete) rational evidence to produce, nor any (deciſive) reaſons to juſtify us, in ſupporting our national faith; and the whole of Chriſtianity crumbles to atoms before our faces. Such is the importance of the introductory chapters of the Goſpel of Matthew and Luke, ſo happily and learnedly exploded by Mr. Stone!" Literary Panorama, Dec. 1806, 543-4.

Yours, &c. P. Q.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 17.

AMONG the many tittle-tattle ſtories of the talkative old Frenchman, "The Traveller now in retirement," are you not pleaſed with his account of the modern Philoſophers, whoſe maxim is, that nobody has *common ſenſe* but themſelves: *Nul n'aura d'eſprit hors nous et nos amis.* Mme. Deffaut who did nôt like them, characteriſed them by the following lines:

On appelle anjourdhui l'exceſſive licence
Liberté;
On pretend etablir à force d'inſolence
L'Egalité;
Sans concourir au bien proner la bienfaiſance ſe nomme *Humanité*. (III. 149.)

Yours, &c. A. O.

Mr. URBAN, *Adderbury, Nov.* 12.

THE following Epitaph I tranſcribed from a ſtone ſlab, in the pariſh church of Frampton Cotterel, co. Glouceſter: which, from its ſingularity and the circumſtance of its being almoſt obliterated, may, perhaps, be thought not unworthy of preſervation in your Miſcellany:

"Reader! thou ſtandeſt on the ſacred duſt of a virtuous handſome maid, Amy, the daughter of Harry Symes and Ann his wife, daughter of Sir John Seymour. She was, in her deportment to her Parents, eximious, reſpectfull; dutiful, obedient to a proverb. She never gave them cauſe to aſk, "Why do you this?" She was ſnatched from them by a violent ſickneſs, which makes them daily waſh their eyes with ſalt water. She lyes here in a ſtill and quiet ſleep, not to be awakened but by the loud trump, and then to riſe in white to ſing Hallelujahs to the great God, and the Lamb for ever. Amen.

She deceaſed Jan. 9th, and was buried Jan. 13th, 167[illegible]."

The manorial houſe in this pariſh, or as it is uſually called Frampton Court, is well worthy the notice of the curious Antiquary. The greater part of it was certainly built previous to the cloſe of the Fifteenth century; and the Hall, as it is now called, which appears formerly to have been the Chapel, is, I apprehend, of ſtill higher antiquity. In a ſmall room adjoining it, which I imagine was the veſtry, I diſcovered a very antique reading deſk, of which, to my great regret, I had not an opportunity of making a drawing. At one end of it was carved a roſier between the Saxon letters R. D. which, perhaps, were intended for the initials of the then poſſeſſor's name. At the other, were two roſes; evidently alluding to the badges of the houſes of York and Lancaſter: and, as the ſame devices are ſeen in ſtone on the outſide of the building, it may be fairly inferred, that a part of it, if not the whole, was erected during the Fifteenth century.

ALMONDSBURY is a conſiderable village, ſituate on the road leading from Briſtol to Glouceſter, and about ſix miles from the former city; the view from the hill of the noble river Severn majeſtically winding through the beautiful country lying below, with the diſtant mountains of Wales riſing beyond it, and the varied and delightful ſcenery on both ſides the water, when the atmoſphere is favourable, conſtitute, in my opinion, one of the moſt intereſting and pleaſing proſpects anywhere to be found. The church, alſo, is an object worthy of the traveller's attention; it is ſingular for its extreme neatneſs (I had almoſt ſaid elegance), in which reſpect it ſurpaſſes any village church I remember to have ſeen. Above one of the arches ſeparating the North aiſle from the nave, are ſuſpended ſome fragments of antient armour, and a ſword: there are two or three monuments alſo deſerving of notice. One of them of ſo early a date (if my recollection does not fail me) as the commencement of the 16th century, has

ΜΑΚΑΡΙΟΙ ΟΙ ΝΕΚΡΟΙ ΟΙ ΕΝ ΚΥΡΙΩ ΑΠΟΘΝΗΣΚΟΝΤΕΣ,

being the moſt antient monumental inſcription in Greek I have ever met with or read of. The following remarkable epitaph I copied from a mural monument in the North aiſle, to the left of the door as you enter:

"Of

"Of all the creatures which God made under the ſun, there is none ſo miſerable as man! For all Dumb creatures have no miſfortunes do befal them but what come by Nature: but man, through his own folly and againſt his own knowledge, brings himſelf into a thouſand griefs, both of ſoul and body. As for example: our Father had two children, and againſt his better knowledge he committed the ſin of idolatry upon us: for, had our Father done his duty towards God but one part in a thouſand, as he did towards us, when he prayed to God, to ſpare our lives, God might have heard his prayers; but God is a jealous God, and puniſheth the faults o 'parents upon their children. Though the ſins of our Father have deprived us of the light of the ſun, thanks be to God, we enjoy more great, more ſweet, more bleſſed light, which is the preſence of God, the maker of all lights, to whom be all honour and glory. Beneath this place lie the bodies of John and Elizabeth Maronne, in the memory of whom their Father cauſed this monument to be put up. Elizabeth died in 1708, aged 6; John in 1711, aged 3. Their Father was a poor man, born in the province of Dophiné, in the kingdom of France. He believes that his ſins were the cauſe that God took the life of his children.

"Pechur n'avanſe pa un pas ſans panſer à la mort."

Yours, &c. W. WOOLSTON.

P. 1119, l. 26, *read* or tale.

LIST OF THE MEMBERS RETURNED TO SERVE IN THE THIRD PARLIAMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, APPOINTED TO MEET DEC. 15, 1806.

*** *Thoſe printed in* ITALICS *are* new *Members. Thoſe marked thus* (*) *are for* OTHER PLACES *than they before ſerved for. Thoſe marked* (†) *are returned for more Places than one.—The Counties, Boroughs, &c. are arranged in the Order in which they are called over in the Houſe.*

HOUSE OF LORDS.

SIXTEEN PEERS OF SCOTLAND.

Aberdeen, Earl of	Glaſgow, Earl of
Balcarras, Earl of	Kinnaird, Lord
Blantyre, Lord	Leven, Earl of
Cathcart, Lord	Northeſk, Earl of
Elgin, Earl of	Reay, Lord
Elphinſtone, Lord	Selkirk, Earl of
Errol, Earl of	Somerville, Lord
Forbes, Lord	Stair, Earl of.

TWENTY-EIGHT IRISH PEERS.

Bandon, Earl of	Carleton, Viſcount
Cahier, Lord	Charlemont, Earl of
Caleton, Earl of	Charleville, Earl of
Callan, Lord	Clanricarde, Earl of
Conyngham, Earl of	Longueville, Viſc.
Donoughmore, Earl	Lucan, Earl of
Enniſkillen, Earl	Normanton, Earl of
Erne, Earl of	Northland, Viſc.
Glandore, Earl of	O'Neil, Earl
Headfort, Marquis	Roden, Earl of
Landaff, Earl of	Ruſs, Earl of
Limerie, Earl of	Tyrawley, Lord
Londonderry, Earl of	Weſtmeath, Lord
Longford, Earl of	Wiclow, Viſcount,

FOUR IRISH BISHOPS.

Abp. of Tuam.	Biſhop of Derry.
Biſhop of Meath.	Biſhop of Kildare.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

ENGLAND.

BEDFORDSHIRE — John Oſborn, Francis Pym.

Bedford—Samuel Whitbread, William Lee Antonie.

BERKSHIRE—George Vanſittart, Charles Dundas.

Reading—*John Simeon*, Charles-Shaw Lefevre.

Abingdon—Sir Tho. Theoph. Metcalfe, bt.

New Windſor—*Edward Diſſerone*, *Richard Ramſbottom.*

Wallingford—*Richard Benyon, William Lewis Hughes.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE—Marquis of Titchfield, Earl Temple.

Buckingham—Rt. hon. Thomas Grenville, *Sir William Young, bart.

Chipping Wycombe—Sir John Daſhwood King, bart. *Thomas Baring.*

Ayleſbury—*Sir George Nugent*, *George-Henry-Compton Cavendiſh.*

Great Marlow—Owen Williams, Paſcoe Grenfell.

Wendover—*Viſcount Mahon*, *Geo. Smith.

Agmondesham—Thomas-Drake-Tyrwhitt Drake, Thomas-Tyrwhitt Drake.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE—Lord Charles-Somerſet Manners, Right hon. Charles Yorke.

Cambridge University—Earl of Euſton, Ld. Henry Petty.

Cambridge Town—Robert Manners, Hon. Edward Finch.

CHESHIRE—Thomas Cholmondeley, Davies Davenport,

Cheſter

Chester—Thomas Grosvenor, Rich. Earle Drax Grosvenor.
CORNWALL—Sir William Lemon, bart. *John Hearle Tremayne.*
Launceston—*Earl Percy, James Brogden.
Liskeard—Hon. Wm. Eliot, Wm. Huskisson.
Lostwithiel—*Ld. Lifmore*, †W Dickinson.
Truro—Edw.-Leveson Gower, John Lemon.
Bodmyn—*Wm. Wingfield, Davies Giddy.*
Helleston—*Rt. hon. Nicholas Vansittart, *John de Ponthieu.*
Saltash—Matt. Ruffell, *A. Champernoune.*
East Looe—John Buller, Edward Buller.
West Looe—*James Buller*, R. A. Daniell.
Grampound—†Sir Christ. Hawkins, bart. *Henry Fawcett.*
Camelford—Robert Adair, *Visc. Maitland.*
Penryn—†*Sir Chr. Hawkins, *Hen. Swann.*
Tregony—*Jas. O'Callaghan, G. Wentworth.*
Boffiney—J. A. Stuart Wortley, *H. Baring.*
St. Ives—*Samuel Stephens, Francis Horner.*
Fowey—Rt. hon. Reginald Pole Carew, *Robert Wigram.*
St. Germans—*Sir Joseph-Sydney Yorke, *Matthew Montagu.*
Mitchell—†*Sir Christ. Hawkins, bart. *Frederick William Trench.*
Newport—William Northey, Edw. Morris.
St. Mawes—*Rt. hon. sir John Newport, bart. *Scrope Bernard.*
Callington—*Rt. hon. William Wickham, *William Garrow.
CUMBERLAND—†John Lowther, *Lord Viscount Morpeth.
Carlisle—John-Christian Curwen, Walter-Spencer Stanhope.
Cockermouth—†*John Lowther, *James Graham.
DERBYSHIRE—Lord Geo.-Augustus-Hen. Cavendish, Edward-Miller Mundy.
Derby—*William Cavendish, Edward Coke.
DEVONSHIRE—John Pollexfen Bastard, Sir Lawrence Palk, bart.
Ashburton—Walter Palk, *Hon. Gilbert Elliott Murray Kynynmound.*
Tiverton—Hon. Ri. Ryder, Wm. Fitzhugh.
Clifton-Dartmouth Harbours—Edm. Bastard, Arthur Howe Holdsworth.
Okehampton—*Richard Bateman Robson, †*Joseph Foster Barham.
Honiton—*Lord Cochrane*, Hon. Augustus-Cavendish Bradshaw.
Plymouth—*Sir Charles Morice Pole, bart. Thomas Tyrwhitt.
Beeralston—Lord Lovaine, *Hon Jofc. Percy.*
Plympton-Earle—*Lord Visc. Castlereagh, *Sir Stephen Lushington.
Totness—William Adams, *Benjamin Hall.*
Barnstaple—Visc. Ebrington, *Wm. Taylor.*
Tavistock—Lord Robert Spencer, Rt. hon. Richard Fitzpatrick.
Exeter—Sir Charles Warwick Bampfylde, bart. James Buller.
DORSETSHIRE—Will.-Morton Pitt, *Edw. Berkeley Portman.
Dorchester—Hon. C. Ashley, Francis Fane.
Lyme Regis—Lord Burghersh, Henry Fane.
Weymouth, &c.—Sir Jas. Pulteney, bt. Gabriel-Tucker Steward, Richard-Tucker Steward, Charles Adams.
Bridport—George Barclay, Rt. hon. sir Evan Nepean, bart.
Shaftesbury—Edward Loveden Loveden, *Sir Home Popham.*
Warcham—*Jonath. Raine, And. Strahan.
Corfe-Castle—Henry Bankes, Rt. hon. Nathaniel Bond.
Poole—John Jeffery, George Garland.
DURHAM—Sir Ralph Milbanke, bart. *Sir Thomas Henry Liddell, bart.*
Durham—Ralph-John Lambton, *Richard Wharton.*
YORKSHIRE—Wm. Wilberforce, *Walter Fawkes.*
Aldborough—*Henry Fynes, Gilbert Jones.*
Boroughbridge—*Henry Hawkins, William Henry Clinton.*
Beverley—John Wharton, *Richard Vyse.*
Heydon—Geo. Johnstone, *Anthony Browne.*
Knaresborough—Lord John Townshend, *Lord Offulston.
Malton—*Viscount Milton*, Bryan Cooke.
Northallerton—Henry Peirse, Hon. Edward Lascelles.
Pontefract—*Robert Pemberton Milnes*, Rt. hon. John Smyth.
Richmond—Arthur Shakespeare, Hon. Chs. Lawrence Dundas.
Ripon—Sir Jas. Graham, bt. *Lord Headley.*
Scarborough—Hon. Edm. Phipps, *Charles Manners Sutton.*
Thirsk—*Robert Greenhill*, *James Topping.
York—Sir Wm. Mordaunt Milner, bart. Hon. Lawrence Dundas.
Kingston upon Hull—John Staniforth, *William Joseph Denison.*
ESSEX—Eliab Harvey, John Bullock.
Colchester—Rob. Thornton, *Wm. Tuffnell.*
Maldon—Jof.-Holden Strutt, *Benj. Goftell.*
Harwich—Rt. hon. John Hiley Addington, *William-Henry Fremantle.
GLOUCESTERSHIRE—Hon. Geo. Cranfield Berkeley, Lord R. E. H. Somerset.
Tewkesbury—Jas. Martin, Chr. Codrington.
Cirencester—Mich. Hicks Beach, *Jo. Cripps.*
Gloucester—Henry Howard, Robert Morris.
HEREFORDSHIRE—Sir George Cornewall, bart. *Sir John Geers Cotterell, bart.*
Hereford—Thomas-Powell Symonds, Richard-Philip Scudamore.
Leominster—Sir Jn. Lubbock, *Hen. Bonham.*
Weobly—Lord George Thynne, Rob. Steele.
HERTFORDSHIRE—W. Plumer, W. Baker.
Hertford—Hon. Edward-Spencer Cowper, Nicolson Calvert.
St. Albans—William-Stephen Poyntz, Hon. James Walter Grimston.
HUNTINGDONSHIRE—Visc. Hinchingbrook, *Viscount Proby.
Huntingdon—W. H. Fellowes, John Calvert.
KENT—*Sir Edward Knatchbull, bart. William Honywood.*

Rochester

Rochester—*John Calcraft, *James Barnett.*
Queenborough—Sir Samuel Romilly, *William Frankland.
Maidstone—*Geo. Simson, Geo. Longman.*
Canterbury—John Baker, *James Simmons.*
LANCASHIRE—T. Stanley, J. Blackburne.
Lancaster—John Dent, *J. Fenton Cawthorne.*
Preston—Lord Stanley, Samuel Horrocks.
Liverpool—*Wm. Roscoe*, Isaac Gascoyne.
Wigan—Robert-Holt Leigh, John Hodson.
Clitheroe—Hon. J. Cust, Hon. R. Curzon.
Newton—Thomas Brooke, *Peter Heron.*
LEICESTERSHIRE—Geo.-Anthony Legh Keck, *Lord Robert Manners.
Leicester—Samuel Smith, Tho. Babington.
LINCOLNSHIRE—Sir Gilbert Heathcote, bart. Charles Chaplin.
Stamford—John Leland, Albemarle Bertie.
Grantham—T. Thoroton, *Russell Manners.*
Boston—Wm.-Alex. Madox, Tho. Fydell.
Great Grimsby—Hon. Charles-A. Pelham, *Hon. George Anderson Pelham.*
Lincoln—*Hon. Wm. Monson*, Rich. Ellison.
MIDDLESEX—*Wm. Mellish, Geo. Byng.
Westminster—*Rt. hon. Richard-Brinsley Sheridan, *Sir Samuel Hood.*
London—Harvey-Christian Combe, *James Shaw*, Sir C. Price, bt. Sir W. Curtis, bt.
MONMOUTHSHIRE—Lord Arthur John Henry Somerset, Charles Morgan.
Monmouth—Lord Charles-Hen. Somerset.
NORFOLK—*Rt. hon. William Windham, Thomas-William Coke.
King's Lynn—Lord Walpole, Sir Martin Browne Folkes, bt.
Great Yarmouth—*Hon. Edward Harbord, Stephen Lushington.*
Thetford—*Lord Wm. Fitzroy, Jas. Mingay.*
Castle Rising—Charles Chester, *Rich. Sharp.*
Norwich—*John Patteson, Rob. Fellowes.
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE—*Visc. Althorp, William-Ralph Cartwright.
Peterborough—French Laurence, Rt. hon. William Elliott.
Northampton—Hon. Spencer Perceval, Hon. Edward Bouverie.
Brackley—Robert Haldane Bradshaw, Anthony Henderson.
Higham Ferrers—Fran. Ferrand Foljambe.
NORTHUMBERLAND—Lord Visc. Howick, Thomas-Richard Beaumont.
Morpeth—William Ord, *Hon. Wm. Howard.*
Newcastle upon Tyne—Sir Matthew White Ridley, bart. Charles-John Brandling.
Berwick upon Tweed—*Sir John Callander, bart. Alexander Tower.*
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE—Viscount Newark, Anthony-Hardolph Eyre.
East Retford—Cha. Crauford, *Tho. Hughan.*
Newark upon Trent—*Stapleton Cotton*, Henry Willoughby.
Nottingham—D. Parker Coke, *Jn. Smith.
OXFORDSHIRE—John Fane, Lord Francis Almaric Spencer.
Oxford University—Rt. hon. Sir William Scott, †*Rt. hon. Cha. Abbot (Speaker).
Oxford City—Francis Burton, John-Atkyns Wright.
New Woodstock—*Hon. Wm. Fred. Elliott Eden*, Sir Hen. Watkin Dashwood, bart.
Banbury—*William Praed.
RUTLAND—Gcr.-Noel Noel, Ld. Henniker.
SALOP, or SHROPSHIRE—John-Kynaston Powell, *John Cotes.*
Shrewsbury—Hon. William Hill, *Hon. Henry Grey Bennett.*
Ludlow—Hon. Robert Clive, *Visc. Clive.*
Bridgnorth—T. Whitmore, I. H. Browne.
Wenlock—Cecil Forester, Hon. J. Simpson.
Bishops Castle—Wm. Clive, Jn. Robinson.
SOMERSETSHIRE—Thomas Buckler Lethbridge, †*William Dickinson.
Taunton—John Hammet, *Alex. Baring.*
Ivelchester—*Sir W. Manners, bt. N. Saxon.*
Milborne Port—*Ld. Paget*, Hugh Leycester.
Wells—Clem. Tudway, Cha.-Wm. Taylor.
Bridgwater—*Hon. F. Poulett*, *J. Langton.
Bath—Lord John Thynne, John Palmer.
Minehead—*Sir J. Lethbridge, Ld. Ranclife.*
Bristol—Rt. hon. Charles Bathurst, Evan Baillie.
SOUTHAMPTON, or HAMPSHIRE—*Tho. Thistlethwayte, Hon. Wm. Herbert.*
Winchester—Sir Richard Gamon, bart. Sir Henry-Paulet St. John Mildmay, bart.
Portsmouth—John Markham, *Sir Thomas Miller, bart.*
Newport—*Rt. hon. Isaac Corry, *Sir John Doyle, bart.*
Yarmouth—Jer.-C. Jervoise, *T. W. Plummer.*
Newtown—*Rt. hon. Geo. Canning, Sir Robert Barclay, bart.
Lymington—*Sir Harry Neale*, Jn. Kingston.
Christchurch—Rt. hon. Geo. Rose, Wm. Sturges Bourne.
Andover—Thomas-Atheton Smith, Hon. Newton Fellowes.
Whitchurch—Hon. William Brodrick, Hon. Wm.-Augustus Townshend.
Petersfield—*Hon. John-William Ward, Hylton Jolliffe.
Stockbridge—†J. F. Barham, Geo. Porter.
Southampton—*Arth. Atherley*, G. Hen. Rose.
STAFFORDSHIRE—Lord Granville Leveson Gower, Sir Edward Littleton.
Stafford—Hon. Edward Monckton, *Rich. Mansell Philipps.*
Tamworth—Sir. Rob. Peel, bt. Wm. Loftus.
Newcastle under Lyme—Edw. Wilbraham Bootle, *James Macdonald.
Litchfield—George Anson, *George Granville Venables Vernon.*
SUFFOLK—Sir Thomas-Cha. Bunbury, bt. Thomas Sherlock Gooch.
Ipswich—*Hon. Rob. Stopford, Rich. Wilson.*
Dunwich—Lord Huntingfield, Snowdon Barne.
Orford—Ld. Rob. Seymour, *Ld. Hen. Moore.*
Aldeburgh—Sir John Aubrey, bart. John M'Mahon.
Sudbury—Sir John Cox Hippisley, bart. John Pytches.

Eye

Eye—Hon. William Cornwallis, *Marquis of Huntley.*
Bury St. Edmunds—Lord Charles Fitzroy, Lord Viscount Templetown.
SURREY—Lord William Ruſſell, Sir John Frederick, bart.
Gatton—Mark Wood, *James Athol Wood.*
Haſlemere—*Lord Visc. Garlies, *Rt hon. Charles Long.
Blechingly—*Joſias Dupré Porcher, *William Kenrick.*
Reigate—*Hon. Edward Charles Cocks, Lord Viſcount Royston.*
Guildford—*Hon. Thomas Cranley Onſlow, George Holme Sumner.*
Southwark—*Sir Thomas Turton, bart.* Hen. Thornton.
SUSSEX—Charles Lennox, John Fuller.
Horſham—Double Return: by one Indenture, *Francis John Wilder, Love Parry Jones*; by the other Indenture, Viſc. Fitz Harris, Viſcount Palmerſton.
Bramber—*John Irving*, Henry Jodrell.
New Shoreham—Timothy Shelley, *Sir Charles Merrik Burrell, bart.*
Midhurſt—*John Smith, *Rt. hon. William Wickham.
Eaſt Grinſtead—Sir Henry Strachey, bart. Daniel Giles.
Steyning—*Jas. Martin Lloyd*, *Rob. Hurſt.
Arundel—*Sir Arthur Piggott, *Francis John Wilder.*
Lewes—*Thomas Kemp*, Henry Shelley.
Chichester—Right hon. Thomas Steele, George Thomas.
WARWICKSHIRE—Dugdale-Stratford Dugdale, Charles Mordaunt.
Warwick—Lord Brooke, Charles Mills.
Coventry—Peter Moore, William Mills.
WESTMORLAND—Lord Muncaſter, James Lowther.
Appleby—John Courtenay, Sir Ph. Francis.
WORCESTERSHIRE—Hon. William Beauchamp Lygon, *Hon. Wm. Henry Lyttleton.*
Eveſham—*Wm. Manning, *Hum. Howorth.*
Droitwich—Hon. Andr. Foley, Tho. Foley.
Bewdley—Miles Peter Andrews.
Worceſter—Abrah. Robarts, *Hen. Bromley.*
WILTSHIRE—Henry Penrud. Wyndham, *Richard Long.*
New Sarum—Viſc. Folkſtone, Wm. Huſſey.
Devizes—Joſhua Smith, Thomas-Grimſton Eſtcourt.
Marlborough—*Earl of Dalkeith, Ld. Bruce
Chippenham—Jn. Maitland, *Cha. Brooke.
Calne—Joſeph Jekyll, Oſborne Markham.
Malmeſbury—*Robert Ladbroke, *Nicholas William Ridley Colborne.
Cricklade—Ld. Porcheſter, *Tho. Goddard.*
Hindon—*Wm. Beckford*, *Ben. Hobhouſe.
Old Sarum—*Lord Blayney*, Rt. hon. Nich. Vanſittart.
Heytesbury—†*Rt. hon. Cha. Abbot, *Sir Wm. Peirce Aſhe A'Court, bart.*
Weſtbury—*Wm. Jacob, Jn. Woolmore.*
Wotton-Baſſet—Rob. Williams, *Rob. Knight.*
Ludgershall—Magens Dorrien Magens, Thomas Everett.
Wilton—Hon. Cha. Herbert, Ralph Sheldon
Bowerton—*Hon. Bartholomew Bouverie, Hon. Duncombe Pleydell Bouverie.*
Great Bedwin—*Viſcount Stopford, *Jas. Henry Leigh.

BARONS OF THE CINQUE PORTS.

Haſtings—*Sir John Nicholl, *Sir Wm. Middleton, bart.
Sandwich—Sir Horace Mann, bart. *Thomas Francis Fremantle.*
Dover—*John Jackſon, Cha. Jenkinſon.*
New Romney—*Rt. hon. Wm. Windham, *John Perring.*
Hythe—*Viſc. Marſham, Tho. Godfrey.
Rye—*Pat. Craufurd Bruce, *M. Ang. Taylor.*
Winchelſea—*Sir Fred. Fletcher Vane, bart. Calverley Bewicke.*
Seaford—John Leach, *George Hibbert.*

WALES.

ANGLESEY—Rt. hon. Sir Arthur Paget.
Beaumaris—Lord Newborough.
BRECONSHIRE—*Thomas Wood.*
Brecon—Sir Robert Saluſbury, bart.
CARDIGANSHIRE—Thomas Johnes.
Cardigan—Hon. John Vaughan.
CARMARTHENSHIRE—Sir Wm. Paxton.
Carmarthen—*George Campbell.*
CARNARVONSHIRE—Sir Rob. Williams, bt.
Carnarvon—*Hon. Charles Paget.
DENBIGHSHIRE—Sir W. W. Wynn, bart.
Denbigh—*Robert Myddelton Biddulph.*
FLINTSHIRE—Sir Thomas Moſtyn, bart.
Flint—*Sir Edward Pryce Lloyd, bart.*
GLAMORGANSHIRE—Thomas Wyndham.
Cardiff—Lord William Stuart.
MERIONETHSHIRE—Sir Robert Williames Vaughan, bart.
MONTGOMERYSHIRE—Charles Watkin Williams Wynn.
Montgomery—Whitſhed Keene.
PEMBROKESHIRE—Lord Milford.
Pembroke—Hugh Barlow.
Haverfordweſt—Lord Kenſington.
RADNORSHIRE—Walter Wilkins.
New Radnor—Richard Price.

SCOTLAND.

ABERDEEN SHIRE—James Ferguſon.
Kintore, &c.—George Skene.
AIR SHIRE—Sir Hew D. Hamilton, bart.
ARGYLL SHIRE—Lord John Campbell.
Inverary, &c.—John Campbell.
BANFF SHIRE—Rt. hon. Sir Wm. Grant.
BERWICK SHIRE—George Baillie.
Lauder, &c.—*Hon. William Lamb.
BUTE and CAITHNESS SHIRES—*Hon. Jas. Stuart Wortley Mackenzie.*
Wick, &c.—*John Randoll Mackenzie.*
CLACKMANNAN and KINROSS SHIRES—*Hon. George Abercromby.
DUMBARTON SHIRE—*Charles Edmonſtone.*
DUMFRIES SHIRE—Wm. Johnſtone Hope.
Lochmaben, &c.—*Rt. hon. Hen. Erſkine.
EDINBURGH SHIRE—Hon. Rob. Dundas.

Edinburgh

Edinburgh—*Sir Patrick Murray, bart.*
ELGIN SHIRE—James Brodie.
Forres, &c.—*Francis-William Grant.
FIFE SHIRE—*Robert Ferguſon.*
Crail, &c.—*Rt. Hon. Sir Jn. Anſtruther, bt.*
Burntiſland, &c.—*Ronald Craufd. Ferguſon.*
Cupar, &c.—Sir David Wedderburn, bt.
FORFAR SHIRE—Hon. William Maule.
Aberbrothock, &c.—*Hon. John Ramſay.*
HADDINGTON SHIRE—Hon. Cha. Hope.
INVERNESS SHIRE—Charles Grant.
KINCARDINE SHIRE—*William Adam.*
KIRKCUDBRIGHT, Stewartry of—Hon. Montgomerie Granville John Stewart.
LANERK SHIRE—Lord Arch. Hamilton.
Lanerk, &c.—*Sir Charles Roſs, bart.
LINLITHGOW SHIRE—Hon. Alex. Hope.
NAIRN and CROMARTY SHIRES—*Henry Frederick Campbell.*
ORKNEY and ZETLAND SHIRES—Robert Honyman.
PEEBLES SHIRE—Sir Jas. Montgomery, bt.
PERTH SHIRE—Thomas Graham.
Cultroſs, &c.—*Sir John Henderſon, bart.*
RENFREW SHIRE—William M'Dowall.
Renfrew, &c.—*Archibald Campbell.*
ROSS SHIRE—*Alex. Mackenzie Frazer.
ROXBURGH SHIRE—*John Rutherfurd.
SELKIRK SHIRE—*Wm. Eliott Lockhart.*
STIRLING SHIRE—*Hon. Cha. Fleeming.
SUTHERLAND SHIRE—Rt. hon. W. Dundas.
WIGTOWN SHIRE—William Maxwell.
Wigtown, &c.—*Hon. Edw. Rich. Stewart.*

IRELAND.

ANTRIM County—Hon. John O'Neill, Edmund Alex. M'Naghten.
Belfaſt—Edward May.
Carrickfergus—Lord Spencer Chichefter.
Liſburne—Earl of Yarmouth.
ARMAGH County—Viſc. Achefon, Hon. Henry Caulfield.
Armagh Borough—Patrick Duigenan.
CATHERLOGH County—David Latouche, Walter Bagenal.
Catherlogh Borough—*Hon. Fred. Robinſon.*
CAVAN County—Nath. Sneyd, *John Berry.*
CLARE County—Hon. Fra. Nath. Burton, Sir Edward O'Brien, bart.
Ennis—Rt. hon. James Fitzgerald.
CORK County—Viſcount Boyle, *Hon. George Ponſonby.
Cork City—Hon. Chriſt. Hely Hutchinſon, Mountifort Longfield.
Youghall—*Viſcount Bernard.*
Bandon Bridge—*Hon. Courtenay Boyle.*
Kinſale—Henry Martin.
Mallow—Denham Jephſon.
DONEGAL County—Sir James Stewart, bt. *Henry Vaughan Brooke.*
DOWN County—Hon. Jn. Meade, Fr. Savage
Newry—*Hon. Francis Needham.*
Downpatrick—*Edw. Southwell Ruthven.*
DUBLIN County—Hans Hamilton, Frederick John Falkiner.
Dublin City—*Rt. hon. Henry Grattan, Robert Shaw.
Trinity College, Dublin—†Hon. Geo. Knox.
FERMANAGH County—Hon. Galbraith Lowry Cole, Mervyn Archdall.
Enniſkillen—*Nathaniel Sneyd.
GALWAY County—Rt. hon. Denis Bowes Daly, Richard Martin.
Galway Town—James Daly.
KERRY County—†Rt. hon. Maurice Fitzgerald, *Henry Arthur Herbert.*
Tralee—†*Rt. Hon. Maurice Fitzgerald.
KILDARE County—Lord R. S. Fitzgerald, Robert Latouche.
KILKENNY—Hon. James Butler, *Hon. Frederick Ponſonby.*
Kilkenny City—Hon. Cha. Harward Butler.
KING'S COUNTY—Rt. hon. Sir Laurence Parſons, bart. Thomas Bernard.
LEITRIM County—Henry-John Clements, *William Gore.*
LIMERICK County—William Odell, *Hon. Windham Quin.*
Limerick City—Charles Vereker.
LONDONDERRY County—Hon. Cha. Wm. Stewart, Lord George Tho. Beresford.
Londonderry City—†Sir G. Fitzgerald Hill.
Coleraine—†*Sir Geo. Fitzgerald Hill, bt.
LONGFORD County—Sir Tho. Fetherſtone, bart. *Lord Viſcount Forbes.*
LOUTH County—Right Hon. John Foſter, *Lord Viſcount Jocelyn.*
Dundalk—*John Metge.*
Drogheda—*Henry Meade Ogle.*
MAYO County—Rt. hon. Denis Browne, Hon. Henry Auguſtus Dillon.
MEATH County—Sir Marcus Somerville, bart. Thomas Bligh.
MONAGHAN County—Richard Dawſon, Charles Powell Leſlie.
QUEEN'S COUNTY—Hon. Wm. Welleſley Pole, Henry Parnell.
Portarlington—*Sir Oſwell Mosley, bart.*
ROSCOMMON County—Arthur French, *Hon. Stephen Mahon.*
SLIGO County—Charles O'Hara, Edward Sing. Cooper.
Sligo—George Canning.
TIPPERARY—*Hon. Montagu Mathew, Hon. Francis Aldborough Prittie.*
Clonmell—William Bagwell.
Caſhell—*Viſcount Primroſe.
TYRONE County—James Stewart, *Hon. Thomas Knox.*
Dungannon—†Hon. George Knox.
WATERFORD County—John Claudius Beresford, *Richard Power.*
Waterford City—Rt. h. Sir J. Newport, bt.
Dungarvan—*Hon. George Walpole.
WESTMEATH County—William Smyth, Guſtavus Rochfort.
Athlone—*Right hon. George Tierney.
WEXFORD County—*Robert Shapland Carew*, John Colclough.
Wexford Town—*Sir Robert Wigram, bt.
New Roſs—*Charles Leigh.*
WICKLOW County—Wm. Hoare Hume, William Tighe.

212. *Discursory Considerations on the supposed Evidence of the early Fathers, that* St. Matthew's *Gospel was the first written. By a Country Clergyman.*

THIS learned writer, whose "Discursory Considerations on St. Luke's Preface" have been reviewed in vol. LXXV. p. 943, thus states the question in the following Preface:

"I happened, last Summer, to look more attentively than I had before done to the PRELIMINARY OBSERVATIONS prefixed to Dr. Macknight's HARMONY of the Gospels; and, in so doing, I was much caught by *some part* of the Arguments adduced by him, in his VIIth Observation, to shew the *high probability* that 'St. Luke published his Gospel before Matthew and Mark wrote theirs.'—I could not but agree with him, that this *hypothesis* would be acceptable in several respects; and especially as 'it makes the Gospels appear with a noble and beautiful propriety.'—I was particularly impressed with the *force* of his concluding Argument; and I felt the *effect* with which he sums up the amount of his preceding ones: 'If Matthew wrote before Luke, can it be imagined that he would have neglected to give an account of so important a fact as our Lord's Ascension into Heaven, &c. &c.? This our Lord had told his Apostles they were to behold; and had appealed to it, as one of the strongest proofs of his having come from Heaven. (John xvi. 28.) It was therefore a matter of too much moment to be neglected by Matthew, &c.—if it had not been recorded before.—It appears, upon comparison, that Luke's History comprehends the principal transactions of our Lord's life; and that the things omitted by him are, generally speaking, of less importance than those omitted by the other historians; a character which distinguishes his Gospel from the other three, and which cannot easily be accounted for, unless on the supposition that he wrote first: whereas, granting this, we have a good reason for the omissions of the other historians; Luke had gone before them, and prevented them.'—Without fully acceding to *all* the Arguments of the learned Author, and, indeed, demurring to *some* of them,—still I could not but feel much surprised, that this hypothesis, so plausibly and pleasingly suggested and supported, had remained for fifty years, nearly, if not totally, unnoticed by our best Theological writers; several of whom have, upon various occasions, referred to Dr. Macknight's HARMONY, as a work of sound learning and able judgment.—Under this sensation, I immediately turned to some of our eminent writers of the present day, whose zealous piety, mildly patient enquiry, or high ecclesiastical station, gave me reason to hope for the fullest, best-considered, and most authoritative information on this point; and I found them unanimous in *carrying the previous question*, by asserting that 'the priority of St. Matthew's Gospel was fully established on satisfactory evidence.' Still a certain degree of morbidly irritable and obstinate curiosity stimulated me (unqualified as I am) to look myself to the evidence thus assumed to be satisfactory: and this I accordingly did,—referring in the first place to Lardner, but pursuing my researches, wherever I found it necessary, and had opportunity, to the antient Ecclesiastical Writers themselves. The following pages contain the result of my enquiries; as far as, with much other occupation, and with much disability for such a task, I have been able to carry them. *March* 1, 1806."

He then proceeds to investigate critically the opinions of Mr. Gisborne and the Bishop of Lincoln, who are satisfied with the priority of St. Matthew's Gospel, as a settled point among the antient writers of the Church. These are, first, Irenæus, who, as expounded by our author, only says, that Matthew, Mark, and Luke *published* Gospels, without regard to the order of time in which each published, but only as opposed to the *preaching* of other Apostles. The passage respecting Luke, in Irenæus, is completely distinct, and unconnected with the preceding one respecting Mark; and so it is translated by Valesius, in Eusebius. Irenæus, therefore, only records *how* the Apostles Matthew, Peter, Paul, and John, all contributed to the establishment of the Gospel of Christ; the first and last not only by preaching but by publishing a written Gospel; the two others, Peter and Paul, "by preaching only; the things which they preached (*i. e.* their Gospels) being, however, accurately preserved in the written Gospels of their respective followers, Mark and Luke." Dr. Townson was of the same opinion. The words of Eusebius are referred, not to the time of *writing* but of *publishing* their Gospels. "It was only within the scope of his purpose to relate, that 'when, or within a certain time after that, Matthew had written his Gospel, those of Mark and Luke were in common circulation, and generally read and known also.' St. Jerome, by *primus*, does not mean that Matthew *first* wrote a Gospel, but that he

he wrote his Gospel *first* in Hebrew, which was afterwards translated. St. Austin, who most directly asserts the priority of Matthew, does it with *perhibetur*. Origen prefaces what he says of the order of the Evangelists by saying that he learned it "merely from tradition;" ὡς παραδοσιν μαθων: and so Valesius translates it in Eusebius. It would imply what Dr. Marsh, in his Essay on the original Language of St. Matthew's Gospel, Halle, 1755, understands of a similar expression of Origen, that Origen himself did *not* believe the tradition. Dr. Henry Owen and Archbishop Potter confess the mistakes of the early Fathers in their opinions on the dates of the Gospels, which they *only* testify to "be sacred, and written by the authors whose names they bear." A counter evidence to the aggregate body of evidence supposed to be furnished by the Fathers already mentioned is to be found in Clement of Alexandria, who, in his *Hypotyposes*, or Institutions, now lost, quoted by Eusebius, Ecclesiastical History, VI. 14, 'recorded in these books what had been related to him, respecting the Order of the Gospels, by those Presbyters (or Elders) who were of the longest standing (παραδοσιν των ανεκαθεν πρεσβυτερων): which was to this purpose. They said, that the Gospels which contain the Genealogies were the first written:—that the occasion of writing the Gospel according to St. Mark was this: Peter having publicly preached the Word at Rome, and having delivered by the Spirit an oral Gospel, many who were there entreated Mark to write the things which had been orally delivered to them, &c.:—and that last of all John, observing that in the other Gospels those things were related which appertained to the Human Nature of Christ, and being urged by his friends, and moved by the Spirit, wrote a spiritual Gospel.'—"Here, then, we have the important record of (what I would call) an AUTHENTICATED tradition: which, positively speaking to the order of the four Gospels, *in the first place* directly contradicts in one point the order supposed to be vouched by Irenæus and Eusebius, and asserted on mere *unauthenticated* tradition by Origen and Augustine; and from which, *in the second place*, we clearly collect, in the manner of Clement's recording it, that the communication was accompanied with NO intimation whatever, 'which of the two Genealogist Evangelists was the earliest writer.'—Now the Recorder of this tradition is a writer of credit; whose fidelity, in relating it, cannot well be doubted. And the 'authenticity' which I attribute to this tradition does not consist solely in being thus vouched by him as coming from the οι ανεκαθεν πρεσβυτεροι, and therefore having a decided preference over the mere ὡς παραδοσιν μαθων of Origen, or the simple *perhibetur* of Augustine; but, I apprehend, we are fairly entitled to claim for it a higher degree of credibility, in being enabled to speak, with much probability, to the characters of the οι παραδοται, and the exact date of their παραδοσις,—together with the successive channels, or generations, through which it passed." (pp. 33—35.)—"I have no hesitation whatever in referring what Clement has recorded, respecting the order in which the four Gospels were written, to the same high authenticity of source, and briefly traceable channel of communication, from which he indicates himself to have received the other valuable documents and doctrines which he was studious to preserve.—Here, then, we have a strong counter-evidence, positively contradicting the order of the Gospels asserted on traditional authority by Origen, and vouched from common report by Augustine; while, with regard to any 'satisfactory evidence' respecting the actual writer of the earliest Gospel, the question of priority is left entirely undecided between Matthew and Luke; whose several claims, therefore, remain perfectly open to farther consideration, and the high deciding authority of internal evidence. Here, I say, one of the most learned, most enquiring, and best-informed * of the

* "Lardner characterizes Clement of Alexandria as 'inquisitive,' vol. II. p. 208.—Jerome, in his CATALOGUE OF ILLUSTRIOUS WRITERS, speaks of him as 'the most learned of them all,'—*meo judicio omnium eruditissimus*: and he describes his works as 'full of erudition and eloquence, derived from the divine Scriptures and secular literature,—*plena eruditionis & eloquentiæ, tam de Scripturis divinis quam de sæcularis literaturæ instrumento.*' Alexander Bishop of Rome, his contemporary, recommended him to

the antient Fathers,—one of the FOUR* whom we may collect Michaelis to have considered as principally to be relied on for material information respecting the Scriptures of the New Testament,—neither 'confesses,' nor 'agrees,' nor furnishes any 'evidence,' that 'St. Matthew's Gospel was the first which was written.' So far from it does his testimony go, that he actually leaves the question between St. Matthew and St. Luke not only *unsettled*, but so stated, that at the date of his tradition (shall we say the beginning of the second century?) we may conceive it was not easy, as perhaps it was not then deemed any wise necessary†, to ascertain it. Indeed, this might well be so; as it has been thought by competent judges, antient as well as modern, that the three first Gospels were all written very nearly at the same time." (pp. 38—40.) This is much the opinion of Lardner, and of Theodore of Mopsuestia, cited by him. Even Chrysostome, in his Homily on Matthew, giving him a priority, does it only with τινες δοκει. Our author is of opinion, that "it furnishes a strong argument against the supposition, that any particular order in which the Gospels were written was at that time so generally understood and admitted as to be considered 'a settled point,' as Dr. Townson thought (Disc. II. sect. ii. 1); but the opinion of Chrysostome (thus expressed) may, I conceive, well be applied to shut the door against all enquiry for any *external* evidence then existing, any way satisfactorily ascertaining the order in which the three first Evangelists wrote; and we are enabled to deduce from it a strong (and, may I not say, irresistible?) argument, that, at the beginning of the fifth century, it was certainly NOT 'a settled point, that Matthew was the first writer of a Gospel.' (p. 53.) Epiphanius, when he endeavours to account for Matthew's omitting the early events of Christ's history, recorded by Luke, says, that the later writers supplied the defect of the former ones; when he might more reasonably have presumed that the fullest account was given by the earliest writers, and that Luke was, in fact, the earliest writer. "In placing the Evangelists in their commonly-received order, Epiphanius was governed by *internal evidence*, which he thought adequate to resist the traditional document of Clement; but which, in some particulars at least, he has much misapprehended and misapplied.—Epiphanius then, I say, admitted generally, or for the most part, the document of Clement; resisting, on what he thought good ground, the primary branch of it; but arguing in such a manner‡ as shews that his own ground was *by no means good*.—What less can I say of an argument which in fact asserts, that, 'as each of the earlier Inspired Evangelists so far failed to produce the effect of completely propagating the Faith§, that it was still assailed

to the Antiochians as 'a virtuous and approved man,'—ανηρ ευσεβης και δικαιος. Euseb. Eccles. Hist. VI. c. xi.—And Mosheim says, he was 'the most illustrious writer of the second century, and the most justly renowned for his various erudition.' Vol. I. part II. c. 2."

* "The other three being Irenæus, Tertullian, and Origen.—'In a passage of Michaelis, c. xxvi. sect. 8. on the Epistle of St. James, we collect the names of the antient authors, whose testimony he esteems most decisive to the books of the New Testament. These are, Irenæus, Tertullian, Clement of Alexandria, and Origen.'—See Archdeacon Woodhouse's admirable Dissertation, prefixed to his Translation of the Apocalypse, with Notes, &c. p. 52."

† "Matters of fact, that within their own century are thought so immaterial as to obtain no precise or permanent record, often become, at a later period, objects of importance; and, as such, excite curious research, learned enquiry, and acute controversial discussion."

‡ "The Arguments of Epiphanius, in my judgment, not only really lay a *foundation*, whereon actually to support the primary part of the document of Clement; but they also eventually tend to ascertain the point unsettled by Clement, and left so by Theodore, respecting the question of *prography* between Matthew and Luke."

§ "Epiphanius, speaking of Mark's Gospel, says, 'the earliest adversaries of Christianity objected to Mark's Gospel, that it contained no account of the divine generation of our Saviour;'—λεγουσιν αυτῳ, ὁτι ἀπ ἀρχης τουτ' ευαγγελιον ωμις Χριστῳ συμεικται, και ολως ουδεν λογον της γενεσεως. N° VI. p. 428.—And afterwards 'to Luke's, that though Luke spoke fully to the point of this divine generation, and of the incarnation, τῳ Λουκᾳ φα-

ντος

failed by enemies,—the Holy Ghost (as it were on the emergency) instigated others more fully to complete what was before materially imperfect, and, as such, might well be expected to fail?'—What can I say of such a mode of reasoning, but that it is 'bad ground?'—From thus looking at Epiphanius (which I am sorry to have done so diffusely), we may collect, I think, one point very clearly; namely, that, about the end of the fourth century, some of the ecclesiastical writers began to look with a degree of curiosity to the INTERNAL EVIDENCE of the Gospels, respecting their origin, and the order in which they were written: and the reason why they thus directed their views to the Internal Evidence, I presume to say, must have been, *primarily*, 'because no EXTERNAL EVIDENCE, in this point, any way positive or satisfactory, then existed.' (pp. 62—64.) Tertullian certainly does *not* furnish any "satisfactory evidence that St. Matthew's Gospel was the first written;" on the contrary, he virtually confesses that "*no* such evidence, as far as he knew, then existed." Nor was Irenæus understood by him as furnishing any positive evidence that "St. Matthew's Gospel was first written." (p. 71.) "Where then shall we find this 'most satisfactory evidence,' whereon 'it is generally agreed that St. Matthew's Gospel was the first which was written?' I really cannot discover any such 'evidence,' where it is indicated to me; nor can I be a party to any such 'agreement.' With much deference for the high Authority from which the assertion comes, I humbly beg leave to enter my Protest against it; professing myself *Dissentient:* BECAUSE, "On a studious and impartial consideration of the Authors referred to, I find no such thing attested by them; or, indeed, by any of their Contemporaries." (pp. 71, 72.)

Our author proceeds to consider the testimony of Papias, "who gives the earliest positive record concerning the writing of the Evangelists, respecting the Gospels of St. Mark and St. Matthew, as it was communicated to him by an Apostolic Elder; an important document, and, as such, frequently referred to; but it appears to me that it has been seldom duly considered or well understood" (p. 73); and by Lardner not faithfully translated, but restored to its true meaning by our author. Mark was a faithful reciter of what he heard from Peter; and our author retracts his former opinion of his Gospel, in a note, pp. 89—96. He conjectures that Papias recorded the words of Matthew's Hebrew Gospel, that himself translated it into Greek; and ἡρμήνευσε is defended in the sense of *translation*. This is learnedly and grammatically discussed; and the Observations are thus modestly concluded: "I scarcely know how to say to the learned reader, "*his utere mecum*;" but I beg to submit my ideas to his consideration; hoping, if he reject them, that he may be induced himself to furnish the 'QUID RECTIUS.' My real purpose, in every part of the foregoing pages, has, in fact, been to *inform* myself, rather than to *indoctrinate* others. Both these objects, however, may be effectively attained, if, in giving these "Discursory Considerations" to the world, I may eventually excite some one, more able, to ascertain a questionable and interesting point in a most important subject." (pp. 106, 107.)

Upon a mature review of this critical work we are led to wish that the author, or some one of equal ability, would carefully examine the work of Dr. Lardner, here referred to, both in its citations and the translations of it; which would throw much light on its design, as it is too voluminous to suit the generality of theological students, to whom it is particularly interesting: a good Abridgment of it, thus revised, would be a most useful and acceptable present.

213. *An Address to the Commoners, and a Letter to Mr.* Tunnard, *the Solicitor, &c. &c. &c. on the Drainage of the East, West, and* Wildmore *Fens. By the Rev.* Edward Walls.

THIS gentleman, whom we conceive to be the curate of Spilsby and a respectable magistrate, in this manner, as he had done in the Lincoln papers, pleads the cause of the landholders against the supineness of the commissioners and solicitor, for the enormous expenditure in the drainage of the

σαντος την ἐμφασιν συνιεναι τῆς αὐθεν τοῦ Θεοῦ λογω παρουσιας, ἁμα τε συναδοντος τῇ ποιησει αὐτῶ ουσσημια,—they did not duly attend to him,—νοε τυπτομαι,'—(or should it be they did not understand him, or comprehend him?)—N° XII. p. 432."

above

above tracts of fen land; a work that will coſt more than half a million of money, and of that magnitude and importance never before known in the county of Lincoln; and expoſes the excuſes made about the bringing forward accounts *on oath* of the ſurveyors and directors of the works, againſt the excuſes of delay and expence alledged for not appointing Mr. Rennie, another engineer. "The commoners muſt ſuppoſe the fen concerns to be in ſomewhat an embarraſſed ſtate, *when ſo much time, and ſo much pains, and ſo much talent*, have been employed in producing an account which, alas! has not a ſingle perſon to ſpeak for it one good word; and the commoners will not find any great pleaſure in paying for printing of it no ſmall ſum."

214. *Prudence, a Sermon, addreſſed to young Clergymen. By the Rev.* S. Partridge, *F.S.A. Vicar of* Boſton, *in* Lincolnſhire.

WE have already expreſſed our ſatisfaction with this Clergyman's application of the compoſitions of French Divines, of whom the preſent is borrowed from Formey's "Philoſophe Chretien." From 1 Tim. iv. 12, 16, he deſcribes prudence in *preaching*, in *attention* to the flock, and *his own manners and conduct*.

215. *A Sermon, preached at the Aſſizes held at* Dorcheſter, March 14, 18[illegible] *By the Rev.* John Williams, *M.A. Vicar of* Merton Magna, *in the County of* Somerſet.

PROV. xiv. 34. Very ſuitable to the occaſion.

216. Ulm *and* Trafalgar.

A PANEGYRICK on Nelſon, but of little conſequence.

217. *Peace with* France, *and Catholic Emancipation, repugnant to the Command of* God. *By* L. Mayer.

THESE are hard doctrines; and Mr. M. ſets up for a prophet, and ſhews his reading. He means well; but his various works on this ſubject are ſuperſeded by better.

218. *A Letter to the Right Hon.* William Windham, *on the Defence of the Country in the preſent Criſis. By Lieutenant-general* Money.

WE pretend not to decide between the War Miniſter and the Lieutenant-general, who ſubmits his "opinions to the good ſenſe of the people of this country, who will conſider whether we can be too much on our guard againſt the treachery of Talleyrand and the ambition of the Uſurper."

219. *An hiſtorical and picturesque Guide to the* Iſle of Wight. *By* John Bullar, *Author of the "Tour round* Southampton," &c.

ONE of thoſe uſeful abſtracts of the geography and hiſtory of our country which awaken and gratify the curioſity of its inhabitants.

220. *The Unitarian Doctrine, that "*Jeſus Chriſt *is a mere Man, in all Reſpects like unto other Men, and no more," completely refuted; being a friendly and candid Addreſs to Unitarians in general: as alſo a particular Reply to ſome late Publications by the Rev.* T. Belſham, T. Wright, &c. &c. *proving this Doctrine concerning* Jeſus Chriſt *to be totally unſcriptural, ſubverſive of true* Chriſtianity, *and moſt diſhonourable to the Redeemer and Saviour of Men, who is herein proved to be the only* God *of Heaven and Earth. By the Rev.* J. Proud, *Miniſter of* York Street *Chapel*, St. James's Square, Weſtminſter.

WE are glad Mr. P. has at length prevailed upon himſelf to comply with the requeſt of his friends, and attempt a check to the reception and ſpreading of a doctrine ſo contrary to Divine Revelation as the Unitarian; though he candidly admits that, during his reſidence at Birmingham, from 1791 to 1793, he found many worthy characters under that denomination.

221. *Le Danger des mauvais Livres. The Danger of bad Books, a Sermon, from* Rev. x. 10,

BY M. Cellerier, of Geneva, but without his name. This excellent and animated diſcourſe has had the happy effect of occaſioning a Society for the Inſtruction of Catechumens at Geneva to buy up and deſtroy a great number of pernicious books.

222. *A plain and affectionate Addreſs to the Pariſhioners of* St. Martin's *and* All Saints, *in* Leiceſter, *from the Rev.* Edward-Thomas Vaughan, *M.A. their Vicar.*

PERFECTLY correſpondent to its title.

223. *The plauſible Arguments of a* Romiſh *Prieſt, from Scripture and Antiquity, anſwered,*

anſwered, by an Engliſh *Proteſtant. By* Thomas Comber, *D. D. late Dean of* Durham. *The Third Edition.*

WHEN the two former editions were publiſhed we are not informed by any prefatory notice; nor does the work occur under this title in the improved Life of its author in the new edition of the *Biographia Britannica*; but his works and his own account of his life were couched in ſo much uncertainty by the minority of his hero at the time that article was compiled, 1789, that it is no wonder an exact liſt of them could not be obtained. The excellent author's intention is anſwered, and his arguments are of equal plainneſs, ſimplicity, and weight.

224. *The Child's Monitor, or Parental Inſtruction; in Five Parts: containing a great Variety of progreſſive Leſſons, adapted to the Comprehenſion of Children; calculated to inſtruct them in Reading, in the Uſe of Stops, in Spelling, and in dividing Words into proper Syllables; and, at the ſame Time, to give them ſome Knowledge of Natural Hiſtory, of the Scriptures, and of ſeveral other ſublime and important Subjects. By* John Hornſey.

THIS diligent inſtructor of youth, after 30 years practical experience at Scarborough, offers the preſent volume to the publick as "proper to ſucceed the Primer, or any other eaſy book that ſhall have been put firſt into the hands of a child;" and, "that this performance may give pleaſure as well as convey inſtruction, he has choſen ſubjects which are calculated not only morally and religiouſly to improve, but alſo to amuſe the tender minds of thoſe for whom they are written."

We have more than once had occaſion to mention the grammatical labours of Mr. Hornſey with reſpect; and ſee no reaſon to retract our former good opinion.

225. *An Introduction to Arithmetick. By* J. Hornſey.

THIS compendious Introduction, which is intended to be bound, with blank paper, in the Scholar's firſt Book of Arithmetick, conſiſts only of eight quarto pages; but has more uſeful matter in it than we have ſometimes ſeen in a bulky volume.

226. *A Liſt of the Irregular Preterites, or Preterperfects, of the Supines, and alſo of the Paſt Participles of Deponent Verbs; ſhewing from what Verbs they are derived. By* Edmund-Philip Bridel, *LL.D. Author of "An Introduction to* Engliſh *Grammar," and Maſter of an Academy*, Bird's Buildings, Iſlington.

THIS little Compendium is "intended to remove one of the principal difficulties which impede the progreſs of Learners; and to ſpare their Teachers the trouble of anſwering their queſtions concerning the derivation of Verbs." It is an uſeful counter-part to the *As in præſenti*, and may occaſionally ſupply its place; and amongſt other merits, its ſhortneſs is not the leaſt.

227. *Outline of a Plan for reducing the Poor's Rate, and amending the Condition of the Aged and Unfortunate; including thoſe of the Naval and Military Departments. In a Letter to the Right Hon.* George Roſe, *occaſioned by his Obſervations on the Poor Laws, &c. By* John Bone.

THE corner-ſtone of this Outline is, a recommendation "That a ſubſcription ſhould be immediately commenced, for the purpoſe of eſtabliſhing an aſylum for the aged and infirm of every deſcription." This propoſal was the precurſor of

228. *The Principles and Regulations of Tranquillity; an Inſtitution commenced in the Metropolis, for encouraging and enabling induſtrious and prudent Individuals, in the various Claſſes of the Community, to provide for themſelves, by the Payment of ſmall Weekly Sums, in ſuch a Way as ſhall ſecure to each Contributor, or to his Widow and Children, the Benefit of his own Œconomy; for receiving the Savings of Youth of both Sexes, and returning the ſame at the Time of Marriage, with Intereſt and proportionate Premiums thereupon; for enabling Parents, by the Payment of ſmall Sums at the Birth of their Children, to provide Endowments for them at the Age of Twenty-one Years; and alſo, for other uſeful and important Purpoſes, particularly for concentrating and applying the Exertions of the Liberal to the Benefit of the Indigent, ſo as to prevent the Unworthy claiming, or the Impoſtor abuſing, their Benevolence; and thus effecting the gradual Abolition of the Poor's Rate, whilſt it increaſes the Comforts of the Poor. By* John Bone, *Author of an "Outline of a Plan for reducing the Poor's Rate, &c. in a Letter to the Right Hon.* George Roſe, *M. P."*

OF which the very ample title-page ſufficiently explains the contents. Such ſocieties and plans, however well intended and increaſing, muſt be uncertain as to their ſucceſs.

PROLOGUE *to the Comedy of* MAIDS *and* BACHELORS; *or,* My Heart for Yours. *Written by* LUMLEY St. GEORGE SKEFFINGTON, *Esq. Spoken by Mr.* BRUNTON.

LET Truth's clear eye, to equity reſign'd,
Mark ev'ry fear that agitates the mind,
Search thoſe conceal'd, examine thoſe confeſs'd, [breaſt.
And meet the greateſt in an Author's
This night is fated to an anxious Bard,
Whoſe diffidence ſolicits your regard.
Though whiſp'ring hopes firſt urg'd his trembling lyre,
Thoſe hopes, alas! now one by one retire;
For apprehenſions, crowding on his view,
Wake ev'ry doubt, and ev'ry wiſh purſue:
Nor flattery, nor comfort will he hear:
The terrors thicken as the doom draws near,
The Drama's Muſe ſhould, like a Painter, trace [face;
Each mark'd expreſſion of the human
Group'd with effect, the imitated ſhew
With force ſhould ſtrike, with animation glow:
Till, touch'd by energy, in ev'ry part,
The finiſh'd figures from the canvas ſtart!
Few can excel; ſince few can well imprint
The living luſtre and the bluſhing tint,
Which fairly ſeem, when drawn from Nature's bent,
That very Nature which they repreſent.
The tow'ring freedom of a bold deſign
In warmth ſhould breathe, in liberty refine; [compoſe,
While lights and ſhades a mingling aid
Soften'd by theſe, and ſpirited by thoſe:
Though bright not glaring, though ſubdued not cold, [bold,
Gay without glitter, without harſhneſs
Rules ſtill ſhould guide, yet no reſtraint impart:
Art follows Genius, Genius governs Art.
One little happineſs, one careleſs touch
Tranſcends all labours, when it ſerves as
Nature, and only Nature can inſpire [ſuch:
Strength, freedom, taſte, the fancy, and the fire!
In her they live, in her their force declare,
Arreſt the heart, and fix an empire there!
Our trembling Artiſt, who, enſlav'd by fear, [here,
This ſlight ſketch ſends for exhibition
Attempts to mark (though conſcious of defect)
Contraſted paſſions and combin'd effect.
If he, too daring, want the ſkill to reach
Thoſe nobler lines which Taſte, which Science teach,
Fail not to recollect, ye critic band,
That ſtyle, when mingled, aſks a Maſter's hand.
Hard is the taſk with TENIERS' mirth to ſhare
CORREGIO's elegance, and GUIDO's air!
On you he reſts.—If aggravated Taſte
Condemn with rigour, or reject with haſte,
His brighteſt tints will darken to a ſhade,
Like crayons moulder, and like freſco fade; [give,
But ſhould applauſe a happier ſentence
Fix'd by your ſmiles, the colouring will live!

DIRGE *on the lamented Death of the brave Duke of* BRUNSWICK. *By Dr.* HALLORAN, *of the Royal Navy.*

MATURE in glory, as in years,
Royal "Brunſwick" yields to fate;
Embalm his memory with your tears,
Britons!—for he was good and great!
A Daughter's ſorrows bathe his urn!
Britons! with your Princeſs mourn!

Lo! the gallant ſpirit flies
Far from this ſcene of toil and care;
And ſoaring to his native ſkies,
Blends with a kindred ſpirit there!
There a fadeleſs wreath he wears;
Beauteous Princeſs! ceaſe your tears!

Lo! from a glorious group, attending,
Patriots and Heroes of Renown;
Our own immortal Nelſon bending,
Bears the Prince a Laurel Crown!
Hark! the Muſic of the Spheres!
Lovely Princeſs! ceaſe your tears!

"Brave Victim of ill-fated War!
Succeſs, though merit fail to give,
Auerſtadt ſhall with *Trafalgar*,
And Brunſwick's fame with Nelſon's live!
With deathleſs praiſe, and bliſs rewarded,
In every Briaiſh heart recorded,
Brunſwick! thy virtues ſhall ſurvive."

Beauteous Princeſs! ceaſe to mourn!
Deareſt ties though Fate diſſever,
Laurels ſhade great Brunſwick's urn,
And his fame ſhall live for ever!
Though the pious grief endears,
Beauteous Princeſs! ceaſe your tears!
London, Nov. 28, 1806.

THE BATTLE OF AUERSTADT.

THE War-fiend yell'd with horrid note,
By Sala's ſhrinking ſtream;
And ſpectres grim were ſeen to float
Beneath the Moon's pale beam.

O'er Jena's height, in darkening curls,
The death-fire's ſmoke aſcends;
Havock the vengeful thunders hurls—
Tumult the welkin rends.

Down Elba's neighb'ring banks, the din
Tremendous echoes bore;
The diſtant towers of fair Berlin
Shook to the dread uproar.

The Pruſſian Eagle bold defies
The Vulture of proud France;

And

And deep in blood each champion dyes
His plumes, as they advance.

Shade of great Frederic! now look down!
Thy Kinſman's ſoul inflame
To vindicate his right—his crown—
Preſerve the Pruſſian name!

Furious the conflict rages yet;
The crimſon torrents flow—
For Death ne'er ſtoops his ſcythe to whet,
Where ſuch rank harveſts grow.

Suſpenſe aloof the battle views,
And Hope attends her ſtill—
While Fame impatient waits for news,
To ſound it, good or ill.

Alas, for Freedom—for mankind!
Sad is the fatal tale—
Guided by councils *tardy*, *blind*,
Brave Pruſſia's efforts fail!! HAFIZ.

Mr. URBAN, *Edinburgh, Dec.* 16.

MOOHUMMUD NUBEE KHAN, the preſent Perſian Ambaſſador to the Governor General in Bengal, was lately ſo ſmitten with beautiful Miſs C. at Bombay, that he declared his love, as a poet, in the elegant language of Perſia. A proſe verſion of his Excellency's admired Ode, with which I have been favoured, has induced me to preſent to you the following Paraphraſe, as ſomething novel in the annals of Eaſtern gallantry; ſhould this public homage to the Britiſh fair, and our amiable religion, by a Mooſulman Baſhaw, be deemed good enough for inſertion. J. B. G.

THOU art freſh as the morning, and fairer than day;
With thee, lovely nymph! Beauty's Queen cannot vie!
While thy ſong far tranſcends the ſweet nightingale's lay; [preſſion defy.
Thoſe arch looks all the powers of ex-
With new charms my beloved enchants me to-night, [divine
Or my ſighs is impair'd with the luſtre
Of a face, where the roſes and lilies unite:
Oh Heavens! that this Garden of Eden were mine.

The fountain of life from her tongue gently flows, [again,
As Meſſiah, ſhe raiſes the dead up
When relenting with love, ſhe reanimates thoſe, [one glance of diſdain.
Who like me—have been kill'd with
Not a form in exiſtence with hers can compare; [from the ſkies,
Were the Angels of Light to deſcend
Even they would, in raptures, this truth all declare, [from her eyes.
And confeſs it reflected more bright
Fatal Archer! why level thy arrows and how? [now thine own;
From an ambuſh of ſmiles, at an heart
In that palace of Cupid, my deareſt muſt know, [preſs alone.
How unrivall'd ſhe reigns its fair Em-
Many virgins among, I have courted but thee, [granted my pray'r;
Where numbers, indeed, would have
Then reject not a faithful admirer in me,
From the ſummit of bliſs to the depth of deſpair.

With a countenance milder than Sympathy's tear, [to love?
How canſt thou torment a ſad victim
O reflect! for the great Day of Judgment draws near, [above.
Retribution may light on thy head from
Let me gaze, while in life, on that beautiful form, [o'er my breaſt,
May thine image impreſs'd always watch
As its Guardian Angel, to huſh each rude ſtorm, [be oppreſs'd.
Should with any baſe paſſion my mind
Though my rivals indulge in the full flowing bowl, [converſe the time,
Still with thee I ſhall paſs in ſweet
Every word from thoſe lips tranquillizes my ſoul, [ſures ſublime.
And inſpires me like nectar with plea-
One true convert, behold! kneeling low at thy feet, [gladly reſign;
Who the faith of Moohummud will
Nay the Chriſtian Creed quite enraptur'd repeat,
When, confeſſing, thou ſayeſt, "Take my hand, it is thine!"

Far and near the Ambaſſador's name ſhall reſound, [adore;
And thine, as the Queen we will ever
For Religion, King, Country, all loſt, he has found
In thine arms—Heaven on earth, and he aſks for no more.

'Mid the muſic or dance, come in whiſpers and ſay, [fire of thy Muſe;"
"Thou haſt melted my heart with the
But divulge not the ſecret, leſt rivals betray
The fond flame prematurely, and fruſtrate our views.

When thy Bard in warm ſtrains ſhall his gratitude ſhow,
And enamoured, with love ſongs on thee, touch the lyre, [ſhall glow,
Every verſe with the bloom of thy beauty
Till my girl prove the toaſt for mankind to admire.

ANSWER TO THE RIDDLE, p. 1122.

A RIDDLE by Cowper!
Made me ſwear like a trooper;
But my anger, alas! was in vain;
For, rememb'ring the bliſs
Of Beauty's ſoft *Kiſs*,
I now long for ſuch Riddles again. J. T.

Proceedings in the First Session of the Third Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, 1806.

House of Lords, *Dec.* 22.

The Earl of *Aylesford* reported his Majesty's gracious reception of the Address.

Lord *Grenville* brought down the Papers relative to the Negotiation. His Lordship then, with scarcely any prefatory remarks, except that the battle of Maida was one of the most brilliant and decisive in the annals of this Country, moved the Thanks of the House to Sir J. Stuart and Generals Cole and Ackland, for their conduct on that occasion; as also to the officers and soldiers concerned with them. Agreed to, *nem. diff.*

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. *Windham*, on rising to move for a Vote of Thanks to Sir J. Stuart, his officers and men, took a view of the action of Maida; and observed, that it added more than almost any which have been fought in modern times to our national glory, which is at all times one of the most valuable possessions which any country can have. Other services have contributed as highly to the strength and prosperity of the Empire; but the peculiar value and importance of this was, that it augmented in a great degree the military renown and character of the British armies. If ever there was a period in which it was peculiarly necessary that the national feeling and the military renown of the Country should be high, it was now, when all the world appeared to be turned into one great camp—when military occupations had every where taken place of all the pacific arts of life. We had not lately had as many opportunities of gaining glory by land as by sea; and upon that account our Enemies had worked themselves up to believe, and had endeavoured to persuade the world, that our military power was confined to operations by sea; that we were indeed great and powerful by sea, but by no means equally so by land. They represented us as having a talent, and a sort of a *knack*, in winning battles by sea; but the immediate tendency of this battle would be, to convince the world that, by the marked valour of our soldiers, we are by land a full match for their boasted and experienced veterans. He recapitulated the statements of the respective forces engaged in that memorable affair; and said that it was proved, by documents taken on the persons of French officers who were killed, that their number was 8000. He also stated the loss of the Enemy at only 700 killed; whereas it afterwards turned out that they had 1800 killed; that they lost 1800 prisoners, taken in the battle; and that 2000 more were afterwards made prisoners: while the whole of our force was only 5000. He concluded with making the motions in the usual form; which were seconded by Sir *J. Doyle*, and carried, *nem. con.*

Lord *Howick* presented the Negotiation Papers.

Dec. 24.

Mr. *Biddulph* moved to abolish the salary annexed to the office of Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means. When he adverted to that passage in his Majesty's Speech, in which his Majesty, out of his paternal regard to his people, at a moment when new exigencies rendered new burthens necessary, recommends the most strict attention to œconomy in every branch of the public expenditure, he should conceive, that not to act upon that recommendation would be a violation of public confidence. The office of which he was speaking was certainly important; but it required no great talents, nor any great portion of knowledge, which any man might not acquire with common application. He saw no reason why the duties of the Chairman of the Ways and Means should not be divided amongst the Members of the House generally, or discharged by some of the young Commissioners of the Treasury, who received large salaries with very little to do for them.

Lord *Howick* opposed the motion, on the principle that the salary was only a moderate compensation for the office, and that the saving of such an expence for the constant attendance of one person who is perfectly master of the business, would be more than counterbalanced by the irregularity, delay, and inconvenience, that must arise from throwing the duty generally upon the Members of the House. His Lordship therefore moved the Order of the Day; which was carried.

Dec. 29.

In a Committee of Supply, Mr. *Grenville* stated, that there were no services which called for a naval force different from that of the last year; he should therefore only propose to vote for the present year precisely the same number. He moved, that the following sums should be granted for the expence of maintaining the said 120,000 seamen: For pay (13 months), at 1 *l.* 17 *s. per* man, each month, 2,886,000*l.*—Victualling, 1 *l.* 18 *s. per* man, 2,964,000*l.*—Wear and tear, 3 *l.* ditto, 4,680,000*l.*—Ordnance, 3 *l.* ditto, 390,000*l.* Agreed to.

Dec. 30.

Earl *Temple* moved for a Committee to consider

conſider of the poſſibility and propriety of permitting the uſe of Sugars and Molaſſes in the diſtillation of Spirits. In conſequence of the operations of the enemy, and the ſeizure of Hamburgh, there were now from 80 to 90,000 hogſheads of ſugar on hand in the City of London only, and taking the whole of England, he believed, there were 160,000 hogſheads bonded and warehouſed, for which at preſent the Weſt India merchants had no market. This cauſed a preſſure on thoſe merchants, which was ſuch as would, in his opinion, induce the Houſe to think a ſufficient ground to interfere. It was not in any caſe intended that this ſhould be admitted in excluſion of grain, but only to allow a fair competition. Agreed to.

Earl Temple, after alluding to the progreſs of the Committee laſt Seſſion, alſo moved, "That a Committee be appointed to conſider the ſtate of the Woollen Manufactures of England, and to report their Obſervations and Opinions thereon, from time to time, to the Houſe." Agreed to.

Mr. *Perceval* aſked for ſome information relative to the Correſpondence which led to the Negotiation? He obſerved, that the Declaration of his Majeſty aſſerted that the firſt overture came from the French Government, and that the baſis was the *uti poſſidetis*. The French ſay the baſis was the Treaty of Amiens. The extract of the letter of the 5th March refers to the Emperor's ſpeech to the Senate, and the particular part alluded to is where he ſays, "I am always ready to make peace on the baſis of the Treaty of Amiens." The other part of this private letter might ſhew this matter in its true light. If Miniſters have made his Majeſty aſſert in his Declaration, what was not the fact, that the firſt overture came from the French Government, and the baſis, the *uti poſſidetis*, which the French Government ſtrennouſly contended for, then they have been guilty of a heinous offence.

Lord *Hawick*, in anſwer, declared that the parts of the letters which were ſuppreſſed were entirely of a private nature; on which Mr. P. withdrew his motion.

Lord *Yarmouth* ſaid, he thought it neceſſary to ſtate to the Houſe, that he had no communication with Mr. Fox prior to his communication with M. Talleyrand. He had been three years a priſoner in France; and, juſt before the period alluded to, was given to underſtand, that Mr. Fox had very much intereſted himſelf to procure his releaſe. He had not any particular acquaintance with Mr. Fox; but he underſtood it had been done at the particular inſtance of an illuſtrious Perſonage. When he arrived at Paris, Lord Elgin and ſome others were ready to ſet off, and he was ſent for by M. Talleyrand, to be the bearer of the communication. Why he was fixed on he could not ſay, unleſs it was ſuppoſed he was particularly acquainted with Mr. Fox, from the applications made in his behalf. The communication was not reduced to writing; *but he was ſure the baſis was the* uti poſſidetis, *becauſe M. Talleyrand ſaid they would not take the Treaty of Amiens, for that would be productive of endleſs quarrels.* The *ſtatus quo ante bellum* was liable to the ſame or greater objections; and therefore the *uti poſſidetis*, which he took to be a right to mutual exchanges, was the only one which could be tenable. When it was known that M. D'Oubril was coming to Paris as negotiator, and it was deemed neceſſary to ſend one from hence for the ſame purpoſe, it was thought proper the communication made to him by M. Talleyrand ſhould be reduced to writing; and he did ſo accordingly on the 13th.

Dec. 31.

Mr. *Fellowes* moved for a copy of the Return which was ordered to be made to the Privy Council of every church, chapel, or licenſed place of worſhip, within their reſpective dioceſes or prebends; as alſo of the names of the perſons appointed to officiate who had not reſided thereat during the laſt year; and alſo of the number of houſes in their reſpective dioceſes or prebends appropriated to the purpoſe of divine ſervice, but not regularly licenſed. The reſolution was unanimouſly agreed to.

In a Committee of Ways and Means, Mr. *Vanſittart* moved, that the Duties on Malt, Penſions and Places, Sugar, and Tobacco and Snuff, ſhould be renewed.

INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

Admiralty-office, Dec. 20. This Gazette contains a letter from Rear-admiral Sir A. Cochrane, dated Northumberland, Barbadoes, Nov. 4, which incloſes two letters from Captain Sayer, of the Galatea; one from Captain Briggs, of the Orpheus; and two from Lieut. Dean, of the Dominica armed brig. Capt. Sayer's firſt letter ſtates the capture of a Spaniſh privateer, by the barge of the Galatea, ſome miles up a river on the Spaniſh Main, near Porto Cavallo; but, it being impoſſible to get her out of the river, ſhe was burnt. The ſecond relates, that three boats of the Galatea, under the direction of the 1ſt Lieutenant, had cut out four Spaniſh ſchooners from under the batteries of Barcelona, on the Spaniſh Main.

Capt.

Capt. Briggs relates the capture of a French privateer by the Orpheus; and Lieutenant Dean, the capture of a French privateer, and the cutting out of two sloops, laden with sugar and rum, from under the batteries near St. Pierre's, Martinique.

Admiralty-office, Dec. 30. The following are copies of inclosures, transmitted by Admiral Dacres:

A Letter from Capt. Inglefield, of the Hunter, dated off the Isle of Pines, Sept. 21, states that he captured that morning, after four hours chase, the Spanish schooner San Joseph y Animas letter of marque, from Truxillo, bound to Batabano, laden with indigo and sarsaparilla; she also was charged with dispatches, which were landed previous to her capture. She is armed with a long 8-pounder in midships, and 15 small arms; had only 13 men when taken.

A Letter from Lieut. Hall, of the Diligent, dated Port Royal, Oct. 24, mentions the capture, by his boats, of the French armed schooner Le Napoleon, mounting one brass long 9-pounder, with 14 men and passengers, bound to the city of St. Domingo, from Samana, where she was going to get a letter of marque, and her complement of men.

A Letter from Capt. Nicholas, of the Drake, mentions the capture, on the 24th October, of the French schooner privateer La Superbe, of 14 guns (two 9-pounders and twelve 6-pounders), and 94 men, commanded by M. Houx, by Lieut. Fitton, in the schooner Pitt. "This officer (says Capt. N.) meeting La Superbe off Cape Nichola Mole on the 24th, after an arduous chace with sweeps, got within gun-shot, and commenced a running fight, which he continued with little intermission, and in almost every direction, until the 26th, when at nine A. M. Cape Maize bearing N. N. W. six leagues, they were discovered from the tops of the ship I command; and it was then that I witnessed, with the greatest satisfaction, a display of skill and bravery, supported for four hours and a half, which entitles the parties to the greatest praise. The two schooners within pistol-shot kept up a constant fire. La Superbe seeing us to leeward, made many manœuvres to escape, but was as often foiled, Lieut. Fitton carefully preserving the weather-gauge; and it was not until after a desperate resistance, until she was in a sinking state, and when our fortunate leeward position prevented farther flight, that the Frenchman ran his vessel upon the rocks in Ocon Bay, and deserted her, accompanied by those of his men who were not either killed or dangerously wounded in the action. In La Superbe's hold were found four men already dead of their wounds, and three whose state affords little hope. They allow that 14 fell in the action; and, from the appearance of the decks, much blood must have been shed. The Pitt has suffered in her sails and rigging, and had two men badly and six slightly wounded; and I am happy to add, that we succeeded in getting the prize off.

I am, &c. R. Nicholas."

Admiral Cochrane has transmitted accounts of the capture of the French privateer Guadaloupe packet by Capt. Collier, of the Wolverine, on the 16th October; and La Jeune Gabriella French schooner privateer, Auguste Bousford commander, of eight guns (four of which were thrown overboard during the chace) and 75 men, by Lieut. Spear, of the Dart; and of three other enemy's privateers, of one gun each, by different cruizers.

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

PRUSSIA.

[*Continued from p.* 1162.]

The Thirty-third Bulletin, dated Berlin, Nov. 17, says,

The following suspension of arms was signed yesterday at Charlottenburgh. The season being advanced, this suspension establishes the quarters of the army. Part of Prussian Poland is thus occupied by the French army, and part of it is neuter.—The Emperor of the French and King of Italy, and the King of Prussia, in consequence of the negotiations that have been on foot since the 23d October last, for the re-establishment of that peace between them which has been so unhappily disturbed, have judged it necessary to agree to a suspension of arms; and, for this purpose, they have appointed the following Plenipotentiaries. The Emperor of the French has appointed the General of Division, Michael Duroc, Grand Marshal of the Imperial Palace: and the King of Prussia has appointed the Marquis de Lucchesini, his Minister of State, and Gen. de Zastrow, who have agreed upon the following Articles:—

1. The troops of the King of Prussia, who are now on the right bank of the Vistula, shall unite at Koningsburgh, and at Regal Prussia, on the right bank of the Vistula.—2. The troops of the Emperor of the French shall occupy the part of South Prussia, which is on the right bank of the Vistula, as far as the mouth of the Bug, Thorn, the fortress and City of Graudentz, the city and citadel of Dantzic, the forts of Colberg and Lenseyze, which are to be given

given to them as security; and, in Silesia, the fortified places of Glogau and Breslau, with the portion of that province which is upon the right bank of the Oder, and that part situated on the left bank, which is bounded by a line drawn from the river, five leagues above Breslau, passing by Ohlau and Zobten, and three leagues behind Schweidnitz, without however including that fortification, and from thence to Freyburgh, Landshut, and joining Bohemia at Liebau.—3. The other parts of Eastern Prussia, or of Eastern New Prussia, shall not be occupied by any armies, whether French, Prussian, * or Russian; and if Russian troops shall be there, his Prussian Majesty engages to make them retire to their own territory, as also not to receive any troops belonging to that Power into his States during the time that the present suspension of arms shall exist.—4. The fortified places of Hameln and Nieuburgh, as well as those set forth in the second article, shall be surrendered to the French troops, with all their warlike stores and ammunition, of which an inventory shall be made within eight days succeeding the exchange of the ratifications of the present suspension of arms. The garrisons of those places shall not be prisoners of war: they shall be marched to Koningsburgh, and all the necessary facilities shall be given for that purpose.—5. The negotiations shall be continued at Charlottenburgh; and, if peace should not result from them, the two High Contracting Parties engage not to re-commence hostilities without reciprocally giving ten days previous notice.—6. The exchange of the ratifications shall take place at Graudentz, the 21st inst. at the latest.

"Done at Charlottenburgh, the 16th of November, 1806.

(Signed) "DUROC,—LUCCHESINI,—ZASTROW."

The THIRTY-FOURTH BULLETIN is dated at Berlin, the 23d ult. and states that no accounts had been received of the Ratification of the Armistice *:—It then announces the surrender of Hameln by capitulation. Nine thousand prisoners, among whom are six Generals, magazines for 10,000 men, with six months provisions, and all kinds of military stores, a company of flying artillery, and 500 cavalry, have fallen into the hands of the captors.

THIRTY-FIFTH BULLETIN.—*Posen, Nov.* 28.—The Emperor left Berlin at two o'clock in the afternoon of the 25th, and arrived at Custrin on the same evening about six. On the 26th, he was at Meseritz; and on the 27th, at ten o'clock at night, he arrived at Posen. The next day his Majesty gave audience to the various States of the Poles.—Marshal Duroc continued his journey to Osterode, where he found the King of Prussia, who declared to him, "that a part of his States were in the possession of the Russians; that he was dependent upon them; consequently he could not ratify the armistice which had been concluded by his Envoy, because it was not in his power to fulfil the stipulated conditions."—The Grand Duke of Berg, with a part of the cavalry of the Reserve, and the corps under Marshals Davoust, Lannes, and Augereau, have entered Warsaw. The Russian General Benningsen, who occupied the place before the French arrived, evacuated it on hearing of the approach of the French, and that they intended to give him battle.—Prince Jerome, with a corps of Bavarians, is at Kalitsch. All the rest of the army has arrived at Posen.—Marshal Mortier, after taking possession of the Hanse-towns, proceeded towards Anclam, Rostock, and Swedish Pomerania.

The remainder of the Bulletin states, that the surrender of Hameln was owing to a mutiny among the soldiers, who broke open the magazines, and intoxicated themselves with the brandy.

THIRTY-SIXTH BULLETIN. *Posen, Dec.* 1.—The Head-quarters of the Grand Duke of Berg were, on the 27th of November, at Lowiez. General Benningsen, who commands the Russian Army, had, in the hope of anticipating the French, entered Warsaw, and pushed forward an advanced guard to take positions along the river Drzura.

On the 26th the outposts of the respective armies fell in with each other, and the Russians were thrown into confusion. General Beaumont passed the Drzura at Lowicz, killed and wounded several Russian hussars, made a regiment of Cossacks prisoners, and pursued the enemy to Blonie.—On the 27th, some skirmishing took place between the advanced posts of the cavalry of both armies; when the Russians were pursued, and some prisoners taken.—On the 28th, towards evening, the Grand Duke of Berg entered Warsaw with his cavalry, and on the 29th the corps of Marshal Davoust advanced to the capital. The Russians had retreated over the Vistula, and had burnt the bridge after they passed. It would be difficult to describe the enthusiasm of the Poles. Our entrance into the capital was quite a triumph, and it is impossible to form an idea of the zeal which the Poles of every rank display.

Patriotism and national spirit have not diminished in the hearts of this people, but have

* The fact is, that the King of Prussia refused to ratify it.

have acquired new force amidst misfortune. The most fervent desire, the only wish of the Poles is, to become again a Nation. The powerful abandon their castles, and come to implore with earnestness the restoration of their Nation, and offer their children, their fortunes, and all their influence towards accomplishing that end. This spectacle is indeed interesting. They have already every where resumed their antient dress, and their former customs.

Shall the Polish Throne be re-established, and shall the Great Nation secure for it respect and independence?—Shall she recal it to life from the grave? God only, who directs all human affairs, can resolve this great political question. But, certainly, never did more memorable, more important events arise.—From a congeniality of sentiment, which does honour to the French, the few straggglers, who were guilty of excesses in other countries, have experienced so good a reception from the people here, that no severe regulations have been necessary to make them conduct themselves with propriety.

Our soldiers often observe, that the solitary wilderness of Poland are very different from the smiling fields of their own country; but they immediately add, that *the Poles are good.* Indeed the people of this country exhibit themselves in such a light, that it is impossible not to take an interest in their destiny.

The day after this Bulletin was published (namely, on the memorable 2d of December), there was addressed, in the name of the Emperor, to the Grand Army, the following Proclamation:

"*Imperial Head-quarters at Posen, Dec.* 2, 1806.

"Soldiers—A year ago, at this same hour, you were on the memorable field of Austerlitz. The feared cohorts of Russia fled defeated before you; or, surrounded, laid down their arms at the feet of their conquerors. To the moderation, and the (perhaps blameable) generosity, which overlooked the criminality of the third coalition, is the formation of a fourth to be ascribed. But the Ally on whose military skill their principal hope rested, is already no more. His principal towns, his fortresses, his forage and ammunition magazines, 280 standards, 700 pieces of cannon, are in our power. Neither the Oder nor the Warta, the Deserts of Poland, nor the rude season of Winter, have been capable of arresting for a moment our progress. You have braved all dangers, have surmounted them all, and every enemy has fled on your approach. In vain did the Russians wish to defend the Capital of antient and illustrious Poland. The French Eagles hover over the Vistula. The unfortunate, but brave Poles, on contemplating you, fancy they behold the celebrated legions of their great Sobieski returning from a military expedition.

"Soldiers, we shall not lay down our arms until a General Peace has confirmed and secured the power of our Allies; until it has restored to our commerce its freedom, and given back to us our Colonies. On the Elbe and on the Oder we have re-conquered Pondicherry, all our possessions in India, the Cape of Good Hope, and the Spanish Colonies. What right has Russia to hope that she shall hold the balance of destiny in her hand? What right has she to expect that she should be placed in so favourable a situation? Shall there be a comparison made between the Russians and us? Are we not then the soldiers of Austerlitz?

(Signed) "Napoleon."

Thirty-seventh Bulletin. *Posen, December* 2. The following are the particulars of the Capitulation of Fort Czenstokaw: Six hundred men of the garrison, 30 pieces of cannon, and some magazines, have fallen into our hands. A treasure has been found, consisting of a number of valuables which had been dedicated by the Poles to the Holy Virgin, as the tutelary guardian of the country. This treasure the Emperor has ordered to be given up to the original proprietors. The part of the army at Warsaw remains fully satisfied with the patriotism of the people of that city. This day the city of Posen gave a ball in honour of his Majesty, who remained present an hour. *Te Deum* was also performed to-day, in consequence of its being the anniversary of his Majesty's Coronation.

Thirty-eighth Bulletin. *Posen, December* 3. Prince Jerome, who commands the army of the Allies, after having closely blockaded Glogau, and caused batteries to be constructed around that place, proceeded with the Bavarian divisions of Wrede and Deroi towards Kalitsch, to watch the Russians, and left General Vandamme and the Wirtemberg corps to continue the siege of Glogau. The mortars, and several pieces of cannon, arrived on the 29th of November. After a few hours bombardment, the place surrendered; and the following capitulation was signed.—The allied Wirtemberg troops have displayed great gallantry. Two thousand five hundred men, considerable magazines of biscuit, corn, powder, and nearly 200 pieces of cannon, are the results of this conquest; which is so important, particularly on account of the excellence of the works, and the situation of the fortress. It is the capital of Lower Silesia.—The Russians have refused battle on this side of Warsaw, and have re-passed the

the Vistula. The Grand Duke of Berg has passed that river in pursuit of them, and has taken the suburb of Praga. The Emperor has, consequently, given orders to Prince Jerome to advance on his right, towards Breslau, and to invest that place, which must also soon fall into our power. The seven fortresses of Silesia will be successively attacked and blockaded. When the temper of the troops which are in those places is considered, no one can expect them to make a long resistance.—The little fort of Culmbach, called Plassenburgh, has been blockaded by a battalion of Bavarians. Being furnished with provisions for several months, there was no reason to expect that it should have surrendered so soon. The Emperor ordered artillery to be prepared at Cronach and Forcheim for battering this fort. On the 24th of November, 22 pieces of cannon were placed in battery; which determined the Governor to surrender the place. M. de Beckers, Colonel of the 6th Bavarian regiment of the line, who commanded the blockade, displayed much skill and activity in the situation in which he was placed.—The anniversary of the battle of Austerlitz, and the crowning of the Emperor, have been celebrated at Warsaw with the greatest enthusiasm.

[Next follow the Articles of Capitulation of Glogau and Plassenburgh; which are uninteresting.]

"There were found in Plassenburgh 68 pieces of cannon, 61 quintals of powder, 600 lbs. of saltpetre, 400 quintals of lead, 40 quintals of bar iron, 1144 muskets of different kinds, 700 old muskets, 24 carbines, 200 pistols, 200 sabres, 29 pair of old colours, 29 old standards, 40 new standards, 150 cartouch-boxes, 8000 flints, 2700 hedge-bills, 8 caissons, 14 trains, 9 forges, 9 kettle-drums, &c. &c. The troops consisted of Major-gen. Baron D'Uttenhofen, four Majors, seven Captains, seven Lieutenants, 600 privates of the line, and 156 invalids."

THIRTY-NINTH BULLETIN. This Bulletin is dated Posen, December 7. It states, that "A courier had arrived, with intelligence from the Emperor, that the Russians had declared war against the Porte—that Choczim and Bender were surrounded by their troops—that they had suddenly passed the Dniester, and advanced as far as Jassy. Gen. Michelson commands the Russian army in Wallachia. The Russian army, commanded by Gen. Benningsen, had evacuated the Vistula, and seemed inclined to retire into the interior. Marshal Davoust had passed the Vistula, and established his head-quarters before Praga. His advanced posts were on the Bug. The Grand Duke of Berg remained at Warsaw. The Emperor still had his head-quarters at Posen."

FORTIETH BULLETIN. *Posen, December 9.* Marshal Ney has passed the Vistula, and entered Thorn on the 6th. He bestows particular encomiums on Col. Savary, who, at the head of the 14th regiment of infantry, and the grenadiers and voltigeurs of the 96th, and the 6th light infantry, was the first to pass that river. At Thorn, he came to action with the Prussians, whom, after a trifling affair, he compelled to evacuate the place. Some were killed, and 20 made prisoners. This affair gave occasion to a very singular exploit. The river, 200 rods in breadth, was covered with ice; the vessel occupied by our advanced guard stuck fast, and could not be moved; when a number of Polish seamen from the other side of the river evinced a disposition to venture through a shower of balls, in order to get the vessel afloat. In this intention they were opposed by some Prussian sailors, and a battle with fists ensued between them. The Poles succeeded in throwing the Prussians into the water, and brought the French vessel to the other side. The Emperor has enquired respecting the names of these brave fellows, to reward them.—This day the Emperor received the deputation from Warsaw, consisting of M. Gutakouski, Grand Chamberlain of Lithuania, Knight of a Polish Order; Gouzenski, Lieutenant General, and Lubenski, Knights of the same Order; and Alexander Potocki, Knight of the Order of St. Stanislaus and Lusweski."

POLAND.

By Swedish, Danish, and Dutch Papers, we have accounts of the operations of the armies in Poland to the 2d instant. Their movements have been made in pursuance of a prudent determination on the part of the Allies to avoid a battle until the Russian columns should all have arrived. The Russians advanced beyond the Vistula with a view to occupy the strong pass of Sempolno; but Gen. Benningsen, finding that the French had seized that important position, as well as the fortress of Lencies, on the 24th, withdrew the columns which he had stationed on the Dsura, leaving only a few flying squadrons on the Western bank of the Vistula, to watch the movements of the enemy; and it is to this retreat that the 36th French Bulletin alludes.

Gen. Benningsen has established his head-quarters at Praga, opposite to Warsaw. All the bridges across the river, from the Austrian frontier to its mouth, have been broken down; and all the boats, &c. which might serve for the transport of troops, removed to its Eastern shore.

The King of Prussia has established his head-quarters at the Castle of Osterode, in the strong country of Oberland; General

Kalkreuth

Kalkreuth was on the 24th ult. at Pultowſk, within 20 miles of Warſaw; and the garriſons of Eaſt Pruſſia, together with the troops collected at Neidenburg, were aſſembling on the Narew.

The *invincible Napoleon* has ſaid to the Deputies ſent to him from Poland, that as ſoon as he ſees 30 or 40,000 Poliſh national guards in arms, he will declare that the Nation exiſts!

PROCLAMATION.

John-Henry Dabrowſki, General of Diviſion, bearing the Great Eagle of the Legion of Honour, Commander of the Royal Order of the Iron Crown; and Joſeph Wybicki, Repreſentative of the Cities at the Diet of 1791.

"POLES—Napoleon the Great, the Invincible, enters Poland with an army of 300,000 men. Without wiſhing to ſathom the myſteries of his views, let us ſtrive to merit his magnanimity. 'I ſhall ſee (he has ſaid to us), I ſhall ſee if you deſerve to be a nation. I am going to Poſen. It is there that my firſt ideas will be formed reſpecting you.'—Poles! It depends then on yourſelves to exiſt, and to have a Country. Your avenger, your Creator is there! Haſten from all ſides into his preſence, as children ruſh towards a father, haſtening to their aſſiſtance. Bring to him your hearts—your arms. Riſe, every one, and prove to him that you are ready to ſhed your blood to recover your country. He knows that you are diſarmed—he will furniſh you with arms! Yet you, Poles! forced by your oppreſſors, come to fight for them, and againſt your own intereſts! Come! rally yourſelves under the ſtandards of your country! Soon Koſciuſko, called by Napoleon the Great, will ſpeak to you by his orders. In the mean time, receive this pledge of his high protection. Remember, that the Proclamation by which you were called upon to form legions in Italy has not betrayed you. It is theſe legions which, meriting the ſuffrages of the invincible Hero of Europe, have given him the firſt impreſſion of the Poliſh ſpirit and character."—Done at the Imperial Head-quarters at Berlin, this 3d of November, 1806.

"DABROWSKI. WYBICKI."

Two Burgomaſters of Poſen, who refuſed to act according to the dictates of Gen. Dabrowſki, have been ſentenced to death. In a Proclamation iſſued by this General, the landholders are called upon to contribute to the value of 10 *per cent.* In an apoſtrophe to the females, the General calls upon them to ſacrifice the laſt of their jewels, ornaments, &c. and in lieu of theſe to adorn themſelves with the laurel of patriotiſm; "thus," ſays he, "we ſhall ſhew ourſelves worthy the protection of Napoleon the Great."

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"Brave Countrymen!

"The din of arms, with which Poland once more reſounds, ſummons Koſciuſko to join you. They are not barbarians hungering for pillage, who now advance into our plains. They do not reſemble thoſe ferocious men who come to divide your territory, and to inſult your weakneſs, after having fattened on your misfortunes and your blood. On the contrary, you will, by their valour and their triumphs, by that thunder-bearing Eagle which hovers in their front, recognize the approach of thoſe unconquerable legions, whoſe victories have rendered the four quarters of the world illuſtrious—who have in one campaign extinguiſhed the united power of two vaſt Empires; and who have, in one week, levelled with the duſt a throne raiſed by an age of ſucceſſes, the great work of Frederick, ſhaded by all the laurels of his old Generals. This has been willed by the deſtiny of Napoleon, who creates or deſtroys kings; who overthrows hoſtile armies with the rapidity of lightning; and who can, by the force of his arm, and the conceptions of his genius, elevate thoſe nations which bend under the yoke of an atrocious policy. Poles, there are thouſands among you who have followed the firſt Generals of Europe through the defiles of Italy. Your battalions are already united with the army of the brave. Now Napoleon marches to you. His eye obſerves you. He leads into the heart of Poland thoſe Frenchmen, among whom we have found a ſecond country; who have collected the wrecks of our own legions in their camps; who have treated us as brothers; who have covered our misfortunes with their laurels—thoſe French Generals, among whom your Koſciuſko has ceaſed to conſider himſelf proſcribed; before whom he could raiſe, with a ſentiment of conſolation, and perhaps of pride, his head; which, though humbled by defeat, never has been diſhonoured; and among whom he has been permitted to cheriſh the love of his country, and the hope of its future freedom.

"Dear Countrymen! you who, baniſhed from your paternal ſoil, have ſtill remained Poles in a foreign land; and you who, on the contrary, though rendered foreigners in the midſt of Poland, have ſtill remained faithful to your country and your brethren, I ſummon you all to ariſe—the time of your deliverance is come! the Great Nation is beſide you—Napoleon beholds you—Koſciuſko calls to you. Look around you, and ſee how Europe, ſhaken to her antient foundations, is haſtening, at the call of Genius, to reconſtruct the ſocial edifice, and to immortalize

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"Dear Countrymen! you who, banished from your paternal soil, have still remained Poles in a foreign land; and you who, on the contrary, though rendered foreigners in the midst of Poland, have still remained faithful to your country and your brethren, I summon you all to arise—the time of your deliverance is come! the Great Nation is beside you—Napoleon beholds you—Kosciusko calls to you. Look around you, and see how Europe, shaken to her antient foundations, is hastening, at the call of Genius, to reconstruct the social edifice, and to immortalize

moralize the nineteenth century by new creations, and new claims to future glory. Behold how the yoke of the Tyrant of the Seas, of the enemy of the repoſe of Europe, is breaking on every ſide. The people of all countries are elevating themſelves under the authority of a Government conſtituted by law. Oppreſſed nations are every where advancing to their independence. Poles! what more is neceſſary to be ſaid to animate you, to induce you to become again yourſelves! Doubtleſs, you are ſtill the children of the hero, who delivered Europe from the Muſſulman yoke; your hearts are ſtill inflamed with that ardour which formerly made your enemies at once eſteem and dread you. Though your territory has been divided, are you not ſtill united by blood, by language, by misfortune, and by all that is dear among men? If Poland has been effaced from the political map, ſhe ſtill exiſts entire in the hearts of her children. If, without the help of France, without any ſupport but a conſciouſneſs of our own rights, and our valour, we were able to make fortune balance between us and the three empires which united to oppreſs us, what doubt can you have of triumphing, when the conqueror of the triple alliance has paſſed your frontiers—when the Man of Deſtiny directs his views towards you? Do not you obſerve the armies of your enemies tremble at his approach? See you not the ſhades of the heroes who died in combating for you preſs around him, and implore his vengeance? Liſten to their ſighs; liſten to the voice of your Country, which calls upon you to reſtore her antient glory and independence.—Poles! eſcaped by a miracle from the ſteel of your aſſaſſins and the chains of your tyrants, I collected and carried with me the laſt ſighs of my expiring country. Now, full of confidence, I breathe my laſt wiſhes among you. Soon ſhall I tread again that dear paternal land which my arm has defended, which my blood has dyed, and which, when I behold again, I ſhall ſalute with kiſſes, and bathe with my tears. Unfortunate friends, whom I was prevented from following to the grave—dear, brave Countrymen, whom I was compelled to leave under the yoke of an uſurper, I have lived only in the hope of avenging you—I come to break your chains. Sacred remains of my Country, I ſalute you with a holy enthuſiaſm; I re-join you, never more to part. I ſhall ſhew myſelf worthy of the great Man whoſe arm is raiſed to protect us, and worthy of the People who anſwer to my call. I ſhall aſſiſt in emancipating my Country, and in eſtabliſhing its future proſperity on ſtable baſes. But if I ſhall find that the dear name of our Country is with you now only an empty ſound, I ſhall then eſcape from the common ſhame, and from my own misfortunes, by burying myſelf under the noble ruins of Poland. But it cannot be ſo. The glorious day of Poland re-dawns. Fate has not conducted Napoleon and his invincible troops to the Banks of the Viſtula without an object. We are under the Ægis of that Monarch who overcomes difficulties by prodigies. The re-eſtabliſhment of Poland is a deed too glorious, not to have been reſerved by the Eternal Director of all things for him to atchieve. (Signed) KOSCIUSKO."

GERMANY.

A letter from Vienna, of the 25th ult. ſtates, that ſentence has been paſſed upon Gen. Mack. He is degraded from his rank, and is to be conveyed in chains to a fortreſs, where he is to paſs the remainder of his life.

The campaigns of the laſt and preſent year upon the Continent appear to have been fatal to the progreſs of German literature. The book trade in Auſtria has been nearly annihilated; and there was no bookſeller from Vienna at the laſt Leipſic fair. The Eaſter catalogue of books at Leipſic contained 3,077 articles. At the laſt Michaelmas fair, the number was only 644.

An improvement in fire-works has been made by Profeſſor Plouſt. He has diſcovered that nitrate of ſoda is an œconomical article in their compoſition; and that five parts of the nitrate, one of charcoal, and one of ſulphur, afford a powder which produces a flame of a beautiful réddiſh yellow colour.

Frankfort, Dec. 1. Nieuberg and Plaſſenburg, the only two fortreſſes the Pruſſians had on the ſide of Bohemia, capitulated on the ſame day; viz. the 25th ult. The garriſon of the latter were made priſoners of war. The diſarming of the Heſſians is completed. Three thouſand of them, without waiting for that meaſure, entered into the French ſervice; the reſt received two months pay, and were ſent to their homes. Officers who refuſe to give their parole are treated as priſoners of war.—The arſenal of Caſſel produced 800 pieces of braſs cannon, and 100,000 ſtands of arms. Eight thouſand horſes have been demanded.

The French were guilty of the moſt wanton exceſſes in Mecklenburgh, murdering the men, violating the women, and deſtroying ſuch property as they could not remove.

The Green Vault at Dreſden, which contains a number of curioſities and valuable pieces of workmanſhip, had ſeals put upon its entrance by the French, upon their firſt arrival there.

A gentleman, whoſe family were at Lubeck

beck at the time of the attack by the French, has declared, that in that city and its vicinity the French loft 5000 men. The carnage was fo dreadful, that for fome time they would not advance; until Marfhal Bernadotte exclaimed, "Avancez! Avancez! mes enfans; je vous permettrai le pillage." The following was among the more fuccefsful expedients to avoid plunder at Lubeck: All the moft valuable articles were taken into the garrets, while the rubbifh and the inferior furniture were thrown before the doors into the ftreets, in the utmoft diforder. When the plunderers came, they concluded the houfe had already been *gutted* by their companions, and then rufhed to a fcene of more promife; bearing away, perhaps, fome trifle which could not efcape their avidity.

The infubordination and exceffes of the French troops are ftrongly manifefted, in the circumftance of ten of their officers, including the Adjutant-General Claray, having been wounded by them, in attempting to reftrain their brutal atrocities at Lubeck.

Confiderable treafure was found by the French in Lubeck. There not being any Bank in that part of Germany, excepting at Hamburgh, the inhabitants kept their money in fpecie in their houfes.

Bremen was not taken poffeffion of in the name of the King of Holland, but as a French conqueft.

On the 10th Nov. the French took poffeffion of Hanover, under the command of Mortier. The fortrefs of Hameln capitulated on the 11th to the King of Holland. The infatuation of the Pruffian troops is inconceivable. At Hameln 9000 men, commanded by fix Generals, and fupplied with fix months provifions, furrendered to one French and two Dutch regiments! The fortrefs is one of the ftrongeft in Europe.

On the 12th, the Duchy of Oldenburgh was taken poffeffion of for the King of Holland by Batavian troops, who marched thither from Eaft Friefland.

Extract of a Letter from Hamburgh, Nov. 27.—"In my Letter of the 20th I informed you, that on the preceding day Gen. Mortier, at the head of 3000 French infantry, and a numerous corps of cavalry, occupied this city. They marched in with colours flying, and mufic playing; and in the paper of the 20th it was announced, that 'this City is taken in the name of the Emperor of France.'—On the 25th a Decree was iffued, making all the Englifh here prifoners of war. Buonaparte's laft Proclamation is to this effect: 'That Britifh property of every defcription is to be confifcated; England is declared to be in a ftate of blockade; and all Britifh fubjects who may be found in any of the countries occupied by the French are declared to be prifoners of war.'—We left Altona at half-paft three o'clock on the 26th ult.; 4 or 5000 French left Hamburgh the day before: they went through the Stein gate (the road to Lubeck); their deftination was not known. The Britifh Factory had been arrefted; but was afterwards liberated on parole."

Bourienne had previoufly declared to the inhabitants of Hamburgh, that their territory would not be difturbed.

The approach of the French was announced to the Senate on the 18th, and quarters were then demanded for 9000 men. The Senate entreated that the French might be lodged in the fuburbs; but Gen. Mortier marched into the city, and took poffeffion of it in the name of Napoleon. Mortier has eftablifhed himfelf in the houfe of a Senator in the Blichen; Gen. Monnet, in that of Mr. Thornton, the Britifh Minifter; and Generals Lacourbe, Dupas, Godinot, Defenfauts, and Depaux, in the houfes of Meffrs. Parifh, Burrowes, G. Smith, &c.—On the 20th, Gen. Mortier addreffed a letter to the Senate, which, after ftating the grounds on which his Majefty the French Emperor finds himfelf compelled to make reprifals on England, contains an order to feize and place under fequeftration all the Englifh commodities which may be found in this city and its territory. The communication then proceeds as follows:—"Within twenty-four hours from the prefent notification, every banker or merchant having Englifh manufactures, or funds in his poffeffion arifing from the fale of Englifh manufactures, whether belonging to the Englifh or others, fhall give in a ftatement of the fame in writing, to be copied into a regifter at the refidence of the Commandant. In order to verify thefe declarations, domiciliary vifits fhall be made, both to thofe who give in, and thofe who do not give in fuch declarations, for the purpofe of afcertaining their good faith, and inflicting the pains of martial law in all inftances of fraud, if fuch fhould take place."—The Senate iffued a decree immediately for carrying the above order into effect.

There is reafon to believe, that very little Britifh property has been found at Hamburgh by the French: the inhabitants feemed aware of what would happen; and upwards of 70 veffels, freighted with this property, were lying at the mouth of the Elbe when the French took poffeffion of the city.

HOLLAND.

King Louis tranfmitted a long Addrefs to

to his Senate at the Hague on the 5th inſt. in which he gives a deplorable picture of the commerce, finances, and dykes of that country; but hopes that the conſequences of the late campaign will ſoon cauſe them to flouriſh again. "We told you," ſays he, "on the 20th September, that *war, when juſt, inſpired a confidence, of which we were truly ſenſible.* This confidence has not been deceived: the unprecedented ſucceſſes of *our auguſt Brother*, and their rapidity, have been the cauſe of our having little complaints to make of the blood they have coſt. From the reſults, we may hope for juſt advantages for our ſubjects, and *indemnifications* for ſo many loſſes and accumulated evils." He afterwards tells them, that he has formed a project for creating a *Grand Order of Union*, and an *Order of Merit*.

The decree againſt the commerce of England has been adopted in Holland with the utmoſt rigour; and all Britiſh property which has fallen into the power of the French in Eaſt Frieſland, Oldenburgh, Delmenhorſt, and the territories of Gever, Kniphauſen, and Varel, is declared to be confiſcated.

FRANCE.

A very ſevere and galling, though ſophiſtical, anſwer to the Pruſſian Manifeſto, has appeared in a late Moniteur. In anſwer to the part which ſtates, that *French policy has, for fifteen years, been the ſcourge of Humanity*, the King of Pruſſia is aſked, how he *can juſtify himſelf for being the firſt to abandon the cauſe of Kings in* 1793! In another part the writer ſays, nothing can be more pleaſant than to hear this King ſo kindly pitying the deſtruction of a dignity (that of Emperor of Germany) which he ſo long laboured to render a mere mockery. Auſtria may anſwer the late homilies of this inſulting pity with—"You ſhould have come to the field of Auſterlitz!!!"

Paris, Dec. 4. On the 2d inſt. the Arch-Chancellor of the Empire repaired to the Senate in grand coſtume, and opened the ſitting with an Addreſs, in ſubſtance as follows:

"GENTLEMEN,—At the moment when the gratitude of the Nation had placed the reins of Government in the hands of his Majeſty, he eſtabliſhed between himſelf and you the habitual connection of confidence, and a communication of thoughts, which have made you partakers in the grand deſigns conceived and executed for the good of this great Empire. Thus you have been ſeaſonably informed, that his Majeſty's firſt wiſhes were for peace, and that this generous ſentiment never abated. Before he appeared upon the field of battle, he offered peace to his enemies. After victory, his triumphant hand never ceaſed to offer the olive-branch. He hoped that the particular Treaties entered into, and ſucceſſively conciliating every intereſt, would gradually appeaſe every reſentment, and finally lead to that general pacification ſo ardently deſired by the nations of Europe, and ſo neceſſary to their felicity. His Majeſty's expectations have been deceived. Europe, drawn towards repoſe by the victories of France, has been inceſſantly recalled to combat by the influence of Great Britain, and the ambitious pretenſions of Ruſſia. Coalitions, ſucceſſively overthrown, have given birth to new ones. The moderation of the victor has encouraged the vanquiſhed. The greateſt efforts of the military genius, as well as the exploits of an army which reckons as nothing either diſtance or ſeaſon, or the number of its enemies, have hitherto terminated only in glorious armiſtices, the fruits of which have not been peace. *England, in the mean while, has ſeized upon the commerce of the world*; all the products of induſtry in both hemiſpheres would be ſwallowed up in that iſland. Ruſſia, ſo long a ſtranger to the diſputes of Europe, is fomenting diſorders in the Weſt, at the ſame time that ſhe threatens the Eaſt with her vaſt power. The Ottoman Empire is diſturbed; vexations increaſe againſt it; and it may be ſaid, that the rights of Sovereignty of this empire are rendered uncertain. In this juncture, amid theſe machinations and plots, his Majeſty is compelled to abandon a courſe in which he cannot find that peace which the Conqueror alone has fought. It is neceſſary henceforth to render peace deſirable to thoſe who provoke war; to render war fatal to thoſe who ſuffer themſelves to be involved in it; and to reduce Cabinets to the happy impotence of not being deceived any more. It is neceſſary that Princes ſo often conquered ſhould learn that clemency has its limits, and that the ſceptres they have abuſed may periſh in their hands. Hence, Gentlemen, the neceſſity of a new plan of conduct, and acceſſary meaſures proper to inſure ſucceſs. The firſt, and moſt important, conſiſts in ſupporting the power of the Nation, by continuing the ſame means as before, and by the developement of its forces. It will afterwards be neceſſary, that a nation guilty of an infraction of the laws of civilization, ſhould be deprived of all its relations with all its civilized people.—*It is neceſſary that his Majeſty ſhould retain all his conqueſts*; and that he ſhould drive from them all the abettors of diſcord, till the moment when England ſhall acknowledge thoſe principles, which, among poliſhed nations, temper the diſaſters inſeparable

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from their dissentions; till the epoch shall arrive, when *a just restitution* shall have acquitted us of our obligations towards our faithful Allies: in fine, till a general peace shall establish the repose of Europe, and allow to all nations the complete developement of their industry."

Before the Senate broke up, a *Senatus Consultum* was read, ordering 80,000 conscripts to be raised in 1807. M. Regnault made an Address on this subject, in which he descanted on the efforts of the Emperor and his soldiers, and demanded of the people to do their duty with equal enthusiasm. "Senators (he continues), what his Majesty proposed to your forefight last year, is not less, but rather more necessary at present. It is necessary that a new conscription should prepare to carry, if needful, towards the borders of the Rhine, the Vistula, the Spree, and the Oder, a new force to add to our victorious army. It is necessary that the regiments in the interior should be filled up, and present to our enemies a reserve ready to fly wherever the voice of his Majesty shall call them. It is necessary, for the interests of the people and the armies, that their force should permit his Majesty to regulate their bravery; and therefore, in sending brave men to the field in greater numbers, it costs the less blood to obtain the victory. The war, for the renewal of which England has paid and subsidized its prolongation, is in no respect an ordinary war. It ought not to terminate with the autumn of the present year, merely to be renewed in the autumn of the year following. His Majesty wishes to spare his people, and his Allies, the periodical repetition of battles, where glory and triumph are always purchased by losses and sacrifices. He has declared to Europe his intention of securing to it a general and durable peace. *It is from the bosom of the Continent, which England wished to set in a flame, that a terrible war shall be hereafter made upon her.* It is only in applying to England, upon all the European shores, the principles she has applied upon every sea, that the Emperor wishes to bring her back to the antient principles of the rights of men and civilized nations. It is by banishing the vessels of England from every shore to which his Majesty may extend his victorious arms, and his avenging justice, that he will punish the English Ministry for their culpable refusal to give to the world, which would be greatly advantageous and honourable to her, that peace for which the world sighs."

A Monthly Repertory of English Literature, to be printed in English, is about to appear at Paris.

SWEDEN.

The French have assembled in Swedish Pomerania, about 48 English miles from Stralsund, which is therefore declared in a state of siege. The troops and militia, which will in the whole ambunt to about 11,000, have all been called in; and orders have been issued for provisioning it immediately. At Wolgart, in Pomerania, the French are said to have seized 40 vessels which were in the harbour.

His Swedish Majesty has taken up his residence for the winter at Malmo, in Scania, for the purpose of being ready to assist personally in the defence of Stralsund, in case it should be attacked by the French, or to seize any opportunity which may offer for co-operating in the annoyance or resistance of the enemy.

SPAIN.

The Madrid Gazette of the 28th ult. mentions, that Miranda's loss, in his late enterprizes against the Caraccas, comprized 120 persons killed or made prisoners.

Letters from Lisbon mention, that Buonaparte has demanded a categorical answer from the Spanish Government to the following questions: 1. The nature and terms of its late negotiation with Russia? 2. The reason for not properly securing their possessions in America? And 3. Why Spain is at present arming? It is added, that the Government is compelled to pay 50,000 dollars *per* day to the French, till the questions are answered.

Some letters from Madrid give a pretended explanation of the two Proclamations of the Court of Spain. Information had, it is said, been received, that the intrigues of the English at the Court of Morocco had engaged it to determine upon making a landing with 40,000 Moors in Spain, upon the coast of Andalusia; and it was to oppose a vigorous resistance to these, that an appeal was made to Spanish patriotism.

ALGIERS.

War has commenced between the Dey of Algiers and the Bey of Tunis, in consequence of the latter withholding the tribute which he was wont to pay to Algiers. The Dey has sent an army of 60,000 men against Tunis, promising to them the plunder of the place. The Bey has, however, assembled an army still more numerous to oppose them; and his cruizers have committed several acts of successful hostility in the neighbourhood of Algiers.

TURKEY.

Constantinople, Oct. 16.—The Russian Envoy has demanded, that the Porte should rescind its resolutions relative to the Hospodars of Moldavia and Wallachia, as being contrary to the interests of Russia, and the most solemn treaties; and that the

the Porte ſhould reſiſt the demands of the French Envoy, that Ruſſian and Engliſh ſhips of war ſhould not be permitted to paſs through the Dardanelles. In caſe of a refuſal, the Miniſter declares, that he has orders to quit Conſtantinople without leave.—At the concluſion of this conference, which was very long, *the new Reis Effendi yielded to the demands of* M. ITALINSKY, *and declared, that the Princes Ypſilanti and Mourouſi ſhould be reinſtated in their dignities, and that the Grand Seignior was determined not to renounce his alliance with the Emperor of Ruſſia.*—This declaration has produced an extraordinary ſenſation here.

A Commentary on the Book of Revelations has lately iſſued from the Grand Seignior's preſs at Conſtantinople!

AMERICA.

The American Papers announce that a warrant has been iſſued to apprehend Col. Burr, on charges of high treaſon.—An inſurrection has broken out in Kentucky.

Deſſalines, the Emperor of Hayti, is ſtated, in theſe Papers, to have been ſhot, in conſequence of an inſurrection provoked by his tyranny. He had put to death Capua, Beauves, and others of his generals, under ſuſpicion of their attachment to Chriſtophe. This latter chief has aſſumed the government; in which, it is probable, he will be confirmed.

The rice-grounds and cotton-plantations at Savannah were nearly deſtroyed, about the middle of October, by the floods occaſioned by the riſe of the tide, in conſequence of a tremendous gale. Several thouſand barrels of rice were deſtroyed.

The Bahama Iſlands have ſuffered greatly during the late gales, ſo general and ſo violent along the American coaſt. In Harbour Iſland, the church, barracks, and 117 houſes, were deſtroyed. Boag, New Providence, has been totally demoliſhed, not a houſe remaining, and moſt of the inhabitants periſhed; and Eluethera preſents a heap of ruins. The loſs of ſalt too has been very conſiderable.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Portſmouth, Dec. 17. The Termagant, which arrived here this day, brought the melancholy intelligence of the total loſs of the Athenienne, of 64 guns, on her paſſage to Malta, by ſtriking on the Eſquerries rocks, near Tunis, in a gale, on the 20th of October laſt. The following are the names of the perſons, above the rank of ſailors, who loſt their lives: Capt. Raynsford; Lieuts. Swinburne, M'Millan, and Salter; Capt. Stains, and Lieuts. Moſs and Minden, of the Marines; Mr. Griffin, Surgeon; the Boatſwain, Carpenter, and Gunner; Meſſrs. Hennell, Rome, Morrison, Newman, Fitzgerald, and Blackburn, Midſhipmen. Paſſengers: Lieut. Barker, of the Melpomene; Enſign Banker, of the 37th regiment; and the Carpenter of La Bergere ſloop. *(See alſo our Obituary.)*—Perſons ſaved: Lieuts. John and James Little, and —— Pym; Mr. Goodwin, Purſer; Meſſrs. Manning and Francis, Midſhipmen; Mr. Parker, Maſter; Mr. Cannon, Maſter's Mate. Paſſengers: Brigadier-General Campbell; Mr. Byron, Surgeon of the Endymion; Mr. Dyer, to join the Juno; Meſſrs. G. Thorne, J. M'Lean, and S. Wells, of La Bergere. Seamen ſaved, 121; Women ditto, 2.—133. Officers and Seamen loſt, 347.—The conduct of Capt. Raynsford is ſpoken of in the higheſt terms. When the ſhip ſtruck, he declared he would be the laſt to quit her. It was owing to his preſence of mind, and the authority he employed, that ſo many lives were ſaved. The ſhip had on-board 70,000*l.* in ſpecie.

Dec. 22. A fire broke out in the Dock-yard at *Portſmouth*, which threatened alarming conſequences. Between four and five o'clock, the flames were ſeen to burſt from the houſe in which the rope is baked, and the twine tarred, for the uſe of the ſail-makers. The wind was high, and blew directly towards the rigging and ſail-lofts, between which and the fire was a quantity of light dry timber. Lieut. Smith, of the Audacious, haſtened on ſhore with a party of ſailors, to aſſiſt in extinguiſhing it; but no buckets were at hand: a ſupply was immediately procured from the Audacious; and, by the exertions of the ſeamen, the fire was prevented from ſpreading farther.

The ſame night the following dreadful accident happened to the driver of the mail-coach from Briſtol to Birmingham, within a few miles of *Thornbury*: The coach was going at a briſk rate, when the guard obſerved the driver to fall off his ſeat between the horſes; he got down, and endeavoured to ſtop them, but in vain. He then ſucceeded in regaining his ſeat behind the coach, till the animals ſlackened their pace, when he drove the coach in ſafety to Thornbury, where he procured a horſe, and returned to the man, whom he conveyed back. Surgical aſſiſtance was inſtantly procured; but it was fruitleſs, as one of the wheels had paſſed over his neck, and it is ſuppoſed killed him on the ſpot. He has left a wife and 2 children.

Dec. 23. Nine dwellings, with numerous out-houſes, corn-ſtacks, &c. were deſtroyed by accidental fire at *Aromb*, near Hexham.

Dec. 25. In conſequence of a heavy ſwell in the river *Conway*, the boat which carried the Iriſh mail was unfortunately loſt, with the following perſons on-board: Peter Alliſon, of Liverpool; John Godwin,

win, of Cowbridge; John Hunt, eſq. his addreſs at J. Heard's, Ballaſt Office, Dublin; Thomas Tipton, the guard; —— Carpenter, a ſon of the guard of that name, coming from ſchool from Yorkſhire; Richard Edwards, ſmith, Holyhead; Charles Harriſon, Limerick, not yet found—his trunk picked up; Francis Rouſe, Conway; Thomas Hughes, Thomas Roberts, Owen Jones, and John Reynolds, boatmen, Conway. —— Roberts, tanner, Holyhead, by the aſſiſtance of the mail bag, and a boatman, by the aſſiſtance of a trunk, were ſaved. (See p. 1208.)

The ſame day, a ſtone-bridge of four arches over the river Crae, at *Newton Stewart*, was carried away by the floods.

Dec. 28. About 12 o'clock, one of the arches of *Haydon* Bridge, Northumberland, 95 feet in ſpan, fell-in, with a moſt tremendous craſh, at the time that a number of people were going over it to church. One man ſunk with the ruins to the depth of 40 feet, by which his thigh was fractured, and he was otherwiſe much bruiſed; but he is ſtill alive. The bridge had long been in a ſtate of decay.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Thurſday, November 11.

LEIGHTON, Mayor.—At a Common Council, holden at Guildhall, it was "Reſolved unanimouſly, that this Court do preſent their thanks to the Right Hon. JAMES SHAW, late Lord Mayor of this City, for the eminent and ſpirited ability with which he diſcharged the important duties of that exalted ſtation. They regard, with peculiar ſatisfaction, and warm approval, his dignified and deciſive line of conduct, which maintained to the Chief Magiſtracy the proud pre-eminence of excluſive precedence in all Public and National Proceſſions within the walls of his juriſdiction, over every other ſubject in the realm, however exalted his rank. They reflect with laſting admiration on his humane and conſiderate conduct towards the wives and children of the brave men who were embarking for the Continent in the ſervice of their Country, by forwarding them to their ſeveral ſettlements in the diſtant quarters of the United Empire, with the trueſt tenderneſs and moſt liberal aſſiſtance. They cannot forget the ready attention he paid to the wiſhes of this Court, relative to the freemen of the borough of Southwark, by his offer of allotting two hours in each day, if required, to the diſcharge of the judicial duty of that diſtrict. They conſider, that the munificent ſplendour which marked his hoſpitality during the period in which he filled the Civic Chair, and particularly to the great naval characters on the mournful occaſion of the Funeral of the late ever-to-be-lamented Admiral Lord Viſcount Nelſon, reflected the higheſt honour on this Corporation. And that the illuſtrious and unexampled aſſemblage of his Royal Viſitors, accompanying the Heir Apparent to the City on Eaſter Monday laſt, at his particular invitation, was intended by him to convey a diſtinguiſhing compliment to the Citizens at large, over whom he preſided. They contemplate his exerciſe of the more immediate functions of his judicial capacity with the higheſt gratification, as it evinced a clear, diſcreet, temperate, and manly mind, alike uninfluenced and unfettered by profeſſional objections, and inflexibly determined to abide by its own conſcientious deciſions; and, without reciting in detail the various and innumerable inſtances of his friendly and gentlemanly deportment on all occaſions, and the free acceſs at all times granted to the Members of this Court, and his fellow-citizens at large, together with his polite and impartial ſuperintendance over the debates of this Court, and his ſcrupulous regard for, and jealous vigilance over, the intereſts and honour of the City of London; they were proud publicly to record, on the retirement of the Right Hon. James Shaw from the office of Lord Mayor, that, though the execution of the duties of that exalted ſituation may have been equalled, it never has been ſurpaſſed.

WOODTHORPE."

Monday, December 22.

This day a dog, belonging to a ſtable-keeper in Bond-ſtreet, ſhewed ſymptoms of madneſs, on which his owner cauſed him to be tied up; but he broke his chain, and ran out, followed by ſeveral perſons armed with forks, bludgeons, &c. down Piccadilly, the Haymarket, &c. The animal went into a public-houſe near Charing Croſs, and bit the landlord in the thigh, and the thumb and finger of his right hand. The dog was killed; and a ſurgeon cut the piece out of the thigh that was bit, and amputated the hand from the wriſt.

To remove the ſpots of oil, greaſe, and tallow, from any kind of ſtuff.—Take five or ſix pieces of lighted charcoal, about the ſize of a walnut, wrap them in a piece of linen which has been previouſly dipped in water, and ſqueezed in the hand to preſs out the ſuperabundant moiſture; extend the ſtuff that is ſpotted on a table, on which a clean napkin has been ſpread; then take the cloth containing the charcoal, by four corners, and lay it on the ſpot; lift it up and put it down on the ſpot ten or twelve times ſucceſſively, preſſing lightly upon it; and the ſpot will diſappear.

GAZETTE

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Whitehall, Aug. 2. RIGHT Hon. William Earl of Northesk, K. B. and Rear-admiral of the Red, in consideration of his distinguished services on various important occasions, and particularly in the glorious and decisive victory off Cape Trafalgar, permitted by his Majesty to bear certain honourable augmentations to his armorial ensigns.

Downing-street, Aug. 20. Right Hon. Henry-Richard Lord Holland, and Right Hon. William Lord Auckland, appointed joint commissioners and plenipotentiaries for arranging and finally settling the several matters in discussion between his Majesty's Government and the Government of the United States, with James Monroe and William Pinckney, esqrs. the commissioners appointed for similar purposes on the part of the said United States; and the Hon. William-Frederick-Elliott Eden, and John Allen, esq. to be secretary and assistant-secretary to the said Commission.

Queen's palace, Aug. 27. Right Hon. Henry-Richard Lord Holland, sworn of his Majesty's most hon. Privy Council.

St. James's, Aug. 30. Nathan-Egerton Garrick, esq. appointed lieutenant of the Yeomen of the Guard, *vice* Philip-John Ducarel, esq. resigned.—Philip Lake Godfal, esq. to be lieutenant of the Honourable Band of Gentlemen Pensioners, *vice* Roger-Elliot Roberts, resigned.

Whitehall, Sept. 13. Major-general Sir John Stuart, knt. created a Knight of the Bath.—Robert Anstruther, esq. appointed conjunct-clerk to the bills in the office of his Majesty's Registers and Rolls in Scotland, *vice* Sir Robert Anstruther, bart. dec.

Queen's palace, Sept. 17. Stephen Sharp, esq. his Majesty's consul-general in Russia, knighted.

Whitehall, Sept. 23. Major-general Sir John Stuart, K.B. permitted to accept the title of Count of Maida, in Calabria, conferred upon him by Ferdinand the Fourth, King of the Two Sicilies.

Queen's palace, Sept. 24. Right Hon. Charles Grey, commonly called Lord Viscount Howick, appointed one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, *vice* Mr. Fox, dec.; and sworn of his Majesty's most honourable Privy Council.

Whitehall, Sept. 27. Rt. Hon. Thomas Grenville, appointed first lord commissioner of the Admiralty, *vice* Right Hon. Lord Viscount Howick.

Whitehall, Sept. 30. Right Hon. George Tierney, appointed first commissioner for the Management of the Affairs of India, *vice* Right Hon. Thomas Grenville.

Whitehall, Oct. 6. The Right Hon. Charlotte Baroness De Ros, wife of the Right Hon. Henry Fitzgerald, commonly called Lord Henry Fitzgerald, and her issue, authorized, out of respect to the antient family in which the said barony originated, to assume the surname of De Ros, in addition to that of Fitzgerald, and bear the arms of De Ros, in addition to their paternal arms respectively.

Whitehall, Oct. 8. Henry Viscount Sidmouth, declared lord president of his Majesty's most honourable Privy Council, *vice* Earl Camden, resigned.

Whitehall, Oct. 10. William Mackworth Praed, serjeant at law, Sir Charles William Rouse Boughton, bart. Francis Percival Eliot, Richard Dawkins, Charles Moore, John Sargent, John Anstey, John Whishow, Philip Deare, and Lewis Jenkins, esqrs. appointed commissioners for auditing the Public Accounts.

Whitehall, Oct. 11. Horatio Nelson Thompson, an infant, authorized to assume and use the surname of Nelson only, in compliance with an injunction contained in a codicil annexed to the last will and testament of the late Lord Viscount Nelson.

Carlton-house, Oct. 11. Gilbert Blane, of Cleveland-row, M.D. F.R.S. appointed (by the Prince of Wales) one of his physicians in ordinary, *vice* Dr. Turton, dec. And William Fraser, of Lower Grosvenor-street, M.D. and William Saunders, of Russell-square, M.D. to be his Royal Highness's physicians extraordinary.

St. James's, Oct. 14. Edward Dawson, esq. appointed standard-bearer to his Majesty's Honourable Band of Gentlemen Pensioners, *vice* Frederick, resigned.

Queen's palace, Oct. 15. Rt. Hon. Henry-Richard Lord Holland, sworn keeper of the Privy Seal.

Whitehall, Oct. 15. Right Rev. William Cleaver, D. D. Bishop of Bangor, recommended, by *congé d'elire*, to be elected Bishop of St. Asaph, *vice* Dr. Horsley, dec.—Augusta Murray (commonly called the Right Hon. Lady Augusta Murray), second daughter of John Earl of Dunmore, authorized, out of respect to her descent from the family of De Ameland, to take and use the surname of De Ameland, instead of her present surname of Murray.

Treasury chambers, Oct. 24. Right Hon. Charles Bathurst, appointed master and worker of the Mint.

Whitehall, Oct. 25. Rev. John Martin, presented to the church and parish of Kirkaldy, in the presbytery of Kirkaldy, and county of Fife, *vice* Rev. Dr. Thomas Preling, promoted to the church and parish of Lady Yester's, in Edinburgh.

Whitehall, Oct. 25. Thomas-Francis Fremantle, and William Frankland, esqrs. appointed lords commissioners of the Admiralty, *vice* Sir Philip Stephens and Sir Charles Pole, resigned; the former on a

pension.

penſion*, the latter to have a command in the Channel Fleet.

Whitehall, Oct. 29. Sir George Hilaro Barlow, bart. appointed one of the knights companions of the Order of the Bath.

Queen's palace, Oct. 30. Sir Philip Francis, inveſted with the Order of the Bath.

Whitehall, Nov. 4. Right Hon. Alexander Hamilton (commonly called Marquis of Douglas and Clydeſdale), ſummoned to the Houſe of Peers, by the ſtyle and title of Baron of Dutton, co. Cheſter. Right Hon. Archibald Earl of Caſſilis, created Baron Ailſa, of Ailſa, co. Ayr. Rt. Hon. John Earl of Breadalbane, created Baron Breadalbane, of Taymouth caſtle, co. Perth.

Whitehall, Nov. 7. Rt. Hon. and Rev. William Nelſon, D.D. Baron Nelſon of the Nile, and of Hilborough, co. Norfolk, Viſcount Merton, and Earl Nelſon of Trafalgar, and of Merton, co. Surrey, permitted to ſucceed to the title of Duke of Bronte, in the kingdom of Farther Sicily, granted by his Sicilian Majeſty to his late brother Horatio Viſcount and Baron Nelſon, Duke of Bronte, &c. &c. dec.

Whitehall, Nov. 11. William Frazer, eſq. of Leadclune, co. Inverneſs, created a baronet; alſo, George Nugent, eſq. of Waddeſdon, co. Bucks, lieutenant-general of his Majeſty's Forces; Sir Thomas Boulden Thompſon, knt. of Hartſbourne, Manor place, co. Herts, captain in the Royal Navy, and comptroller of the Navy; Sir Edward Berry, knt. of Catton, co. Norfolk, captain in the Royal Navy; James Sibbald, eſq. of Sittwood park, co. Berks, with remainder to his nephew, David Scott, eſq. of Dunninald, co. Forfar; and Hugh Bateman, eſq. of Hartington-hall, co. Derby, with remainders ſeverally to the firſt of every other ſon and ſons ſucceſſively of Catherine-Juliana Bateman, eldeſt daughter of the ſaid Hugh Bateman, eſq. and of Anne-Amelia Bateman, another of his daughters.

Whitehall, Nov. 15. Right Hon. Alan Lord Gardner, created Baron Gardner, of Uttoxeter, co. Stafford.

Queen's palace, Nov. 19. Right Hon. Sir John Anſtruther, bart. ſworn of his Majeſty's moſt honourable Privy Council.

Whitehall, Nov. 25. Dugald Stewart, eſq. appointed his Majeſty's writer, printer, and publiſher of the Edinburgh Gazette.

Whitehall, Dec. 13. Right Rev. John Randolph, D.D. Biſhop of Oxford, recommended, by *congé d'elire*, to be elected Biſhop of Bangor, *vice* Dr. Cleaver, tranſlated to the ſee of St. Aſaph.

Admiralty-office, Dec. 13. James Kempthorne, eſq. Samſon Edwards, eſq. George Campbell, eſq. Henry Frankland, eſq. Arthur Phillip, eſq. Sir William-George Fairfax, knt. and Sir James Saumarez, bart. and K.B. Rear-admirals of the Red, to be Vice-admirals of the Blue.

Whitehall, Dec. 6. Rev. Henry Fitzroy (commonly called Lord Henry Fitzroy), M.A. to be a prebendary of the collegiate church of St. Peter, Weſtminſter, *vice* the Rev. Sir Richard Cope, bart. D.D. dec.—Rev. Henry-William Champneys, M.A. preſented to the vicarage of Welton, co. York, *vice* Rev. Nicholas Simon, reſigned.

Civil Promotions.

REV. Mr. Ramſden, fellow of Trinity college, Cambridge, appointed, by the Biſhop of Landaff, his deputy profeſſor of Divinity in that Univerſity, *vice* Dr. Barlow Seale, reſigned.

Rev. James Landon, B. D. of Oriel college, Oxford, appointed keeper of the ſtatutes, &c. belonging to that Univerſity.

Rev. H. Harvey Baber, vice-principal of St. Mary hall, Oxford, appointed extra-aſſiſtant-librarian of the Britiſh Muſeum.

Mr. G. C. Grojan, elected clerk of the Court of Requeſts for the city of Weſtminſter, *vice* his father, dec.

George Cox, B. A. appointed maſter of New College ſchool, Oxford, *vice* the Rev. John Slatter, reſigned.

William-Elias Taunton, eſq. deputy recorder of Oxford, elected recorder thereof, *vice* the Rt. Hon. Charles Abbot, Speaker of the Houſe of Commons, reſigned.

Rev. Mr. Hume, canon-reſidentiary of Saliſbury cathedral, appointed treaſurer thereof, *vice* Dodſworth, dec.

* Mr. T. Grenville, firſt lord of the Admiralty, laid before his Majeſty, at the Levee on Friday Oct. 24, the reſignation of Sir Philip Stephens, as a lord of the Admiralty, who retires on account of old age. He likewiſe laid before his Majeſty a memorial from Sir Philip, praying for a penſion. It ſtated, that he was a clerk in the Navy office ſeveral years in the reign of George II.; from which he was removed, in 1751, to be the ſenior clerk of the Admiralty; in which ſituation he continued till 1759, when he was appointed ſecond ſecretary, under Mr. Cleveland; and upon his death, in 1763, he was appointed ſole ſecretary; which ſituation he held 20 years. In 1795 he was made one of the lords-commiſſioners of the Admiralty; and, in the whole, had been employed 61 years in the public ſervice; and being now 83 years of age, he found himſelf too infirm to execute the duties of his office with ſatisfaction to himſelf. His Majeſty, under theſe peculiar circumſtances, was pleaſed to order him a penſion of 1500l. per annum net. This is the firſt inſtance of a lord of the Admiralty being allowed a penſion upon retiring from office.

Rev.

Rev. John Wooll, master of Midhurst school, elected head-master of Rugby school.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

REV. B. Lumley, Dalby R. co. York, *vice* Thomas Lumley, dec.

Rev. W. Gilpin, Church-Pulverbatch R. co. Salop.

Rev. Robert Porten Beachcroft, M. A. Blunham R. co. Bedford, *vice* Lawry, dec.

Rev. George Swayne, vicar of Pucklechurch, co. Gloucester, Dirham R. in the same county.

Rev. W. Mavor, LL.D. vicar of Hurley, Berks, Stonesfield R. co. Oxford.

Rev. James-Thomas Hand, rector of Cheveley, Ousden R. co. Suffolk, *vice* Adams, dec.

Rev. Benjamin Richardson, Egton and Glaisdale perpetual curacies, co. York, *vice* Robinson, dec.

Rev. J. M. George Lefroy, Compton R. Surrey, with Ashe R. Hants.

Rev. Whitfield Curtiss, M. A. Burwash R. co. Sussex.

Rev. Thomas Marshall, M. A. Osmotherley V. in the diocese of York.

Rev. Edward Hulton, vicar of Nether Wallop, Hants, Mundesley and Gaywood RR. Norfolk.

Rev. Mr. Boycatt, rector of Wheatacre-Burgh, Beeston St. Andrew R. in the diocese of Norwich.

Rev. C. H. Wollaston, M.A. East Dereham V. Norfolk.

Rev. John Luxmoore, D.D. dean of Gloucester, rector of St. George the Martyr, Queen-square, &c. St. Andrew R. on Holborn-hill, *vice* Barton, dec.

Rev. John Leigh Bennett, M. A. Lechlade V. co. Gloucester.

Rev. W. Hocken, jun. M. A. rector of St. Mewan, co. Cornwall, Llantaglos by Fowey V. in the same county.

Rev. George Birch, curate of Wybunbury, near Nantwich, in Cheshire, Great Woolstone R. Bucks.

Rev. John Dymoke, rector of Scrivelsby, co. Lincoln, Sancte Crucis prebend, in Lincoln cathedral, *vice* Crafter, dec.

Rev. B. Pope, B. A. appointed chaplain of Christ Church, Oxford.

Rev. J. Vye, B.D. fellow of Exeter college, Oxford, Wotten V. Notts, *pro tempore*, until the contest between him and the Rev. John Lea Heyes, another fellow of that college, in regard to their respective right to the living, is determined by the Lord Chancellor.

Rev. John Lea Heyes, B. D. Merton V. co. Oxford, *vice* Hart, resigned.

Rev. Thomas Henry Cave Orme, S.C.L. of Trinity-hall, Cambridge, South Scarle V. near Newark, Notts.

Rev. Tho. Jee, lecturer of Wethersfield, Essex, Thaxted V. in the same county, *vice* Maynard, dec.

Rev. Archdeacon Young, of Swaffham, Norfolk, brother to the Countess Nelson, presented, by Earl Nelson, to Hillborough R. Norfolk, in the gift of the Nelson family.

Rev. John Manby, M. A. Lancaster V. *vice* White, dec.

Rev. James Stuart Mackenzie, M. A. Quiddenham R. Norfolk.

Rev. Evelyn Levett Sutton, Halden R. in Kent, and St. Alphage and St. Mary Northgate R. in Canterbury.

Rev. J. Constantine Cooke, Swilland V. co. Suffolk.

Rev. David Jones, Kilgerran R. co. Pembroke.

Rev. Charles-Robert Marshall, B.D. Exning V. near Newmarket.

Rev. Henry Bate Dudley, chancellor of the cathedral of Ferns, &c. Killglass R. *vice* Warburton, resigned.

Hon. and Rev. Thomas De Grey, second son of Lord Walsingham, Fawley R. Hants, *vice* Drummond, dec.

Rev. John Martin Butt, M.A. Oddingley R. co. Worcester, *vice* Parker, dec.

Rev. Montague Pennington, M.A. Northbourn cum Shoulden V. co. Kent, *vice* Barker, dec.

Rev. Frederick Valentine Le Grice, Penzance perpetual curacy, Cornwall, *vice* Corrington, resigned.

Rev. John Norcross, M.A. Saxthorpe V. co. Norfolk.

Rev. G. Boldero, B. A. Ixworth curacy, co. Norfolk.

Rev. J. Watson, M.A. rector of Mistley, Radwinter V. Essex.

Rev. William Preston, jun. Bulmer R. and Whenby V. co. York.

Rev. Wm. Ralfe, Maulden R. co. Bedford.

Rev. H. Franklin, B.A. Barford R. Norfolk.

DISPENSATIONS.

REV. Cooper Willyams, M. A. of Exeter, to hold Kingston R. with Stourmouth R. both co. Kent; the former in the patronage of Samuel Egerton Bridges, esq. of Denton Court; and the latter in that of the Bishop of Rochester; in exchange for the living of Hardress, to which he had been previously presented by Lord Chancellor Eldon.

Rev. W. Hett, M. A. prebendary of Lincoln, to hold Mavis-Enderby R. with Thorpe-on-the-Hill R. both co. Lincoln.

Rev. W. Scott, to hold Broughton R. co. Oxford, with Willersley R. co. Glouc.

Rev. T. Welles, D.D. to hold Badgworth living (and the chapel of Shurdington annexed), with Prestbury V. co. Gloucester.

Rev. John Hughes, M.A. to hold North Tidworth R. co. Wilts, with Fifield R. co. Southampton.

Rev. H. Quartley, M.A. to hold Wicken R. co. Northampton, with Woolverton V. co. Bucks.

Oct.

Oct. DRURY-LANE.

18. The Suspicious Husband—The Forty
20. The Honey-Moon—Ditto. [Thieves.
21. The Provok'd Husband—Ditto.
22. The West Indian—Ditto.
23. The Constant Couple—Ditto. [Pay.
25. The School for Friends—The Devil to
27. George Barnwell—The Forty Thieves.
28. SchoolforScandal—NoSongNoSupper.
29. TheMountaineers—TheWedding-Day.
30. School for Friends—The Forty Thieves.

Nov. 1. Much Ado about Nothing—The Soldier's Return.
3. Romeo and Juliet—The Forty Thieves.
4. TheCabinet—TheIrishman in London.
5. Pizarro—The Deaf Lover.
6. The Belle's Stratagem—Forty Thieves.
7. The Castle Spectre—The Liar. [Bow.
8. Haunted Tower—Two Strings to your
10. George Barnwell—The Forty Thieves.
11. The Haunted Tower—Three Weeks after Marriage.
12. The Iron Chest—My Grandmother.
13. The Siege of Belgrade—Bon Ton.
14. The Honey-Moon—The Deserter.
15. The Cabinet—The Lying Valet.
17. The Travellers—The Wedding-Day.
18. The Rivals—The Virgin Unmask'd.
19. The Travellers—The Mock Doctor.
20. *The Vindictive Man*—The Lying Valet.
21. Ditto—No Song No Supper.
22. The Travellers—My Grandmother.
24. The School for Friends—*Tekeli; or, The Siege of Montgatz.*
25. The Suspicious Husband—Ditto.
26. The Duenna—Ditto.
27. Venice Preserv'd—Ditto.
28. The Wonder!—Ditto.
29. The Haunted Tower—Ditto.

Dec. 1. The Honey-Moon—Ditto.
2. The Way to Keep Him—Ditto.
3. The Cabinet—Ditto.
4. The Wheel of Fortune—Ditto.
5. The Haunted Tower—Ditto.
6. Love for Love—Ditto.
8. The Duenna—Ditto.
9. She Wou'd and She Wou'd Not—Ditto.
10. The Travellers—*Mr. H——.*
11. The West Indian—Tekeli. [riage.
12. TheTravellers—ThreeWeeksafterMar-
13. The Way to Keep Him—Tekeli.
15. Hamlet—Ditto.
16. Know Your Own Mind—Ditto.
17. TheCabinet—D°. 18. TheWill—D°.
19. TheDuenna—D°. 20. TheWill—D°.
22. Romeo and Juliet—Ditto.
23. Lovers' Vows—Ditto.
26. George Barnwell—*The Enchanters; or, Harlequin Sultaun.*
27. She Stoops to Conquer—Ditto.
29. Lovers' Vows—Ditto.
30. The Beaux Stratagem—Ditto.
31. The Honey-Moon—Ditto.

Oct. COVENT-GARDEN.

17. Beggar's Opera—Valentine and Orson.
20. The Man of the World—The Adopted Child. [and the Doctor.
21. The Merchant of Venice—The Jew
22. The Beggar's Opera—Valentine and
23. Macbeth—Ditto. [Orson.
24. The Beggar's Opera—Raising the Wind.
27. K. Henry the Eighth—We Fly by Night.
28. Love in a Village—The Follies of a Day.
29. Pizarro—The Midnight Hour. [chio.
30. Love in a Village—Katharine and Petru-
31. Speed the Plough—Peeping Tom.

Nov. 1. King Henry the Eighth—Three Weeks after Marriage.
3. Coriolanus—The Village Lawyer.
4. Love in a Village—Humours of an Elec-
5. Coriolanus—The Adopted Child. [tion.
6. The Beggar's Opera—All the World's a
7. Coriolanus—The Review. [Stage.
8. King Richard the Third—Animal Mag-
10. Coriolanus—The Escapes. [netism.
11. The Beggar's Opera—Raising the Wind.
12. Coriolanus—The Escapes. [the Wood.
13. The Man of the World—The Children in
14. Coriolanus—The Review.
15. *Adrian and Orrila; or, A Mother's Vengeance*—All the World's a Stage.
17. Ditto—We Fly by Night.
18. Coriolanus—The Flitch of Bacon.
19. Adrian and Orrila—The Review.
20. Douglas—*The Deserts of Arabia.*
21. Adrian and Orrila—Ditto.
22. Coriolanus—Ditto.
24. Adrian and Orrila—Ditto.
25. King Henry the Eighth—Ditto.
26. Adrian and Orrila—Ditto.
27. Coriolanus—Ditto.
28. Adrian and Orrila—Ditto.
29. Coriolanus—Ditto.

Dec. 1. Coriolanus—The Escapes.
2. Adrian and Orrila—We Fly by Night.
3. Coriolanus—A Tale of Mystery.
4. Adrian and Orrila—The Deserts of Ara-
5. Coriolanus—Ditto. [bia.
6. John Bull—Ditto.
8. The Tempest—All the World's a Stage.
9. The Beggar's Opera—Deserts of Arabia.
10. The Tempest—Lock and Key.
11. The Merchant of Venice—*Arbitration; or, Free and Easy.*
12. The Tempest—Ditto.
13. Adrian and Orrila—Ditto.
15. The Tempest—Ditto.
16. The Beggar's Opera—Ditto.
17. The Tempest—Ditto.
18. Othello—Ditto.
19. The Tempest—Ditto.
20. Love in a Village—Ditto. [Arabia.
22. King Richard the Third—The Deserts of
23. The Tempest—Arbitration.
26. Romeo and Juliet—The Deserts of Ara-
27. The Tempest—Tom Thumb. [bia.
29. George Barnwell—*Harlequin and Mother Goose; or, The Golden Egg.*
30. Adrian and Orrila—Ditto.
31. The Tempest—Ditto.

MEMOIRS

MEMOIRS OF THE LATE DUKE OF BRUNSWICK.

HIS Serene Highneſs Charles-Wilhelm-Ferdinand, Duke of Brunſwick-Wolfenbuttel, was born on the 9th of October, 1735, and married, the 15th of January, 1764, to the Princeſs Auguſta, eldeſt ſiſter to his preſent Majeſty, by whom he had iſſue three ſons and three daughters.—The Duke entered the military profeſſion under the auſpices of his renowned uncle, Prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick. His firſt exploit was the taking of Hoya, towards the latter end of February 1758. Being detached, with four battalions, ſome light troops, and dragoons, to diſlodge the Count de Chabot from the neighbourhood of that town, he paſſed the Weſer at Bremen, with a part of his detachment, while the reſt advanced on the other ſide of the river, and the enemy being attacked in front and rear, were in a little time forced and thrown into confuſion. The bridge being abandoned, and near 700 men taken priſoners, the Count de Chabot threw himſelf with two battalions into the caſtle, but was ſoon obliged to ſurrender on terms of capitulation. As ſoon as Hoya was reduced, he marched to attack Minden, which he inveſted on the 5th of March, and on the 14th the garriſon ſurrendered at diſcretion. He was likewiſe extremely active in the purſuit of the French, when they were retreating, in great diſorder, towards the Rhine. At the battle of Crevelt he was entruſted, by Prince Ferdinand, with the command of the left wing of the Army; and he evinced equal courage and ability in that important ſtation. Various circumſtances having determined Prince Ferdinand to repaſs the Rhine, he made his diſpoſitions for forcing the ſtrong paſs of Wachendonk, an iſland ſurrounded by the Niers, of very difficult approach, and ſituated exactly in his route to the Rhine. This ſervice was performed by the Hereditary Prince, as his Serene Highneſs was then called, who, perceiving that the Enemy had drawn up the bridge, ruſhed into the river at the head of his Grenadiers, drove the Enemy away with their bayonets, and cleared the bridge for the paſſage of the Army towards Rhinebergen.—In 1759, the plan of operations for the campaign being formed between the King of Pruſſia and Prince Ferdinand, various ſkirmiſhes took place, and quarters were ſurpriſed. On the 31ſt of March, the Hereditary Prince, with a body of Pruſſian Huſſars, fell upon the Auſtrians at Molrichſtadt, where he routed a regiment of Hohenzoller's Cuiraſſiers, and a battalion of troops of Wurtzburg. The next day he advanced with a body of Horſe and Foot to Meinungen, where he found a conſiderable magazine, took two battalions priſoners, and ſurpriſed a third, poſted at Waſungen, after having defeated ſome Auſtrians that were marching to its relief.—The Hereditary Prince completed the ſucceſs of the battle of Minden, gained by Prince Ferdinand on the 1ſt of Auguſt, having the ſame day defeated the Duke de Briſſac, in the neighbourhood of Covelt, and by that victory prevented the Marſhal de Contades from making his retreat, as he propoſed doing, by the defiles of Wittekendſtein. He next attacked Fulda, and defeated the Duke of Wurtemberg, taking four battalions priſoners, with two pieces of cannon, two pair of colours, and all their baggage. At the cloſe of the campaign, the Hereditary Prince was detached with 15,000 men to join the King of Pruſſia, and had the ſatisfaction to fight under the eye of that great Commander at Freyberg in Saxony. In the beginning of February, 1760, he began his march from Chemnitz, in Saxony, for Weſtphalia, where he arrived in ſafety. In the month of May he was detached, with ſome battalions of Grenadiers and two regiments of Engliſh Dragoons, to Fulda, where he ſurpriſed and took ſeveral parties of the Enemy. At his return from this expedition he was poſted on the left of the Army; and, at the battle of Corbach, had to oppoſe the greateſt efforts of Marſhal Broglio and the flower of the French Infantry, and, though obliged to retreat, he maintained his reputation by repeated proofs of bravery and intelligence. On this occaſion his Highneſs received a ſlight wound in the ſhoulder. After this check, Prince Ferdinand, being obliged to abandon the ſtrong poſition of Sachſenhauſen, and evacuate the country of Heſſe, reſolved to uſe his utmoſt endeavours to keep his communication with Weſtphalia free. He accordingly ordered the Hereditary Prince, on the 29th of July, to paſs the Dimel, and to turn the left of the Enemy, who were ſtrongly encamped at Warburg; while himſelf, by a ſkilful and forced march, advanced on their front with the main body of the Army. The Enemy, being attacked at the ſame time both in flank and rear, with the greateſt impetuoſity, gave way and fled. The Marquis of Granby, at the head of the Britiſh troops, contributed greatly to the glory of this day. On the 5th of Auguſt, the Hereditary Prince ſet out on an expedition to break up the quarters of a French detachment cantoned at Zirenberg, at a ſmall diſtance from the French camp. He marched with ſo much caution and ſecrecy, and all his meaſures were ſo judiciouſly taken, that the troops were ſurpriſed, and had no time to aſſemble in any conſiderable numbers; but, having

fired

fired from the windows, the Allied Forces broke open the houſes, and put to the ſword or made priſoners nearly the whole of the party. The priſoners brought away by the Allies amounted to 400 men, including 40 officers, beſides 2 pieces of cannon. This nocturnal attack, in which the Britiſh troops greatly diſtinguiſhed themſelves, was regarded by military men at the time as one of the beſt leſſons for a ſimilar exploit that had occurred in the courſe of the war.—While the war was carried on merely by ſmall detachments, and Prince Ferdinand and Marſhal Broglio were practiſing every means to conceal from each other their real projects, Prince Ferdinand's deſign to cut off the communication of the Marſhal with France, by the Lower Rhine, was made known in the month of September by the march of the Hereditary Prince through Weſtphalia, at the head of 20 battalions and as many ſquadrons. On his march he ſurpriſed part of a detachment under Gen. Fiſcher, croſſed the Rhine at Duſſeldorff, Rees, and Emmerick; advanced to Cleves, forced its garriſon to ſurrender priſoners of war, and inveſted Weſel on both banks of the Rhine. But his meaſures in this well-concerted enterprize were defeated, Weſel having been ſecretly ſupplied with proviſions, ammunition, and troops, and the rains and overflowing of the Rhine having impeded and ultimately fruſtrated all the operations of the ſiege. As ſoon as the Prince was informed of the march of the Marquis de Caſtries, he ſet out to encounter him by forced marches, and arrived on the 14th of October at Rhynberg, where his light troops were poſted. This poſition they were compelled to abandon, notwithſtanding all the efforts of his Serene Highneſs, who commanded in perſon, and expoſed himſelf with great intrepidity in the warmeſt parts of the engagement. The Enemy, leaving five battalions and ſome ſquadrons at Rhynberg, marched by the left, and encamped at Cloſtercamp, near the convent of Campen. The Hereditary Prince, far from being diſcouraged by his previous unſucceſsful attempts, reſolved to try to ſurpriſe the French in their camp. For this purpoſe he began his march about 10 o'clock in the evening of the 15th of October, leaving a ſtrong force under Gen. Bock, with inſtructions to obſerve Rhynberg, and attack that poſt in caſe the attempt on Cloſtercamp ſhould ſucceed. His march was ſo well conducted that he arrived within 60 paces of the front of the French camp without being perceived by any of their ſentinels or out-poſts, when an officer of the regiment of Auvergne was ſtopped, and ordered, with fixed bayonets preſented to his breaſt, to be ſilent; but he, nobly preferring his duty to his life, exclaimed, "Auvergne, here is the Enemy!" The alarm was repeated by the ſentinels; the French ran to arms, and defended themſelves with ſo much bravery and reſolution, that the Hereditary Prince, whoſe horſe was killed under him, after repeated attacks, ſeeing no proſpect of ſucceſs, thought proper to give orders for a retreat, which was effected without confuſion. The day following, the Enemy attacked the advanced body of the Allies, poſted in a wood before Elverick, and extended along the Rhine; while another column of the French Army marched through Walack, and took poſt among the thickets, at the diſtance of a quarter of a league, in front of the Prince's Army. His poſition, in conſequence of this movement, became every moment more critical and dangerous; and the Rhine being ſwelled by the rain, and the banks overflown, it was neceſſary to repair the bridge of pontoons, which had been thrown over that river lower down. This work was performed in ſight of the Enemy; and the Prince, paſſing without moleſtation, proceeded to Bruymen, where he fixed his head-quarters. This paſſage of the Rhine, under the eye of a victorious Army, and ſuperior to him in numbers, was regarded as a very maſterly effort of generalſhip.—In the month of November, being encamped in the neighbourhood of Shermbeck, a body of the Enemy attempted to force his quarters; but, by well-combined diſpoſitions, he routed them, with the loſs of 800 men; after which, he joined the main Army under Prince Ferdinand. At this period the French were maſters of the whole territory of Heſſe, and enjoyed extenſive winter quarters, abundantly provided with all neceſſary proviſions, and well ſecured by fortified places; while Prince Ferdinand had been forced to retire, about the middle of December, into winter quarters at Uſlar and Paderborne, in a narrow and exhauſted country. Senſible of the inconvenience of his own ſituation, and of the advantage the Enemy poſſeſſed over him, he reſolved to ſtrike the firſt blow. For this purpoſe he aſſembled all his forces with the greateſt ſecrecy, early in February 1761, and entruſted the command of a choſen body of troops to the Hereditary Prince, who puſhed forward, with the utmoſt expedition, into the heart of the French quarters; and leaving the country of Heſſe a little to the Eaſt, he attacked Fritzlar, with a deſign to take it by aſſault, but the ſpirited defence of the garriſon obliged him to withdraw. After having alarmed the French Army, and harraſſed it in its retreat, he was ordered to cover the front of the main Army, which was occupied in

in the ſiege of Caſſel, and ſome other fortreſſes; and at the ſame time he was directed to watch the motions, and oppoſe any ſudden attempt that might be made by Marſhal Broglio. That General, as ſoon as he could concentrate his forces, advanced with his whole Army againſt the Hereditary Prince, who, notwithſtanding the utmoſt exertions, could not prevent a column of 2000 men from being cut off and taken priſoners by the French. His retreat, however, was conducted with ſo much prudence and caution that he afforded Prince Ferdinand ſufficient time to collect his forces; and the whole Army was enabled to evacuate the territory of Heſſe without farther loſs. After the battle of Fellinghauſen, fought on the 16th of July, when victory declared againſt the Allies, the French Armies ſeparated for the reſt of the campaign. One party, under the Prince de Soubiſe, paſſed the Lippe, and the Hereditary Prince was detached, with an inferior force, to arreſt his progreſs. In this he ſucceeded, and, by a well-concerted attack on the French garriſon at Doreſtee, where ovens had been conſtructed, and other preparations made, for the ſiege of Munſter, he put an effectual ſtop to their progreſs, and compelled the Prince de Soubiſe to retire from the Lippe. Soon after this, he was called off for the defence of his father's ſtates; and obliged Marſhal Broglio, and Prince Xavier of Saxony, who had taken poſſeſſion of Wolfenbuttel, and then inveſted Brunſwick, to evacuate the former place, and abandon their enterprize againſt the latter, with ſo much precipitation as to leave ſeveral of their cannon behind them. In the enſuing campaign, the command of the French Army on the Lower Rhine being entruſted to the Prince of Condé, the Hereditary Prince was poſted with a ſtrong corps in the biſhoprick of Munſter, to check his progreſs. The main Army of the French, under Marſhals d'Etrees and Soubiſe, being defeated by Prince Ferdinand near Grabenſtein, called to their aſſiſtance the Army of the Lower Rhine. The Hereditary Prince followed up its motions with great alacrity and ſkill; and, poſſeſſing the heights of Joannisberg, he prevented the junction of the two French Armies, and waited only for his artillery to annoy the Army of Condé, ſtationed on a lower ground. That Prince, ſenſible of his danger, and convinced that no other means could extricate him out of his poſition but a bold and ſudden attempt, ordered a regiment, diſtinguiſhed for undaunted courage, to march up to the enemy without firing, and to drive them, with fixed bayonets, from the heights. This order was executed with admirable firmneſs by the French. The Hereditary Prince made every effort to rally his troops, but in vain; he was dangerouſly wounded, and very near being taken priſoner. His cannon and a great number of priſoners fell into the hands of the victors. Soon after this event a ſuſpenſion of hoſtilities took place, which was followed, in a little time, by a general peace. The courage, firmneſs, and reſources, which the Hereditary Prince had diſplayed ſtamped him, at this period, with the reputation of one of the firſt military leaders of the age. The great Frederick treated him with the moſt diſtinguiſhed marks of regard. He became one of his principal generals, and in that quality commanded a diviſion of the Pruſſian Army in the war reſpecting the Bavarian Succeſſion, in 1778. The campaign, it is well known, paſſed over without any memorable events, and was followed by an adjuſtment of the differences in diſpute. In 1787 the Duke of Brunſwick, at the head of a Pruſſian Army, entered Holland, and, advancing without reſiſtance to the gates of Amſterdam, re-eſtabliſhed the Prince of Orange in the office of Stadtholder. On the breaking-out of the French Revolution, in 1792, he was appointed commander in chief of the Combined Armies of Auſtria and Pruſſia, and in that capacity publiſhed his celebrated and much-cenſured Manifeſto againſt the French Nation. The ill ſucceſs of his campaign in France is within the recollection of every one; but no ſatisfactory relation has yet been given of the cauſes which produced it. The moſt currently-received opinion is, that the late King of Pruſſia, who was in the Duke of Brunſwick's camp at the time of his retreat, ordered that meaſure by his own authority, and was bribed to it by the then governing Power in France, the Committee of Public Safety. The Pruſſian Army, however, was ſcarcely out of France when the Duke, notwithſtanding the wretched condition to which it was reduced, and the deſpondency and diſeaſe that prevailed in the ranks, made the moſt vigorous exertions to turn the fortune of the war. He haſtened to occupy Coblentz, and took Frankfort ſword in hand, and thus deprived France of the power of uniting the Armies of Dumourier and Cuſtine. The ſiege of Mentz, which happened in 1793, had the double advantage of reſtoring the Pruſſian troops to that confidence in themſelves which the diſaſtrous retreat of Champagne had diminiſhed, and to make Germany ſecure by the re-occupation of a formidable bulwark. After the reduction of this fortreſs, the Duke, by a variety of ſkilful and judicious movements, ſtopped the progreſs of the French Armies. They attacked him

three

three times on the Bliſe, and were as often repulſed, with conſiderable loſs. But his military talents were moſt eminently diſplayed after the two French Armies under Pichegru and Hoche had forced the lines of Weiſſemberg, and defeated the Auſtrian Army, who fled in the greateſt diſorder over the Rhine, having their retreat protected only by the corps of Condé. On this occaſion the Duke of Brunſwick proved himſelf a worthy *elevé* of the great Frederick. By his prudent and bold manœuvres he ſtopped the progreſs of the French Armies, ſaved the Auſtrians from inevitable deſtruction, and after having held the French in check for a ſufficient time, he retired ſlowly to Mentz, to put the troops into winter quarters. After this event the Duke was ſucceeded in the command of the Army by General Mollendorf.—It is unneceſſary for us to ſpeak of the recent occurrences on the Continent, which have terminated ſo fatally for this diſtinguiſhed Perſonage and his illuſtrious Houſe. On the commencement of the preſent war between France and Pruſſia, the Duke of Brunſwick was appointed commander in chief of his Pruſſian Majeſty's Forces. In this capacity he commanded at the battle of Auerſtadt; and exerting himſelf, according to the acknowledgment of his Enemies, with the moſt heroic courage, to turn the fortune of the day, he was wounded by a cannon-ball in the forehead, which deprived him of his eye-ſight, and obliged him to be carried off the field of battle. He was at firſt taken to Brunſwick, but, on the approach of the French, he removed from that city, and took refuge at Altona, in the Daniſh territory. The anxiety and diſtreſs of his mind, at the irretrievable calamities that had befallen his Country, probably more than any ſerious injury in the nature of his wound, occaſioned the death of this diſtinguiſhed and lamented Veteran on the 10th of laſt month, a few days previous to the entrance of the French into Hamburgh.—It is not true that the Duke of Brunſwick in his laſt moments, or that his ſon, ſolicited permiſſion that his corpſe ſhould be depoſited in the tomb of his anceſtors. In his will the Duke deſired to be buried in the place where he might happen to die. But the requeſt to bury his body at Brunſwick was made by the States of Brunſwick; and Buonaparte, enraged that the people ſhould evince any affection or attachment to their legitimate Sovereign, returned that inſolent and unmanly anſwer already given in our p. 1170.

SOME PARTICULARS OF THE LATE EDWARD EDWARDS, ESQ. R. A.

THE Artiſt, the Gentleman, to whom this Memoir is intended to pay a ſmall but juſt tribute of reſpect, was born in the pariſh of St. Anne Soho, in the year 1737. He had no conſiderable advantage from a regular claſſical education, being at firſt intended for a genteel mechanical employment, as beſt ſuited to the limited means and proſpects of his family; from whom, if he did not happily inherit fortune, he more happily derived an independent ſpirit, which dignified his thoughts and actions through life. He ſo availed himſelf, however, of opportunities, that he ſoon became well founded in general grammar or principles of languages, and particularly in the knowledge of the French tongue, in which he was thought to have acquired nearly the vernacular pronunciation. His weakly frame determined the figure of his body; and in proportion as this more and more manifeſted deformity, ſo did the powers of his mind ſeemingly augment. Notwithſtanding the many examples of this kind, beſides that of the illuſtrious Pope, it does not appear that phyſiologiſts have offered any thing explanatory or hypothetical on the ſubject. Marmontel gives an account of a gentleman (M. Vannenargue) whoſe defect in ſymmetry of body was amply compenſated by his extraordinary mental endowments. Very early, however, Mr. Edwards ſhewed ſigns of a diſpoſition favourable to the Siſter Arts.—That a predispoſition of mind exiſts more or leſs friendly to the reception of impreſſions from different cauſes, which education cannot change, Helvetius could not deny, if he admitted that the intellectual functions depended, in any degree, upon the original organization.—His love of truth, of the rules of moral conduct, of religion and piety, kept at leaſt equal pace with the ardour of his attachment to the Arts. It appearing to be his proper deſtination, Mr. Edwards was encouraged to ſtudy Painting, and to fix himſelf in the purſuit of its excellencies. Fortunately, about this period the late Duke of Richmond opened his Gallery of Sculpture for the benefit of ſtudents. This ſtands a ſtriking inſtance of the importance, to a Nation, of well-directed patronage and encouragement: the eſtabliſhment of the Royal Academy was owing, principally, to its conſpicuous advantages. Mr. Edwards viſited the Duke's collection with diligence and delight. He there formed his elementary ideas of proportion and taſte. Prior, however, to the Royal Academy, the Society of Arts offered premiums for performances in the Polite Arts; and Mr. Edwards, at different times, made ſucceſsful appeals to their judgment. Our Artiſt was among the firſt pupils of the Academy.

demy. Having ſeized every occaſion of improvement afforded in London, he became inflamed with the deſire of viewing the models of perfection in Italy. Accordingly, in the year 1775 he ſet out on a journey to Rome, by the route of France. It is obſervable, that, in one of his letters from Paris, he remarked, "that the corruption of all ranks of people there was ſuch as muſt neceſſarily ſoon occaſion the deſtruction of the exiſting order of things in that country." And all his letters from France and Italy contained expreſſions of "thankfulneſs to Heaven for being an Engliſhman, and for not having ſuch heavy cauſes (apparent at leaſt) to dread the Divine Vengeance on his native land."—He was at Rome in the year of the grand Jubilee, remarkable for proceſſional ſplendour. At one of his viſitations to St. Peter's a circumſtance occurred, which, ſeriouſly conſidered, would make every one exceedingly cautious in determining upon identity of perſon: He ſaw a prieſt officiating in the church whom he firmly believed to be a relation of his, a ſtaunch Proteſtant, and whom he had left in London, engaged in a very different avocation from that of a prieſtly function; and ſo very ſtrong was the likeneſs to his friend, of the perſon and the voice of this eccleſiaſtick, that Mr. E. was not undeceived till he came cloſe to his ſide.—Mr. Edwards in his travels did not confine his obſervations to the works of ſculptors and painters only; he extended his obſervations alſo to men and manners; and, had he written a journal of them, with the addition of his acute reflections, it would have been a curious and uſeful fragment, to have added to the ſketches he made while yet abroad of the dreſſes of the people of the different countries and diſtricts through which he paſſed. Our Artiſt alſo read much, and digeſted and made the truth of what he read his own; for he was endowed with an extraordinary memory. His converſation was conſequently moſt agreeable and edifying: no one could incline attention to him, without becoming a wiſer and a better man. In the year 1773 Mr. Edwards was choſen an Aſſociate of the Royal Academy; and in 1788 he was appointed Teacher of Perſpective in the School of that Inſtitution. His qualification for that department may be ſuppoſed, from his work on PERSPECTIVE, which is allowed to do credit to the Nation, and from his known conſcientiouſneſs in all his undertakings. But he was really, though not oſtenſibly, a proficient in a branch of knowledge but little cultivated: he well underſtood the true principles of ARCHITECTURE. His abhorrence of the vitiated taſte, ſo often publicly diſplayed in the Capital, and his deſire to aſſiſt in correcting it, were ſuch as led him, a ſhort time before his death, to expreſs a wiſh to be allowed to deliver, in the Royal Inſtitution, ſome lectures on the ſubject of Architecture.—This good man, for a long time, employed much of his attention in collecting facts, and arranging them, for a Continuation of WALPOLE'S ANECDOTES of eminent PAINTERS, for which his peculiarly diſcerning and accurate faculty of mind in a high degree rendered him fit for the undertaking. This WORK, abounding with attracting and valuable information, is far proceeded with in the preſs, and will ſhortly be given to the world, as, happily, our Author lived to reviſe nearly all the ſheets, and has left well-arranged materials for the completion of the whole of his deſign.—Mr. Edwards had a refined ear for Muſick; poſſeſſed conſiderable knowledge of that ſcience; and was an excellent performer on the violin. Nor was he deficient in poetical compoſition, although he ſeldom bent himſelf to ſuch exerciſes. It may truly be ſaid, that his judgment in *all* works of Art was ſo cultivated, as to be generally critically juſt. His tender conſtitution, however, demanded conſtant attention from ſome friendly perſon; and this he experienced unremittingly all his days from an only, ſurviving ſiſter. Mr. Edwards, having been indiſpoſed about a fortnight, died, rather ſuddenly, on the 10th of December, without a ſigh. From the report of the ſurgeons who made the examination nothing extraordinary appeared, except about three or four ounces of water in the pericardium. Mr. Edwards lived a pattern of integrity, honour, and piety; his death muſt be, is lamented by all who knew him; and his memory will be reſpected by the lovers of truth, talent, and virtue. He was attended to his grave, in St. Pancras church-yard, by B. Weſt, eſq. preſident, J. Farrington and J. Nollekens, eſqrs. academicians, Mr. Baker, Mr. Edridge, Mr. Hearne, Mr. Millbourne, jun. Mr. Sotheby, jun. and Sir William Blizard. Mr. Edwards left little or no property. This circumſtance was immediately conſidered, and liberally decided upon by the Preſident and Council of the Royal Academy, in a manner equally honourable to themſelves and to the memory of their late Teacher. The following lines, written by an unknown hand, appeared in the Morning Poſt of Dec. 23. They are ſo truly characteriſtic of our Artiſt that we cannot omit their inſertion:

"To the Memory of Edward Edwards, Eſq. Royal Aſſociate.

"Upright as Truth, in ſentiment and mind,
In fortune *only*, not in ſoul confin'd.

Like

Like POPE, by Nature not in *beauty* dreſt,
His perfect *ſymmetry* was in his breaſt:
A friend *ſincere* to thoſe who ſhar'd his *love*,
For *that* were *ſuch* his *goodneſs* could approve.
Muſick his *pleaſure*, and *The Arts* his pride;
In ſpirit *independent* liv'd and died. MARIA."

P. 884. The reader is deſired to correct a miſtake in our Obituary for September laſt. Dr. Newcome, the late Primate of Ireland, has been mentioned as the gentleman who was private tutor to C. J. Fox while he was at Eton ſchool; but this was by no means the caſe. He was, on the contrary, his public tutor at Hertford college, Oxford, where the diligent attendance given by this worthy man to the inſtruction of his pupils induced many perſons of diſtinction to prefer this ſmall ſeminary to all the other greater and more ſplendid eſtabliſhments in that Univerſity. The Rev. William Newcome, ſon of one of the Incumbents of Abingdon in Berks, was firſt a fellow of Pembroke college, Oxford; and, when Dr. Durell, a member of that ſociety, was appointed principal of Hertford college, he accompanied him thither, and became tutor there; where, among other pupils of rank, the late Earl of Hertford placed his younger ſon, Edward (afterwards canon of Chriſt Church), under his care; and he diſcharged his duty ſo much to the ſatisfaction of his Noble Father, that, when he was appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, in 1765, he procured for Dr. Newcome the biſhopriek of Dromore, in 1766, whence he was tranſlated to Oſſory, in 1775; thence to Waterford, in 1779; and when, in 1795, Earl Fitzwilliam, the intimate friend of Mr. Fox, became Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Dr. Newcome, the tutor of the latter, was, probably through his intereſt, appointed Primate of Ireland; his old fellow-collegian, Dr. Moore, with whom he had always kept up the moſt intimate friendſhip, being at that time Archbiſhop of Canterbury and Primate of England. It is a very ſingular circumſtance, and worthy of remark, that Pembroke college, one of the ſmalleſt in the Univerſity of Oxford, ſhould ſee two of its Members at the ſame time exalted to the Primacies of the two Kingdoms.—The above has been communicated by a Clergyman who was a contemporary at Oxford with both theſe Prelates.

P. 991. The Republick of Letters and the Lovers of Literature have ſuſtained no inconſiderable loſs in the death of Mrs. Charlotte Smith. Her Novels are ſo numerous as to diſplay a wonderful invention; for they are much more diverſified than could poſſibly be expected from the ſame pen. It is the general opinion of the moſt unſophiſticated readers, that her firſt Novel has the ſtrongeſt claims to preeminent excellence. We are of opinion, however, that her laſt works, conſiſting of ſhort Stories, are the more exquiſite in point of compoſition. She has contrived, in general, to make all her Novels intereſting, and has been ſtudiouſly careful of her ſtyle. Indeed, ſhe was ſo ſenſible of her merit in this particular, and ſo deſirous of her works ranking with the *belles lettres* of the age, that ſhe could not endure the thought of their being conſidered ſimply as Novels, but always expected them to be deemed worthy of a place in every elegant library. Her domeſtic misfortunes involved her and her concerns in a ſort of perpetual law-ſuit; and ſhe experienced ſo much of legal vexation, rapacity, and chicanery, that there are few of her Novels in which ſhe has not introduced her own caſe, either principally or collaterally, with the characters of almoſt every deſcription of lawyer that can poſſibly excite diſguſt and deteſtation againſt the profeſſion and its profeſſors. Well could ſhe exclaim, with Jephſon's Counteſs of Narbonne,

"I was a woman, full of tenderneſs;
I am a woman, ſtung by injuries!"

From her Novels might be extracted a tolerable hiſtory of her own feelings, and of all ſhe ſuffered from the harpies of the Law. It were to be wiſhed that there were publiſhed a key to all theſe numerous characters which ſhe has drawn from the life, and which could eaſily be ſupplied by any of her intimate acquaintance. In drawing portraits ſhe has great excellence; for the moſt part they are true to Nature; contrary to the uſual practice of Noveliſts, ſhe neither heightens nor debaſes; and ſhe never deſcends to caricature, not even a lawyer. Enſnared and entangled as ſhe was in the toils of Law, and ſuffering as ſhe did under legal oppreſſion, it is no wonder ſhe ſhould embrace thoſe extravagant but faſcinating ſentiments of liberty which were promulgated in France, under pretence of founding a Republick, and that ſhe ſhould regard with diſguſt that union of Law and Liberty which forms the beauty of the Britiſh Conſtitution. Hence, in many of her Novels, ſhe is extremely ſarcaſtic on "all the forms, modes, and ſhapes," in which the Conſtitution is, or is liable to be, abuſed by ſuch as chooſe to render the Law an inſtrument of power rather than of protection. All our female writers ſeem to have adopted the ſame wild notions, with the exception of Hannah More.—Mrs. Smith was well verſed in the captivating ſcience of Botany; and, had ſhe been at eaſe in her circumſtances, and in a ſituation favourable to ſuch purſuits,

ſuits, ſhe would doubtleſs have produced many uſeful works, as well as beautiful effuſions, on thoſe pleaſing objects in the vegetable world which afford pure delight to the eye and elegant contemplation to the mind. But there ſeems to be a fatality attendant on real Genius, that it ſhall always be ſurrounded by difficulties, and compelled, comparatively, to aſſociate with owls and vultures, inſtead of eagles and nightingales. A fine imagination, an accomplithed mind, and an early taſte of inteliciy, made her a Poet; and her charming Sonnets will live for ever.

P. 1077. Mr. Denman, of the Hay-market and Portſmouth Theatres, was the ſon of an Officer in the Royal Navy, and was originally intended for the ſame ſervice himſelf; but, in compliance with the wiſh of his mother, he was placed with an eminent Bookſeller in Rocheſter. At the expiration of his apprenticeſhip, he repaired to London, where he relinquiſhed his former occupation for the Stage, which he had long contemplated as the profeſſion which, of all others, would yield him the greateſt delight. His firſt eſſay was at Kingſton, in Surrey; where, having been noticed by the Manager for ſome propriety in what is technically called level ſpeaking, he was ſoon fit to repreſent the buried Majeſty of Denmark; but another performer claiming the character as his right, Mr. Denman was obliged to take the part of the living King, and to give up the Ghoſt. This, indeed, had nearly happened in reality; for the Manager, who played Hamlet, uſing a ſword inſtead of a ſtage-foil, was ruſhing, with his accuſtomed ardour, to ſtab the guilty King; but, fortunately for Mr. Denman, he diſcovered his danger in time to avert the cataſtrophe. Laying aſide the dignity of his aſſumed ſituation, he ſprang from his chair, and, in the greateſt terror, abruptly exclaimed, "'Tis a ſword!" Hamlet inſtantly checked himſelf; King Claudius died without being killed; and the tragedy ended in the higheſt ſtyle of merriment. In the Winter of 1796, Mr. Denman was engaged, by Mr. Grubb, for Drury-lane Theatre, where his firſt appearance was in Foigard, in "The Beaux Stratagem." The principal cauſe of his engagement was a new piece, called "The Charity Boy," which had been announced for repreſentation at the Hay-market, but tranſferred to Drury-lane, on account of the indiſpoſition of Mr. Johnſtone. The condemnation of this muſical entertainment, in which Mr. Denman ſuſtained the character intended for Mr. Johnſtone, rendered his ſtay in London of ſhort duration. He then went to Edinburgh for a year; after which he returned to England, and engaged with the late Mr. Wilkinſon, at York. Here he continued till the beginning of the Summer of 1803, when Mr. Colman, having ſeen him act, conceived ſo favourably of his talents that he made him a liberal offer for the Hay-market, which was accepted. He chiefly ſupplied the place of Mr. Johnſtone; but the ſuperior humour of the latter cauſed Denman to appear to diſadvantage. It has been aſſerted by his friends, that he did not give to his performances that daring colouring of which he was fully capable, on account of a certain diffidence and modeſty which never forſook him, even when moſt ſucceſsful. In his private life he was a man of uncommon worth. He was diſtinguiſhed by frankneſs and inflexible integrity; and his behaviour and conduct were manly and intereſting. Admiral and Mrs. Montague patronized a benefit for his widow and child at the Portſmouth Theatre on the 17th of December. Mr. Collins, the manager, behaved with his wonted liberality on the occaſion; the houſe was never ſo crowded before, and numbers went away that could not be accommodated; the lower boxes were wholly filled with perſons of diſtinction; and the receipts were above 124l. excluſive of preſents ſent to Mrs. Denman. An excellent Addreſs, from the pen of Mr. Cherry, was ſpoken by Mr. Kelly with much effect, and rapturouſly applauded.

P. 1084. At an early period of life, the late Lord Ponſonby ſurmounted all the difficulties which lead to the attainment of Literature; but, of all the conqueſts which elevate Humanity, was he moſt eminently diſtinguiſhed for that of having overcome all the prejudices which entwine themſelves round the human heart; and we therefore find him, through the entire courſe of his life, attached, from conviction, to the fair privileges of all ranks of men, and, above all, to Religious Liberty. It was his opinion, that, of all the principles which have degraded the human mind, Religious Bigotry was the moſt calculated. In private intercourſe the manners of Lord Ponſonby were diſtinguiſhed by ſimplicity, gentleneſs, and condeſcenſion. He poſſeſſed that mild dignity of deportment which is produced by the refinement of education, combined with a ſuperior underſtanding and a tender heart, and which rendered the reſpect of all who knew him a tribute to his worth rather than obedience to his rank. His friendſhip was formed with ſuch judgment that it was not to be violated by any of thoſe accidents which diſſolve the forced and capricious leagues of the worldly; his regard originated in a congeniality of virtuous purſuits, and was never once polluted by venality or intereſt. He was never heard to ſpeak unkindly of any man, from

from perſonal or party diſlike; and when, in his ardent ſupport of the cauſe of public Virtue or private Truth, he was reluctantly obliged to hold up an object of reprehenſion, it was always choſen from that rank of ſociety which ſhould have been ſuperior to the ſolicitations of Avarice or Corruption. Him, who had been proſtrated by misfortune, if he could not raiſe or reform, he was never known to inſult; but, with charity of heart, he would delight to mitigate the cenſures of the mercileſs, by collecting all the moral infelicities which might have contributed to his fall, and by repreſenting the temptations which are ſo often ſuperior to human fortitude. Thoſe who follow thy example, ſhall be thy poſterity! Fare him well! When his laſt breath lingered on his trembling lips, the recollection of his paſt life armed him with reſignation; whilſt Faith ſtood beſide him like an angel of light, and turned the ſhadow of death into the light of the morning.

P. 1085. Sir William Forbes was one of the diſtinguiſhed few whom Providence ſeems to have deſtined to purpoſes of the higheſt dignity and uſefulneſs, by combining, with a ſtation of great influence in ſociety, the beſt attributes of the underſtanding, and the nobleſt qualities of the heart. Born to the inheritance of an ample fortune, and bearing one of the moſt antient names in Scotland, this gentleman early devoted himſelf to the improvement of the commercial intereſt of his country, and was the founder, in conjunction with the late Sir James Hunter Blair, of the well-known banking eſtabliſhment which now bears their mutual name. In this ſituation, one of the higheſt which an individual in the mercantile world can hold, the views of Sir William Forbes were never directed to the conſiderations of perſonal advantage, unconnected with the welfare of the Community. His liberality and indulgence were unbounded in the numerous caſes of mercantile tranſactions which came under his view, of which his luminous and expanſive mind had firſt aſcertained that the objects were judicious and honeſt; and, amongſt thoſe who may read this, and who now enjoy the comforts of independence, we doubt not there are many who are conſcious that they might yet have lingered in the ſtruggle of life but for the confiding liberality of Sir William Forbes. The ſupport and encouragement of all public concerns engaged much of the attention of this genuine patriot; and in public and private charity his liberality was at once exemplary and unoſtentatious. Many are the children of Sorrow who bleſs his bounteous hand and ſympathiſing heart, whoſe relieved diſtreſſes are known only to themſelves. But it is not our purpoſe to enter into the hiſtory of Sir Wm. Forbes's life, nor to detail the inſtances of benevolence which have uniformly marked its courſe; we wiſh to pourtray his character, not to write his eulogium. In the intercourſe of private ſociety, and in the boſom of his family, the qualities of Sir William Forbes were not leſs amiable than thoſe of his public ſtation were honourable and uſeful. In his youth he had devoted much of his time to the ſtudy of elegant literature; and, during the courſe of his long life, he never loſt ſight of thoſe liberal purſuits which early aſſociation had endeared to him, and which, while they relieved the preſſure of his more ſerious avocations, lent a diſtinguiſhed grace to his character. He united, in a degree which has ſeldom been attained, that acuteneſs and diſcrimination which are conferred by a knowledge of mankind, with the information of the ſcholar, and the courtly elegance of the gentleman: but in him the faſcination of manner aroſe from the genuine feelings of his heart. He was polite and condeſcending, becauſe he was humane and benevolent; he was open and gracious, becauſe he was candid and ſincere. Sir William Forbes was one of the earlieſt members of the celebrated Literary Club which boaſted, among its other illuſtrious aſſociates, the names of Johnſon, Reynolds, Garrick, and Burke. He ſurvived many of theſe eminent men, and, we believe, has left few of the original members behind him. The literary leiſure of his latter days was devoted to the fulfilment of a taſk for which he was peculiarly fitted—we allude to his Account of the Life and Writings of his friend Dr. Beattie. Of this work we may remark, that, although it is the production of a man not accuſtomed to write for the publick, it exhibits throughout a complete knowledge of the ſubject, a ſound and ſagacious judgment, a clear and diſcriminating taſte, and an honourable and benevolent heart. He has now joined his early friend, we truſt, in a happy immortality: and, in concluding this faint and imperfect tribute of affection and reſpect, we ſhall take our reverential leave of his memory in the words which he himſelf uſed in bidding farewell to his beloved aſſociate: [praiſe.]

"Of him to record the truth is his beſt

P. 1085. John-Andrew Nardi and Sebaſtian Grandi, natives of Italy, were tried at the Old Bailey, Dec. 5, for the murder of William Broad, printer; when, after a ſhort charge from the Judge, the Jury, without heſitation, found a verdict againſt Nardi of Inſanity; Grandi, Not Guilty.

P. 1086.

P. 1086. Sir John Mordaunt, bart. died at his ſeat at Walton, near Wellesbourne, in his 73d year. For many years he was one of the magiſtrates for the county of Warwick; and on the death of Sir Robert Lawley, bart. in 1798, was choſen to ſucceed him as its repreſentative in Parliament. He is ſucceeded in his titles and eſtates by his ſon, the preſent Member for the county, now Sir Charles M. bart.

P. 1177. Edward Berry, eſq. of the 1ſt Regiment of Life-guards, and formerly of the 19th Light Dragoons, was a moſt accompliſhed gentleman, and died much regretted, aged 36, of a pulmonary complaint, which he endured with the greateſt patience, fortitude, and reſignation.

Ibid. The Rev. Eraſmus Warren was, we believe, ſon to a former Rev. Eraſmus Warren, who, in accurate Correſpondent ſaggeſts, was probably ſon to the Dr. Warren there mentioned.

P. 1181. Mr. John Dawſon, ſhoe-maker, of Penrith, had been pariſh-clerk and bell-man thereof upwards of 40 years. By his wife, who ſurvives him, he had 22 children. The occaſion of his death was a violent cold, which he caught at the late election at Cockermouth. Though a moſt eccentric character, yet he was in many reſpects a good man. About an hour before his death, he called his niece, Miſs Dawſon, of Stainton, to his bed-ſide, and, after giving ſome excellent advice to her, reſpecting her conduct through life, made the following remarkable obſervation: that, if ever ſhe married, ſhe ſhould remember him and his wife, who had been married 52 years, and that their honey-moon was not yet over.

P. 1183. The Rev. Henry Allen, D.D. was in the commiſſion of the peace for the counties of Middleſex, Surrey, Hereford, and Brecon; and was formerly rector of Littleton, in Middleſex, and Tooting, in Surrey, but which, from the moſt pure and conſcientious motives, he reſigned when he found himſelf incapable, from age and infirmity, of doing what he thought his religious duties, and retired, ſome years ago, to his native place, Almely, in Herefordſhire. It is not his portrait, as mentioned by miſtake, that adorns the great room at the New inn in Hereford, but that of his brother, the Rev. W. Allen, D.D. who is now living, and to whom we are happily indebted for the above correction.—By miſtake, this gentleman's preferment is referred to Mr. Guiffardier, who was preſented to Newington by the Biſhop of Worceſter.

Births.

Dec. 18. AT the vicarage-houſe, Wakefield, the wife of the Rev. Dr. Munkhouſe, a daughter.

30. At Redbourn-hall, co. Lincoln, Lady William Beauclerc, a daughter.

25. At Dover, the wife of William Bagſter, eſq. aſſiſtant-commiſſary, a ſon.

27. The wife of D. Jennings, eſq. of Fenchurch-ſtreet, a ſon.

28. At Maxton, near Dover, Kent, Lady Forbes, a ſon.

At St. Faith's, near Norwich, the wife of Thomas Twining, eſq. of the Bengal Civil Eſtabliſhment, a ſon and heir.

At Cheſea, co. Middleſex, Lady Emily Wellesley, a daughter.

30. The wife of Wilbraham Egerton, eſq. of Tatton park, Cheſhire, a ſon and heir.

31. The wife of St. A. Warde, eſq. of Hatfield, near Doncaſter, co. York, a ſon.

Marriages.

Dec. 25. AT Dublin, Nicholas Kirwan, eſq. of Taviſtock-place, London, to Miſs Kelly, of Dublin.

27. In Dublin, William Darley, eſq. of York-ſtreet, to the eldeſt daughter of Joſeph Farran, eſq. of the Exchequer-office in that city.

At Worceſter, the Rev. J. Stafford, rector of St. John's, to Eliza, only daughter of William Thompſon, eſq. of Henwick-hall, co. Worceſter.

At Mary-la-Bonne, T. A. Harney, eſq. to Miſs E. Dodd, daughter of R. D. eſq. Marine painter, Parliament-ſtreet.

29. At Cork, the Rev. Richard Dickſon, rector of Kilkeedy, in the diocese of Limerick, to the eldeſt daughter of the late Sir James Chatterton, bart. of Cork.

30. At Camberwell, Mr. Tho. Payne, of Upper Thames-ſtreet, to Henrietta, ſecond daughter of William Orme, eſq. of Dulwich common, Surrey.

At Bolder church, in the New Foreſt, Hants, John Wilſon, eſq. of the iſland of St. Chriſtopher, to the eldeſt daughter of the late Jas. Irwin, eſq. of Haſeleigh-hall, Eſſex, a director of the E. India Company.

At Fowey, in Cornwall, Capt. Graham Eden Hamond, of the Royal Navy, only ſon of Sir Andrew Snape H. bart. to the eldeſt daughter of John Kimber, eſq. of Fowey.

At Cork, Sir Thomas Roberts, bart. to Miſs Walton, daughter of Thomas W. eſq. of Walton court.

31. At Edinburgh, Thomas Hodgſon, eſq. in the Eaſt India Company's ſervice, to Iſabella, youngeſt daughter of the late Dr. Hamilton, phyſician in Edinburgh.

Deaths.

Sept. 16. AT Surinam, of fever, in his 20th year, Lieut. George-Auguſtus Smith, of the 16th Foot. He was the youngeſt ſon of the late Mrs. Charlotte Smith, of literary celebrity, and expired five weeks before his mother, who died Oct. 28 (ſee pp. 99), 1947).

Oct.

Oct. ... At Arras, in France, Mr. Thomas Forſter, of the North ſhore, near Newcaſtle, ſhip-owner. He was driven on ſhore, in his veſſel, the Mary, on the coaſt of France, in December 1803, and detained priſoner till his death.

Oct. 20. Loſt, in the Athenienne man of war, Henry Bankes, eſq. eldeſt ſon of Henry B. eſq. of Kingſton-hall, co. Dorſet, and M. P. for Corfe Caſtle. Alſo, Lieut. Moſs, of the Marines, a ſon of the late Capt. M. who was killed in the command of the Monarch, in Lord Duncan's victory off Camperdown, and brother to Mr. M. clerk of the rope-yard in Portſmouth dock-yard; Lieut. Burdon, whoſe father lives at Ryde; Mr. Griffin, the ſurgeon, who lived many years at Portſea; Mr. Howell, ſon of the late Mr. H. an officer in Portſmouth dock-yard; and the firſt lieutenant, Thomas Swinburne, eſq. of Hamſterley, co. Durham. (See p. 1230.)

Oct. 31. At Antigua, Brigadier-general Crofton Vandeleur, of Kilruſh, co. Clare, in Ireland.

Dec. ..... In York-ſtreet, Dublin, aged 63, Thomas Garde, eſq. attorney.

At Liverpool, Mr. G. Palmer, ſon of Mr. Arthur P. of St. James's Barton, Briſtol.

At Mirables, in the Iſle of Wight, Geo. Arnold, eſq. of Aſhby-lodge, co. Northampt.

At Croft, co. Lincoln, in his 68th year, Mr. Robert Chantry, grazier.

At Edgefield-houſe, near Holt, Norfolk, in his 47th year, Mr. Thomas Marcon, youngeſt brother of John M. eſq. of Swaffham, in that county.

Rev. Joſeph Lodington, vicar of Oundle, co. Northampton, and of Horbling, co. Lincoln; the former in the gift of the King, the latter in that of the Biſhop of Lincoln. He was formerly of Sidney college, Cambridge.

Rev. William Williams, vicar of Sarrat, Herts. He was the youngeſt ſon, and ſucceeded as vicar of Sarrat, to the Rev. Sir Gilbert Williams, bart. vicar alſo of Iſlington, Middleſex, who died in 1768 (deſcended from Sir David W. of Guernevet, Brecon, created a baronet May 4, 1614), and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon, Sir David, who died Jan. 21, 1798, without iſſue, and was ſuppoſed to be ſucceeded by the above Rev. William W. but he always declined aſſuming the title, which, as he died a bachelor, is now probably extinct.

At Paul's Walden, Herts, where he was buried, the Hon. George-Lyon Bowes, next brother to the Earl of Strathmore; married, June 14, 1803, to Mary, daughter of Edward Thornhill, eſq. Dying without iſſue, an eſtate of 9000l. per annum, at Paul's Walden and elſewhere, formerly the property of his grandfather, George Bowes, eſq. of Streatlam caſtle, co. Durham, devolves to his younger brother, Thomas.

Dec. 2. At the houſe of her ſon-in-law, Robert-Newton Lee, eſq. at Coldery, near Alton, Hants, aged 63, Mrs. Warton, daughter of William Nicholas, eſq. of Froyle, in that county, and relict of the late worthy and lamented Dr. Joſeph W. prebendary of Winchester, &c. &c. whoſe public character and eminent virtues are well known and juſtly appreciated. Of the ſubject of this faint attempt to draw her excellent character greater praiſe cannot be given than that ſhe was worthy of ſuch an huſband; for of her it may be juſtly ſaid, that (like him) her greateſt happineſs was to do good; and to perform every duty of life, as wife, mother, ſiſter, and friend, in the moſt exemplary manner. As a wife, ſhe was truly affectionate; indeed, for the ſix years ſhe ſurvived her beloved conſort, ſhe languiſhed on a bed of ſickneſs, in a long and painful illneſs, which ſhe endured with the greateſt fortitude and Chriſtian reſignation; and it may be truly ſaid, that ſhe never enjoyed a day's health after his lamented death; a rare inſtance of faithful affection! As a mother, ſhe was exemplary—to a daughter, moſt happily married (and in whoſe houſe ſhe expired), her only child, equally good as herſelf, and who inherits all her virtues. Mrs. Warton had derived from Nature a ſtrong underſtanding, which had been well cultivated under the kind care of an affectionate aunt, who had the direction of her education, and who had particularly inculcated a ſtrong ſenſe of Religion, and of that Chriſtian reſignation which ſo long ſupported the poor ſufferer in many years of miſery. Endued with great ſenſibility, ſhe took an affectionate intereſt in whatever concerned her friends, and omitted no opportunity of ſerving them; it ſeemed as if her chief pleaſure was to do good, and her greateſt care to conceal it. To the poor her charity was boundleſs; and long will they deplore her loſs. It is well known, that, in the midſt of her ſevere ſufferings on a bed of ſickneſs, her chief comfort was to find out and to relieve poor diſtreſſed families.

"For Poverty, by pitying Angels led,
Caught from her lib'ral hand its daily bread."

Her various acts of benevolence to her friends were often ſecret, always unoſtentatious, like her other virtues. She knew how to relieve without wounding the delicacy of the diſtreſſed object. Her life was an amiable example of piety without preciſeneſs, of liberality with prudence, and of humility without meanneſs. Long will her virtues live in the hearts of all who knew her; whilſt ſhe is enjoying thoſe bleſſed rewards, in a happy eternity, which

to

ſo long awaited her, and which ſhe ſo highly deſerved. The ſincerely-afflicted Writer of the above ſmall tribute to her reſpected memory feels a momentary conſolation in drawing this although imperfect ſketch of an honoured and lamented friend.

3. Drowned, in his paſſage from Dublin to the Iſle of Man, a ſon of Sir John Macartney.

7. Mr. James Beresford, fifth remaining ſon of the late Right Hon. John B. He was a midſhipman on-board the Phœnix; and, while looſing the top-gallant-ſail, in chace of a Spaniſh frigate, he was unfortunately ſhaken off the yard by a heavy ſea that ſtruck the ſhip, and was drowned.

At Kelſo, Pringle, ſecond ſon of David Hogarth, eſq. of Hilton.

9. At Cobourg, in his 57th year, Francis reigning Duke of Saxe-Saalfeld-Cobourg; born July 15, 1750. He ſucceeded his father in 1800; and by his marriage with Auguſta-Caroline-Sophia, daughter of Henry XXIV. reigning Count of Rauſs d'Eberſdorf, has left ſeveral children. He is ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon, Prince Erneſt-Frederick-Antony, born in 1784, major-general in the ſervice of Ruſſia.

At her lodgings in Grove-lane, Camberwell, aged 51, Miſs Margaret Brown, dau. of the late Mr. Robert B. printer, of Windmill-court, Newgate-ſtreet.

10. At Gainford, co. Durham, valued and lamented by all who knew him, aged 72, John Cade, eſq. He bore a painful illneſs of 14 years with a fortitude and patience that Religion only could afford. Piety and benevolence were the characteriſtic features of his mind, and influenced his whole conduct. Mr. C. was a gentleman of eaſy fortune and a literary turn; and, after he quitted buſineſs in the City, while he lived in the Temple, amuſed himſelf in illuſtrating Biſhop Gibſon's Edition of Camden's *Britannia*, with all the topographical engravings of every kind that had fallen into his hands; and, though the ſelection was not framed with the taſte the ſubject is capable of, nor included many prints which would have been worthy of it, it was ſold for a conſiderable ſum. Mr. C. though not himſelf a member of the Society of Antiquaries, communicated to their *Archæologia*, VII. p. 74, conjectures concerning ſome undeſcribed Roman Roads in the county of Durham; p. 82, a letter to him from Dr. Sharpe, archdeacon of Northumberland, on a Roman Inſcription; p. 160, conjectures on the name of the Roman ſtation *Vinovium*, or Binchester; IX. 276, ſome obſervations on the Roman ſtation of *Cataractonium*, with obſervations on antiquities in the neighbourhood of Pierſbridge and Gainford; X. 54, further obſervations on *Cataractonium*, and the parts adjacent; in our vol. LIX. p. 967, conjectures on the formation of the Peat-moſſes of Durham and other Northern counties.

13. At Loughborough, co. Leiceſter, Mrs. Collins, wife of John C. gent.

At Lynn, aged 58, Mr. Joſeph Parker, tea-dealer.

14. Aged 33, Mrs. Burton, wife of Mr. Robert B. of Market-Harborough, Leic.

16. At Marſton-Truſſell, co. Northampton, Mrs. Bullivant, relict of the Rev. Jn. B. rector of that place.

17. At Dorcheſter, aged 68, T. Beach, eſq. many years an eminent portrait-painter at Bath. He was a native of Milton-Abbey, a village, ſince converted into the noble manſion of the Earl of Dorcheſter. From his earlieſt years, Mr. Beach evinced a ſtrong deſire to be an artiſt; and, under the patronage of the Dorcheſter family, he became a pupil to Sir Joſhua Reynolds, in 1760. How well he ſucceeded under that great maſter, his works, which in the neighbourhood of Bath are very numerous, will fully teſtify; the pictures which he painted about 20 years ago were certainly executed in the happieſt periods of his pencil; though a late performance, a portrait of Dr. Harrington (from which an excellent mezzotinto has been engraved), muſt be equally admired; but his moſt celebrated work is a large picture of the domeſticks of the late H. H. Coxe, eſq. of Penmore. This picture is now in the poſſeſſion of Sir J. C. Hippeſley, of Stoñ-Eaſton. No one can contemplate this performance without heſitating which moſt to prefer, the hand of the maſter or the pupil. To Mr. Beach's profeſſional excellence we muſt add, that no man ever poſſeſſed a more friendly and benevolent diſpoſition. He was a good ſcholar, and exemplary in the exerciſes of religion and charity; yet no man more enjoyed the ſocial circle, or more contributed to its mirth:

Happy life's duties with its joys to blend—
Reynolds his maſter, Henderſon his friend.

Whilſt on a viſit at his ſon's houſe at Hull, aged 80, Mr. John Cooper, of Scawby, co. Lincoln.

18. Mr. Richard Arton, of the Star inn at Pontefract, co. York.

19. At Eton, aged 19, William Earle Welby, eldeſt ſon of W. E. W. eſq. of Carlton-houſe, Notts, and grandſon to Sir W. E. W. bart. of Denton-houſe, co. Linc.

Aged 42, Mrs. Kenman, wife of Mr. K. miniature-painter, of Briſtol.

At Loughborough, co. Leiceſter, aged 62, the wife of Mr. Thomas Palmer, grocer.

Mr. Balaam, ſaddler, of Northampton.

In his 70th year, Mr. Jacob Bell, of Plaiſtow, Eſſex.

In

In Great Mary-la-Bonne-ſtreet, C. Price, eſq. formerly a lieutenant on-board the Formidable man of war.

20. At Fregenwalden, the Princeſs Wilhelmina-Frederica-Paulina, of Naſſau-Dietz, daughter of the reigning Prince of Fulda, born in 1800, and grand-daughter of Frederick-William II. King of Pruſſia.

At Manthorp, near Grantham, co. Lincoln, in her 82d year, the wife of Mr. Holland, farmer.

Aged 70, Mrs. Loft, of Branſton.

At Stamfordham, Mrs. Walker, widow of the late Mr. Robert W. of Sunderland, common-brewer. This unfortunate lady was reading by the fire near midnight, when her gown caught the flame, and there being only a ſervant-girl up, who, inſtead of aſſiſting her, ran in terror into the ſtreet, to call for help, ſhe was ſo dreadfully burnt as to cauſe her death at five o'clock in the morning.

22. At Bath, after a long illneſs, the wife of Alexander Luders, eſq.

In Vale-place, Hammerſmith, Middleſex, Mr. Thomas Wiffin, many years one of the King's meſſengers, from which he had retired.

At Goldicoate-houſe, near Stratford-upon-Avon, aged 22, Miſs E. Goodrich, eldeſt daught. of Mr. Lemuel G. of Leiceſter.

At Horncaſtle, co. Lincoln, Mrs. Hill, formerly of the George inn there.

Aged 73, by hanging himſelf to the bough of a tree in his garden, Thomas Aſher, of Waddington, near Lincoln.

At Boſton, co. Lincoln, aged 53, Mr. George Linton, currier.

23. Aged 24, the wife of Mr. Horatio Gilchriſt, of Stamford, co. Lincoln.

Aged 72, Mr. John Jarnill, carpenter, of Spilſby.

At Kennington, the wife of William Johnſon, eſq. of the Cuſtoms.

24. Moſt ſincerely lamented, Mrs. Calthrop, wife of J. G. C. eſq. of Goiberton, co. Lincoln.

At Briſtol, in the prime of life, after a few hours illneſs, Mrs. Harvey.

At Mattiſhall, Miſs Anna-Maria Donne, youngeſt daughter of the late William D. eſq. of Heigham-lodge, near Norwich.

25. Aged 94, Hannah Phillips, late of Iſlington, Middleſex, one of the people called Quakers.

In his 42d year, Charles Herbert, eſq. formerly of the iſland of Grenada.

Aged 67, the Rev. Matthew Powley, M.A. upwards of 29 years vicar of Dewſbury, co. York.

In his 82d year, the Rev. J. Edwards, 54 years vicar of Llandevilog and Llangendeirn, co. Caermarthen.

At Sydling, co. Dorſet, aged 69, after a long and painful illneſs, which he bore with almoſt unparalleled patience and reſignation, John Hutchins, couſin to the Hiſtorian of Dorſet, and great-grandſon of a former Vicar of that place. His grandfather Peter, who was ſon of John Hutchins, vicar of Sydling, and younger brother of Richard the Hiſtorian's father, though ſo much a cripple from his infancy as to be able to walk or rather crawl only upon all fours, having his hands guarded by boards, ſupported his family to an advanced age by keeping a ſmall day-ſchool in the pariſh. The deceaſed was for many years an honeſt, induſtrious, and much-valued labourer in Sir John Smith's garden, and was ſupported by his bounty during a very tedious ſickneſs, in which he was almoſt entirely confined to his bed. He has left one ſon, Peter Hutchins (an eccentric, thoughtleſs young man, but of conſiderable natural abilities), now a common ſoldier in a marching regiment.

Mrs. Walſh, wife of the Dean of Dromore, one of the coheireſſes of the late Theobald Wolfe, eſq. and couſin to the late Lord Kilwarden.

26. In her 7th year, at her mother's houſe in South Audley-ſtreet, in conſequence of her cloaths taking fire, Miſs Maria Impey, youngeſt daughter of the late Major Michael I. and grand-daughter of Sir Elijah I.

Mr. Jealbeart, attorney, of Kegworth, co. Leiceſter. Returning from Mountſorrel, he fell from his horſe into ſome water, in a lane leading to Woodthorpe, and was found dead the next morning.

Mr. Richard Biſhop, of Birdlip, Glouceſter and Cirenceſter carrier. Returning home from the latter place, his horſe fell with him, and he was killed on the ſpot. The animal coming home, about midnight, without his maſter, the family were alarmed, and immediately went in ſearch of him, whom they found lifeleſs on the road, about an hundred yards from his houſe, with a dreadful wound on the right ſide of his head, which muſt have occaſioned inſtant death.

A boy, about 13 years of age, ſon of Tho. Longkey, of the Bank, near Leeds, bricklayer, having repeatedly preſſed his father to allow him to ride a horſe which was rather ſpirited, the father at length conſented; when he had not gone many yards before he was thrown off and killed inſtantly, in ſight of his unhappy father.

Of a pulmonary conſumption, in his 21ſt year, William-Iſaac, ſon of Mr. Roberts, St. Auguſtine's place, Briſtol.

At Cheſter, Lady Arabella Rawdon, heireſs of the late Sir John Cheſhyre, of Hallwood in Cheſhire, aunt to the Earl of Moira, and couſin to Counteſs Fauconberg.

At Exminſter, near Exeter, Devon, in his 89th year, Henry Sawbridge, eſq. of Eaſt Haddon, co. Northampton.

After

27. After a few days illneſs, Mrs. Harper, wife of Mr. Alexander H. of the Jeruſalem coffee-houſe, Cornhill.

Of a rapid decline, in her 29th year, at her mother's houſe at Cliſton, near Briſtol, Mrs. Archer, wife of John Gittens A. eſq. of Barbados, and daughter of the late John Vaſſal, eſq. of Bath.

Richard Jenkins, eſq. one of the eight aldermen, and who had twice ſerved the office of chief magiſtrate of Exeter.

In his 19th year, Charles Ingram Pratt Barlow, third ſon of Mr. B. of Phillimore-place, Kenſington.

28. Mrs. Braithwaite, wife of the Rev. T. B. of Hinckley, co. Leiceſter.

29. Mr. William Johnſon, of Calow park, co. Derby.

At Windſor caſtle, ſuddenly, Mrs. Margaret Bremeyer, who ſucceeded Mrs. Schwellenbergen as keeper of the robes to the Queen.

Aged 75, Carey Bayly, eſq. one of the Antients of New inn, and many years treaſurer of that Society. His remains, after lying in ſtate ſome days at his chambers, were depoſited in St. Clement's church-yard, in the Strand, conveyed thither, a diſtance of about 50 yards, in a hearſe and ſix, followed by ſeveral mourning-coaches and four.

30. At Rugby, co. Warwick, aged 74, Mrs. French, relict of Edmund F. eſq. of Market-Harborough, co. Leiceſter.

At Penrith, aged 88, Mr. John Noble. In his profeſſion of farrier and blackſmith he was equaled by few.

By ſhooting himſelf with a piſtol, in Andover market-place, Mr. Cowſlade, one of the proprietors of "The Reading Mercury." He was a man univerſally reſpected, and no cauſe can be aſſigned for his committing ſuicide. Verdict, Inſanity.—Mr. Cowſlade married the eldeſt daughter of C. Smart, the Poet, and was in partnerſhip with his mother-in-law, Mrs. Smart, daughter of the late Mr. J. Newbery, bookſeller in London.

At his houſe in Kingſton, Surrey, Abraham Goodwin, eſq.

31. At Cork, Capt. William Barry; who had ſerved nearly half a century, with honour and reputation, firſt in the Saxon, afterwards in the Pruſſian, and finally in the Britiſh Armies.

At Boſton, co. Lincoln, Capt. Samuel Aſhton, of the brig William, belonging to that port.

At his ſeat at Caſtleton, near Rochdale, Thomas Smith, eſq.

In his 69th year, Mr. Richard Nicholſon, of Coleman-ſtreet, London.

CHRISTENINGS and BURIALS from December 17, 1805, to December 16, 1806.

Chriſtened	Males	10452	In all,	Buried	Males	9815	In all,	Increaſed in Burials 368
	Females	9928	20380		Females	8723	17938	

Died under 2 Years	5405	20 and 30 -	1399	60 and 70 -	1205	100 - 2	104 - 1
Between 2 and 5	2029	30 and 40 -	1782	70 and 80 -	859	101 - 0	105 - 0
5 and 10	822	40 and 50 -	1703	80 and 90 -	414	102 - 0	110 - 0
10 and 20	635	50 and 60 -	1508	90 and 100 -	99	103 - 0	115 - 0

DISEASES.				CASUALTIES.	
Abortive, Stillborn	637	Dropſy	763	Mortification	215
Abſceſs	93	Evil	3	Palſy	138
Aged	1380	Feversofall Kinds	1354	Palpitation of the Heart	4
Ague	13	Fiſtula	4	Pleuriſy	24
Apoplexy & ſudden	348	Flux	4	Purples	2
Aſthma & Phthiſic	382	French Pox	53	Quinſy	2
Bedridden	3	Gout	101	Rash	1
Bile	3	Gravel, Stone, and Strangury	27	Rheumatiſm	6
Bleeding	24	Grief	3	Scurvy	2
Burſten & Rupture	24	Headmouldſhot, Horſeſhoehead, and Water in the Head	109	Small Pox	1158
Cancer	71			Sore Throat	7
Chicken Pox	1			Sores and Ulcers	5
Childbed	233			St. Anthony's Fire	2
Colds	19	Jaundice	63	Spaſm	16
Colick, Gripes, &c.	21	Jaw Locked	2	Stoppage in the Stomach	14
Conſumption	3996	Inflammation	360	Teeth	481
Convulſions	3602	Itch	1	Thruſh	83
Cough, and Hooping-Cough	623	Lethargy	2	Tumour	1
Cramp	3	Livergrown	13	Vomiting and Looſeneſs	1
Croup	44	Lunatic	146	Worms	6
Diabetes	1	Meaſles	330		
		Miſcarriage	1		

CASUALTIES.	
Broken Limbs	3
Bruiſed	2
Burnt	36
Drowned	132
Exceſſive Drinking	15
Executed *	4
Found Dead	16
Fractured	3
Killed by Falls, and ſeveral other Accidents	74
Killed themſelves	31
Murdered	3
Poiſoned	2
Scalded	6
Smothered	2
Starved	1
Suffocated	5
Total	335

* There have been Executed in the City of London and County of Surrey 15; of which Number (4 only) have been reported to be Buried (as ſuch) within the Bills of Mortality.

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A REGISTER OF THE RAIN GUAGE,

From Dr. POLE'S *Meteorological Diary,*
Kept at Briſtol, for each Month in the laſt Four Years.
(From FELIX FARLEY'S *Briſtol Journal.)*

Numerical names of the month.	Months, As denominated in the Calendar.	1803. Inches.	1803. 100 of an inch.	1804. Inches.	1804. 100 of an inch.	1805. Inches.	1805. 100 of an inch.	1806. Inches.	1806. 100 of an inch.
1	January	2	29	4	43	2	44	5	97
2	February	2	27	2	48	2	30	2	14
3	March	0	48	1	80	0	98	1	67
4	April	1	80	2	27	2	78	1	29
5	May	2	55	2	75	1	43	1	50
6	June	3	15	0	25	2	58	1	32
7	July	0	94	3	78	2	60	3	87
8	Auguſt	1	81	2	26	2	22	4	27
9	September	1	56	0	28	1	59	1	81
10	October	0	55	2	80	1	94	1	49
11	November	3	80	5	40	1	32	3	36
12	December	6	39	1	43	3	73	6	39
	Total	27	39	29	77	26	1	34	36

By the above Regiſter it will be ſeen, that the aggregate quantity of Rain fallen in the four ſeveral years varies conſiderably. That of 1806 is much greater than either of the three preceding years; it exceeds that of 1803 by 6 inches 99-100ths; that of 1804 by 4 inches 61-100ths; and that of 1805 by 8 inches 37-100ths.

The three laſt months of 1806 have been remarkably tempeſtuous; Weſterly winds were almoſt conſtantly prevalent, with very little froſt. The average temperature of theſe three months, as noted at eight o'clock in the morning, is 45 degrees 25-30ths of Fahrenheit's Thermometer; which is near 14 above the freezing point. At the final cloſe of the year, violets, primroſes, polyanthuſes, the tree-carnations, &c. were in bloſſom in the open air; and the tender naſturtiums were not yet wholly deſtroyed. Crocuſes, ſnowdrops, narciſſuſes, and other early Spring flowers, ſhot their leaves ſeveral inches above the ſurface of the earth; and the crocuſes and ſnowdrops would ſoon have decorated the borders of our flower-gardens, but for the froſt which ſet in, with conſiderable ſeverity, immediately on the commencement of the new year.

†‡† From a Regiſter kept near London, it appears that the quantity of Rain fallen in December 1806 was equal to 5.5 inches in depth.—The average height of the Thermometer for the ſame month was 47.66: much higher than it has been many years, for the ſame period, in the ſame ſeaſon. In December 1805, it was 38.8; in 1804, it was only 36.88; in 1803, it was 40.4; and in 1802, it was 40.89.—The mean height of the Barometer for December 1806 was 29.55. The changes in the denſity of the atmoſphere were frequently conſiderable, and very ſudden.

END OF VOLUME LXXVI.

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